Austria	Sch. 18	Indonesia	Rp 2700	Portugal	Esc 80
Bahrain	Din.0.950	Italy	L 1300	S Arabia	Rls 6.00
Belgium	Bfr 80	Japan	Y550	Singapore	S$ 4.10
Canada	C$2.00	Jordan	Fils 500	Spain	Pta 110
Cyprus	CE0.60	Kuwait	Fils 500	Sri Lanka	Rup 30
Denmark	Dkr 7.75	Lebanon	£L 8.00	Sweden	Skr 6.50
Egypt	E£1.00	Luxembourg	Lfr 38	Switzerland	SFr 2.70
Finland	Fmk 8.00	Malaysia	Bm 4.25	Taiwan	NT $85
France	FFr 6.00	Mexico	Pes. 300	Tunisia	Din 0.800
Germany	DM 2.75	Morocco	Dh 6.00	Turkey	L 210
Greece	Dr 70	Netherlands	Fl 2.50	U.A.E.	Dh 6.50
Hong Kong	HK$ 12	Norway	Nkr. 6.00	U.S.A.	$1.50
India	Rup. 15	Philippines	Pes. 20		

FINANCIAL TIMES

EUROPE'S BUSINESS NEWSPAPER

No. 29,632 Friday May 24 1985 D 8523 B

Europe's response to financial deregulation, Page 18

World news | Business summary

Portugal and China to discuss Macao

The Portuguese and Chinese governments agreed to hold formal talks on the handover of the administration of Macao, the small Portuguese-administered territory off southern China.

Agreement was reached in Peking with the visiting Portuguese President, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who said it was inevitable that Macao's administration would be transferred to China.

President Eanes would not give a date for the start of formal talks. He confirmed that the Macao issue had not been on the agenda for his trip and that China had raised the matter. Page 20

Shultz warns

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that failure by Congress to approve aid for Nicaraguan rebels would hasten the day for an agonising decision on whether to send U.S. combat troops to Nicaragua.

Gandhi reaffirms ties

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reaffirmed close ties with the Soviet Union after two days of talks at the Kremlin, and criticised a wide range of U.S. policies.

Egypt foils plot

Egypt said it had foiled a plot in which a Libyan agent linked to a Syrian-based terrorist group was to blow up the U.S. embassy.

Canada budget cuts

Canada's Finance Minister Michael Wilson announced tax increases and spending cuts designed to narrow the Government's budget deficit to C$33.8bn ($24.62bn) in fiscal 1986 from C$35.8bn in fiscal 1985.

Solidarity trial

Three leaders of Poland's banned Solidarity labour movement went on trial in Gdansk accused of illegal union activities and fomenting unrest. It is the largest opposition case since a general political amnesty last July. Page 2

Argentine strike

Trade unions and opposition parties in Argentina staged a one-day general strike and mass rally against austerity measures pledged by the country's Government.

Martial law threat

Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayewardene said he would declare martial law if necessary to restore peace to the country.

300 Nepalese held

About 300 people were arrested in Nepal during protests against the political system under which parties are banned.

Court order

A Spanish court ordered one of the country's top anti-guerrilla policement, to be suspended from service for three years for refusing to co-operate over a 1980 shooting in France. Commissioner Manuel Ballesteros refused to identify three men who crashed through the border into Spain after two people were killed in a Hendaye bar.

Farmers protest

Thousands of Swedish farmers marched through Stockholm's business district to protest against cuts in agricultural subsidies and high taxes on food.

Death lottery protest

Prisoners in Brazil's Roubes e Furtos jail protested against poor conditions by putting their names into a hat, drawing one out and beating the man to death. They threatened to have another lottery unless their demands were met.

Bone of contention

A Milan court hearing a claim by an estranged couple awarded custody of their pet dog to the wife, with visiting rights for the husband.

Plessey suffers sharp fall in profits

PLESSEY, the UK telecommunications and electronics group, suffered a £12.48m drop in profits to £163.66m ($206m) in the year to March because of a sharp fall in military sales to the Middle East and losses at Stromberg-Carlson, its U.S. subsidiary.

The group's shares plunged 26p to 148p, a new low for the year.

Lex, Page 20; Details, Page 27

WALL STREET: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 7.05 at 1,296.71. Section III

DOLLAR closed in New York at DM 3.072, SwFr 2.582, FFr 9.37 and Y251.25. It was lower in London closing at DM 3.0750 (DM 3.1020); SwFr 2.5845 (SwFr 2.5865). It was higher at FFr 9.4125 (FFr 9.3850) and Y251.2 (Y250.65). On Bank of England figures, the dollar's index finished at 146.1 from 145.2. Page 43

STERLING closed in New York at $1.2683. It fell against the dollar in London to $1.2625 ($1.2640). It also fell to DM 3.88 (DM 3.8950); SwFr 3.28 (SwFr 3.2750); FFr 11.8425 (FFr 11.8850) and Y318.50 (Y317.0). The pound's exchange rate index fell to 78.9 from 79.3. Page 43

GOLD: In New York the Comex June settlement was $316.10. On the London bullion market it fell $7 to close at $315.75. It also fell in Zurich to $315.50 from $318.75. Page 42

LONDON rose on takeover bids, but later eased after falls in electricals. Gilts were mostly unchanged. The FT Ordinary share index was 10.7 easier at 1,010.2. Section III

TOKYO shares came under profit-taking pressure. The Nikkei-Dow market average lost 24.44 to 12,649.13. Section III

U.S. MONEY SUPPLY: M1 rose $100m to a seasonally-adjusted $577.8bn in the week ended May 13.

U.S. TREASURY is tapping the Eurobond market for $1bn with an offer aimed specifically at international investors. Page 21

EEC BUDGET ministers agreed to increase spending in 1985 by some Ecu 400m ($292m) to allow for increased food aid and spending on regional and social programmes. Page 3

ITALY will have to raise an extra L10,000bn ($5bn) in revenue if this year's official target of a public sector borrowing requirement of L100,000bn is to be met, said Sig Giovanni Goria, the Treasury Minister. Page 3

TORONTO-DOMINION, first of the big six Canadian chartered banks to report its profits for the second quarter, lifted earnings to C$107.4m (U.S.$76.5m) from C$88.8m a year earlier.

SVENSKA VARV, state-owned Swedish shipbuilding group, plunged to a loss of SKr 1.03bn ($116m) and faces further restructuring which could spell the end of the country's merchant shipbuilding industry. Page 20

DALGETY, UK-based international agricultural trading group, launched a £120m ($152m) agreed offer for Gill & Duffus, the commodity broker.

SING TAO, the Hong Kong newspaper group owned by Miss Sally Aw, is to switch its base to Australia through a takeover by Cereus, a quoted Australian corporate shell of which she owns 75 per cent. Page 22

VOEST-ALPINE, the Austrian state-owned steel, engineering and electronics group, signed a joint venture deal worth $285m with Oki Electric of Japan to produce integrated circuits in Austria.

ELECTROLUX, Swedish electrical group, lifted first-quarter profits by 7.7 per cent to SKr 601m ($67.6m) but complained of higher than expected losses at Zanussi, the Italian company it took over last year. Page 21.

The Financial Times will not be published on Monday because of a British public holiday. Tomorrow's edition will be published as usual from London.

Eureka and SDI compatible says star wars chief

BY ROBERT MAUTHNER IN LONDON

EUROPEAN plans for co-operation on the development of new technologies are in no way incompatible with Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative research programme, Lt-Gen James Abrahamson, the director of SDI, said yesterday.

Lt-Gen Abrahamson, who was speaking in a television satellite press conference linking Washington with several European capitals, said that he did not see the French-inspired Eureka programme "as a blow to the U.S. at all."

The Eureka programme, which is aimed at narrowing the gap between the U.S. and Europe in areas such as laser, particle beam artificial intelligence and computer research, was given a boost earlier this week when Britain and France agreed to back the setting up of a high-level group of experts to develop ideas on joint projects.

The French have said that Eureka would be essentially a civilian research programme, but it is clear that it could have military applications as well.

Countering suggestions that Eureka could be seen as competition to the SDI research programme, in which other Western countries have been asked to participate by the U.S., Lt-Gen Abrahamson said he saw it rather as an attempt "to tie the Western allies together."

It would enable them to move forward together in developing new technologies and thus strengthen both their economies and ability to defend themselves.

Lt-Gen Abrahamson went out of his way to set at rest those European governments and companies who feared that participation in the SDI research programme would reduce them to the status of "sub-contractors."

The U.S. did not have a corner of the market in terms of brilliant people and teams able to move technology forward, he said. "The Europeans can do that just as well as we can," he said.

The objective of the SDI programme was to get the best people together from all the participating countries, not for the U.S. to dominate the research programme, which would consist of "a large number of very small, very specific contracts." There were already some 800 contracts of this kind in the U.S.

Each contract would be aimed at "moving forward an area of technology in a very dramatic way."

"We will probably establish direct contracts with certain facilities and certain teams in Europe," Lt-Gen Abrahamson said, adding that there would also be a system of "associate contract relationships," between U.S. and European contractors. He did not explain the nature of such associate contracts.

No entrance fee would be charged for countries or companies wishing to participate in the programme, although they would be welcome to make a financial investment in them if they so desired. Nor was there any intention of establishing "a percentage plan," under which participants' share of the research would be in direct proportion to the amount of money they had put up.

Reuter adds from Washington: The space shuttle Discovery will be used in the first of a series of star wars missile defence experiments, the U.S. Defence Department said yesterday.

A ground laser beam shot from a test facility on the island of Maui, Hawaii, will be aimed at an eight-inch (203mm) reflector attached to Discovery while it circles the earth in low orbit. The voyage is scheduled for mid-June.

The experiment will test the ability of a ground laser to track an object in low orbit accurately, the Pentagon said.

Senate backs funds for Nato high-tech, Page 4

Thatcher seeks Bosporus subcontracts for UK

BY PETER RIDDELL IN LONDON AND JUREK MARTIN IN TOKYO

MRS MARGARET Thatcher, Britain's Prime Minister, has written to her Japanese and Turkish counterparts asking that UK companies be given some of the subcontract work on the £450m ($571.5m) Bosporus bridge project.

Mrs Thatcher's letter to Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone has not been published, but it is understood that she seeks to put to rest past disagreements over the extent of the Japanese Government's subsidy for the contract and to emphasise instead the desirability of more joint ventures.

In particular, Mrs Thatcher said it would be welcome if British companies could be involved as subcontractors on building the bridge and the associated roads. Her letter to Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, was in a similar vein.

The letter was delivered to the Japanese Foreign Ministry on Tuesday by Sir Sidney Giffard, the British Ambassador in Tokyo. The ministry had earlier confirmed that the subcontracts were still under negotiation, though it emphasised that this was a matter for the companies concerned and not for governments. The leading UK company in the losing consortium was Cleveland Bridge, a subsidiary of Trafalgar House.

The contract was awarded two weeks ago to a Japanese-dominated consortium which also involved Italian and Turkish concerns. Cleveland Bridge was a member of the runner-up consortium whose bid was $126m higher than the winners.

It was said in Tokyo that Mrs Thatcher's letter was "calmer" in tone than the sharp attack on Japanese practices delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr Norman Tebbit, Britain's Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Mrs Thatcher's letter, however, reiterated the British view that Japan was hardly living up to its promises to reduce trade friction and its large surpluses by providing extensive concessionary trade finance in which the prime beneficiary was the Japanese construction industry.

The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo maintains that the UK is suffering from "misunderstanding" about the way in which the Japanese-dominated consortium won the Bosporus deal.

Anglo-Japanese relations have been generally free of tension since British criticism of the Japanese refusal to take sides in the Falklands war in 1982. The UK has become the favourite European location for Japanese corporate investment and Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nakasone are said to get along well.

Trade and aid wrangle; Japan and Gatt, Page 5

Peugeot to launch new car

BY PAUL BETTS IN PARIS

PEUGEOT, the French car-group embracing the Peugeot, Talbot, and Citroën marques, announced yesterday the launch of a new medium-sized car with production starting in France this summer and in the UK in the autumn.

The new car, which will replace the group's existing Talbot Horizon, will be produced and sold in France under the Peugeot marque. Although originally conceived as a Talbot model, the group has decided to capitalise on the strong marketing image of Peugeot's successful 205 supermini by calling the new car a Peugeot.

Moreover, the Talbot marque has suffered a major image and marketing problem in France following the labour unrest at the Peugeot-Talbot manufacturing plant of Poissy, outside Paris, 16 months ago.

Both M Jacques Calvet, chairman of the Peugeot group, and M Jean Boillot, president of the group's Automobiles Peugeot division, claimed yesterday that the decision to call the new car a Peugeot did not mean the death of the Talbot marque.

The two executives claimed instead that the move finally marked the successful integration of the group's manufacturing and marketing operations after the difficult merger of Chrysler's former European assets with the French group five years ago.

The new car would be unveiled in the autumn, M Boillot said. However, production at Poissy where the group has invested FFr 1.2bn ($128m), will start this summer.

The new car will fill the gap in the current Peugeot range between the 205 supermini and the medium-sized 305. It will be produced at Poissy at a rate of 1,000 cars a day, although output could be increased if demand for the new car rose.

Production of the new car at Talbot Motors' plant in Ryton, near Coventry, would start in the autumn with the formal launch of the car expected before the end of this year, M Boillot said. Peugeot has invested between £15m to £18m ($18.96m to $22.75m) at its UK plant to produce the new car.

M Boillot indicated that production at Ryton would begin at a rate of 750 cars a week to rise to 1,000 cars a week. Peugeot also plans to export some of its UK production to other right-hand drive markets like Singapore, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The exports could involve UK assembled cars or eventually kits, M Boillot said.

While deciding on the marque of the new car in France, the group said the decision on the name of the car produced in Britain would be announced by Talbot Motors, the UK subsidiary, later this year.

Peugeot could well decide to maintain the name Talbot on the new car in the UK and eventually in Spain, where it also has Talbot manufacturing operations, while marketing the car under the Peugeot marque in France and the rest of Western Europe.

Continued on Page 20

Olympia & York to buy 60% of Gulf Canada

By Robert Gibbens in Montreal

OLYMPIA & YORK Developments, the property and resources group controlled by the Reichsmann family of Toronto, is to buy majority control of Gulf Canada from Chevron in a two-step deal worth more than C$3bn ($2.2bn).

Chevron, the U.S. oil group, acquired a 60 per cent interest in Gulf Canada when it bought the parent, Gulf Oil, for $13.3bn more than a year ago. It agreed with the Ottawa Government to sell the Canadian interest as soon as possible.

Olympia & York is believed to have been the only serious contender to meet Wednesday's deadline for offers.

Olympia is closely held by the Reichmanns but owns several public companies including Abitibi Price, the newsprint group. It will buy 112m Gulf Canada shares, 49.24 per cent of the total outstanding, at C$22.21 each. This will bring Chevron about C$2.5bn.

This deal is due to be completed by July 16 and is subject to regulatory approval.

Olympia will also auction another 25m Gulf Canada shares held by Chevron exercisable up to December 31 at a total price of C$21.75 a share, for a total value of around C$525m to Chevron.

Chevron has agreed with Ottawa to take payment in a manner that will minimise the impact on the exchange rate between the U.S. and Canadian dollars.

Olympia will finish up with 60.02 per cent of Gulf Canada for a total of just over C$3bn.

The remaining shares will stay in the hands of the public, mainly in Canada. Olympia will not extend a similar offer to the balance of Gulf Canada shareholders.

Chevron said the deal met the Ottawa Government's objective of greater Canadian control of the domestic oil and gas industry. Proceeds of the stock sale will be used by Chevron to reduce debt incurred last year in the purchase of Gulf.

Originally three groups were interested in Gulf Canada. The C$3bn price tag is in line with industry estimates of its value, and Gulf Canada stock was trading just below $20 in the market on Wednesday.

Texaco Canada, Imperial Oil and others were interested in some parts of Gulf Canada, but Chevron insisted on selling the whole company as a package.

Gulf Canada shares closed down 50 cents at $13¾ on the New York Stock Exchange.

North Sea oil licences go to independents

BY DOMINIC LAWSON IN LONDON

THE UK Government has given priority to Britain's independent oil companies in its allocation of the latest round of offshore oil and gas licences.

UK indepeodents were particularly successful in the proven areas of the North Sea, while the major international groups appear to have been directed into the deep-water frontier areas, which are expensive to drill but have the prospects for correspondingly large discoveries.

Among the independents, Burmah Oil, which had sold off much of its North Sea portfolio to escape from its debt crises in the 1970s, was awarded 15 blocks, many as operator. Only Britoil, the privatised former exploration and production arm of the British National Oil Corporation, was more successful, with 18 blocks.

Mr Tom King, Burmah's exploration director, said yesterday: "This is Burmah's round. We haven't done so well since the first round 20 years ago and we are absolutely delighted."

The Burmah success was characteristic of a round in which other wholly British independent companies did very well. Enterprise Oil, the privatised former unit of British Gas, picked up seven blocks in its first licensing round. It will operate offshore for the first time.

Charterhouse Petroleum, another UK oil company, said yesterday that it had got a very high percentage of the blocks it wanted. Mr Tony Craven-Walker, managing director, said yesterday: "The Government has certainly supported the independent British companies very well. Now we have to find something."

British Petroleum was not awarded a single block in the North Sea but it got a 50 per cent stake in the ninth round's most sought after block, 98/6 offshore Dorset, southern England. This almost certainly contains about 40m barrels of low cost oil as an offshore extension of the onshore Wytch Farm oilfield.

Shell and Esso managed only three North Sea blocks between them, although all are thought to be highly promising. They were also awarded a highly sought-after block immediately to the north of the Morecambe Bay gas field, off north-west England. This had been expected to go to British Gas, which is developing the field. But British Gas did very poorly in the round generally, receiving only two awards out of 29 applications.

Although the Government passed up this opportunity to make British Gas more attractive before selling it to the private sector next year, it favoured Britoil, which featured in 14 of the 33 deepwater frontier blocks awarded. The Government is to dispose of its remaining 49 per cent stake in Britoil later this year.

Details and map, Page 6; Spot prices, Page 42

Congress set for battle over U.S. budget cuts

BY STEWART FLEMING IN WASHINGTON

THE LINES were drawn for a fierce battle over the future of the U.S. defence budget yesterday when the House of Representatives voted along party lines to approve a budget resolution which would cut $56bn from the projected 1986 federal budget deficit of $229bn.

The House budget package includes a proposal to hold defence spending authorisations at the same level they reached in the current fiscal year, rather than allowing spending to rise at the rate of inflation next year as the Senate budget resolution proposes.

The assault which House Democrats have launched against the Republican Reagan Administration's defence budget has already drawn violent criticism from Administration officials who have warned that curbs on the military build-up are a threat to national security.

The passage of a budget resolution in the House represents another important step forward in Congressional efforts to cut the huge U.S. budget deficit. Only a few weeks ago many experts on Capitol Hill were openly sceptical about the chances of Congress approving major cuts in government spending this year.

Two weeks ago the U.S. Senate in a dramatic 50–49 vote approved a budget resolution which would trim $56bn off the 1986 federal budget deficit next year and $300bn over the period 1986-1989.

The House came close to matching the Senate with projected budget cuts of $259bn off the deficit over three years. But the House budget resolution differs sharply

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Defence lawyers clash with judges as Solidarity trial opens

BY CHRISTOPHER BOBINSKI IN WARSAW

THE TRIAL of three top Solidarity leaders began here yesterday under strict security conditions. Only close family members of the accused were admitted to the court.

As the proceedings began the eight defence lawyers clashed with the judges over a demand that more people be admitted to the court. Seven family members have been admitted, the remaining 50 or so seats are filled with what appear to be security men.

The day continued in "a tense atmosphere which was full of conflicts," one of the lawyers said, as the defence attempted to exact full rights for the three accused, who have said they will not testify unless allowed a private hearing with their lawyers.

On trial are Mr Bogdan Lis, Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Mr Adam Michnik. They are accused of trying to provoke unrest and belonging to an illegal organisation.

Mr Lis, who was once Mr Lech Walesa'a deputy, led the underground in Gdansk until his arrest last summer and his subsequent release late last year. Mr Frasyniuk comes from Wroclaw where he established a flourishing clandestine movement which he directed uotil arrested in the autumn of 1982. He was amnestied last July. Mr Michnik is a dissenting intellectual from Warsaw who is an established political writor who was also released in July.

Mr Michnik and Mr Lis, along with the Solidarity underground leadcrship, openly called for e series of protests against food price rises earlier this year. Mr Frasyniuk later took part in a planning meeting devoted to the protests which attracted little support.

Mr Walesa and several others were also present at the meeting, which was broken up by the police. An investigation against these has been started.

The proceedings mark the failure of the Government's policy, initiated last July with an amnesty for political prisoners, which aimed at clearing the country's jails of political offenders, neutralising the underground opposition and improving Poland's official image in the West.

The government hoped that freezing some 500 people, including 11 senior Solidarity leaders, would echieve this aim without requiring any political concessions to either the Roman Catholic Church or society at large. But ten months later, Poland once more has about 150 political detainees awaiting trial, the underground opposition still exists, and there is every sign that arrests will continue.

This is the first important political trial since the amnesty. The Government has contented itself until now with giving short, if onerous, three months' sentences for public order offences to leading figures in the solidarity movement who make no secret of their support for the banned union.

Tighter criminal code regulations, due to come into effect on July 1, will make is easier to try to sentence political offenders by reducing their rights and speeding up the legal process to avoid publicity.

The police yesterday briefly detained Mr Jan Rulewski, another Solidarity figure, as he waited in vain to enter the court. Some 10 other bystanders were also detained out of a small knot of well-wishers who congregated in the street as the proceedings were due to start.

Western banker sees Yugoslav debt delay

By David Buchan and Aleksandar Lebl in Belgrade

YUGOSLAVIA'S ATTEMPT to renegotiate a lower interest rate on its 1983-84 rescheduled debt could prolong its current negotiations with commercial banks on 1985-88 debt relief by another six months, a senior Western banker warned here yesterday.

Mr Fulvio Dobrich, a Manufacturers Hanover vice-president and chairman of the group representing Yugoslavia's several hundred commercial bank creditors, is here with a trio of British, West German and Japanese bankers to explore the chances of agreement on a four-year debt rescheduling. Until there is agreement, Western banks were unlikely to make any new loans without their ogvernment's guarantee.

Yugoslavia has rescheduled its official 1985 debt with Western governments and Kuwait, but two months of negotiations have so far failed to bring final agreement with commercial banks. The latter havo agreed to give debt relief for two years, 1985-86, but are still resisting Yugoslavia's demands for a lower spread on the interest rate.

The Yugoslav negotiating position has been weakened by tho poor performance of the economy this year. After relatively good 1984 results, hard currency exports and central bank reserves fell in the first four months of this year, as dramatically underlined last week by Mr Radovan Makic, the national bank governor.

Bank officials say that total reserves, which were $2.1bn last December, dropped as much as $432m at the end of February, but have since risen slightly.

According to tho programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund, reserves are supposed to exceed last year's figure by $200m by the end of 1985. If Western bankers regard this year's poorer performance as impairing Yugoslavia's creditworthiness, they may seek to cover the risk with a higher interest rate.

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Legal action looms on airlines

BY QUENTIN PEEL IN BRUSSELS

THE EUROPEAN Commission has decided to take legal action against seven member states for failing to disclose information about their national airline operations.

The move, announced yesterday by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Transport Commissioner, to the Council of EEC Transport Ministers in Brussels, is the latest step in a campaign by the Commission to create more competition in European air transport.

At the same time, the Commission is to insist on member states getting together to agree on a common position on civil aviation policy for the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), invoking for the first time a right of consultation agreed six years ago.

Mr Clinton Davis said the Commission was "profoundly disappointed" at the lack of progress made by transport ministers towards e more flexible air fares policy which, he said, would lead to cheaper fares for travellers.

Legal proceedings against the seven members are being taken under Article 169 of the Treaty of Rome.

Coalition in Portugal under strain

By Diana Smith in Lisbon

PORTUGAL'S PREMIER, Sr Mario Soares, and his Socialist Party were still awaiting clear signals yesterday from the new leaders of the Social Democrat Party (PSD) whether they intend to remain partners in the coalition government.

Sr Anibal Cavaco Silva, the new PSD leader, a highly skilled but somewhat abrasive economist, has said he is "not too interested" in joining the Government. But he has left the door open for negotiation by stating that he wants to exact far more radical economic reforms from the coalition in order to close the gap more rapidly between Portugal and the other EEC countries.

Officials are worried by the possibility of a showdown with the PSD shortly before Portugal's EEC accession treaty is signed in Lisbon on June 12.

Sr Soares, who has doggedly picked his way through frequent PSD upheavals over the past two years, ensuring government stability when the junior partner has been turbulent now faces a new challenge.

He is no longer dealing with bland PSD leaders who could barely hang on to their positions, hot with a self-assured politician who is disinclined to be number two in any government and bent on pushing his party back to the top

Sr Soares, whatever his relaxed style of leadership also likes to be number one, and when the first formal meetings occur next week between the two ambitious men with radically different styles, the atmosphere is expected to be tense.

Hungarian exports down, imports up

BY LESLIE COLITT IN BERLIN

HUNGARY'S VITAL hard currency trade fell into deficit in the first quarter of the year as exports dropped 9 per cent in value while imports rose 11 per cent.

The figures were especially disappointing in view of the ambitious target of a $700m trade surplus this year which was to have been reflected in the first-quarter results. Last year, Hungary achieved a trade surplus of $600m.

The unexpected deficit reflected e continued worsening of Hungary's terms of trade as the quantity of exports to hard currency markets remained at last year's level while the value fell 9 per cent. The rise in imports consisted largely of additional energy purchases because of the extremely cold winter.

Hungarian foreign trade officials said the bulk of the shortfall could be made up in coming months by improving exports and by added production. The central statistical office, however, noted that export contracts for the remaining three quarters of the year suggest a "more moderate" growth in hard currency sales than had been estimated.

The implication for Hungarian imports from the West was that they might have to be scaled down because the increase in imports this year was to have been commensurate with the targeted increase in hard currency sales.

The Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry said the fall in hard currency exports was most marked in the developing countries but that it was also considerable in industrialised Western nations.

Hungarian industrial production – measured on a daily basis – was up 3.5 per cent in the first quarter. In January and February, output barely exceeded last year's level, while in March it rose 6.8 per cent.

In Bulgaria, industrial output in the first quarter was 2.8 per cent below the planned target as e result of "adverse climatic conditions."

The Bulgarian Government said that trade with other Comecon countries was developing well but failed to mention hard currency trade.

Brandt may visit E. Germany

BY OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT

HERR WILLY BRANDT, chairman of West Germany's Social Democrat Party (SPD) is considering a visit to East Germany this year for the first time since Herr Günther Guillaume, a senior aide was uncovered in April 1974 as an East German spy when Herr Brandt was Chancellor to the federal government.

Officials in East and West Germany said preparations for the visit were under way and that a date was expected to be set shortly.

Herr Brandt's first and last visit to East Germany was as Chancellor in March 1970 when he met Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, in Erfurt. The two men set out the ground rules for future relations between the two states.

'Spanish Watergate' continues

By Tom Burns in Madrid

A SERIOUS domestic political row, dubbed the "Spanish Watergate," looks set to continue as the Conservative opposition party, Popular Alliance, announced yesterday that it would pursue its investigation into alleged police spying into party affairs.

The move followed an inconclusive round of questioning in parliament on Wednesday evening, when Sr Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Popular Alliance's leader, demanded an explanation of Press reports of telephone tapping and police surveillance of his party.

Sr Fraga failed to provide any conclusive evidence to support the allegations and his questions were stonewalled by Sr Jose Barrionuevo, the Interior Minister, who swore "on his honour" that he had not authorised any illegal activities.

Popular Alliance accordingly plans a full debate into the home grown "Watergate" next week in a move designed to further embarrass the Government.

● A court in San Sebastian yesterday ordered one of Spain's top anti-guerrilla policemen to be suspended for three years for refusing to co-operate with justice over a 1980 shooting in France, court officials told Reuter.

Commissioner Manuel Ballesteros has refused to identify three men, who he says were police informers, who crashed through the border into Spain soon after the shootings at a bar frequented by Basque separatists

EUROPEAN NEWS

French overseas investment 'less than competitors'

BY DAVID HOUSEGO IN PARIS

FRENCH companies had invested insufficiently abroad compared with their main European and American competitors, M Yvon Gattaz, the head of the French employers federation (CNPF) warned yesterday.

Describing French companies as less multinationally-minded than their competitors, he said that the amount that they had invested abroad had fallen from a peak of FFr 25bn (£2.1bn) in 1981 to FFr 16.8bn last year. France, he said, devoted only 0.33 per cent of its gross national product to direct overseas investment which was less than half the British level.

M Gattaz made his remarks at a two-day seminar, organised by the CNPF, on international investing by companies—the first such gathering it has held on the subject in six years. The timing of the seminar reflects both preoccupation with the continuingly overall low levels of investment by French industry as well as increased awareness by both business and government that French industry has been losing out in not establishing a stronger presence in foreign markets.

M Gattaz contrasted France's position as the fourth largest exporter in the world with its lowest levels of foreign investment—declaring that French investment elsewhere in Europe was particularly low in comparison with the volume of France's trade with its European partners.

The latest trade figures published this week show that France's deficit with the rest of the EEC is growing.

A working paper drawn up for the seminar largely blamed the inadequate level of French investment abroad on the discouragement provided by French regulations including exchange controls, authorisation procedures and the requirement that the bulk of companies' foreign investments are financed out of borrowings abroad.

In his speech M. Gattaz compared the decline of French investment abroad with the growth of foreign investment in France. At FFr 17.2bn last year, net foreign investment into France exceeded the investment by French companies abroad.

Industrialists at the seminar complained that the Government was giving foreign companies an unfair competitive advantage in relaxing the restrictions on foreign investment in France while maintaining them on French companies' investment abroad.

Two commercial television networks given go-ahead

BY PAUL BETTS IN PARIS

TWO NEW commercial television networks have been given the go-ahead in France as part of government plans to deregulate television broadcasting.

M Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, made the announcement on television, adding that he proposed offering large tax concessions to support production of French feature and television films and programmes.

The Government has thus endorsed the broad suggestions of a report on the future of French television published this week.

Prepared by M Jean Denis Bredin, a senior French official, it recommended two new commercial nationwide networks to be set up in association with a large number of local television chains.

But, with his tax concession proposals, M Fabius has taken the broadcasting deregulation process a step further. The film and television programme industry would offer a tax shelter for investors placing their money in the form of risk capital into new film or television productions. These investments would become tax deductible. At the same time, the amount of tax deductible contributions which large corporations and enterprises can make to sponsor artistic events or productions has been increased.

Ireland's rising debt worries OECD

By Brendan Keenan in Dublin

THE IRISH authorities should take swifter action to reduce government deficits in view of the rising burden of foreign debt, according to a report from the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Government debt stands at 128 per cent of gross national product (the highest figure in the OECD area), it says, and government foreign debt alone represents 55 per cent of GNP.

The report estimates that interest payments abroad may represents 6 per cent of GNP this year. It wants the Government to accelerate the correction process, which at present envisages the budget deficit falling to 5 per cent of GNP by 1987.

Cuts in the real value of social benefits and health and education services may be inevitable, it says. Although inflation has fallen rapidly to below 6 per cent, the decline in sterling against the EMS currencies, of which Ireland is a member, has reduced Irish competitiveness.

The scale of government borrowing means that interest rates are likely to remain high in the next few years and may not fully follow any decline in international rates. The report is also gloomy about unemployment and sees little early prospect of a fall below the present 17 per cent level.

It pays considerable attention to the emergence of a dual economy in Ireland, with new, foreign companies supplying most of the growth in output and exports, while Irish industry lags behind.

Foreign concerns contributed most of the 19 per cent volume increase in manufactured exports last year, and are expected to continue to perform well for the next few years.

However, profit repatriation by foreign companies is estimated to have reached I£900m (£723m) in 1984, and the report says links between the foreign manufacturers and domestic suppliers are weak. The costs of attracting foreign industry have also been high.

The OECD welcomes changes in industrial policy towards developing indigenous industry but points to the need to reduce the share of resources going to the public sector.

MINISTERS AGAIN FAIL TO REACH DECISION

EEC impasse on transport plan

BY QUENTIN PEEL IN BRUSSELS

THE TEN Transport Ministers of the EEC yesterday responded to a sharp reprimand by the European Court of Justice by doing exactly what they were accused of—failing to reach any decision.

A day-long meeting called to decide on how many hours should be worked by long-distance drivers, and on a master plan for transport throughout the Community, ended with all the decisions being referred back to officials, and a further meeting being called for next month.

A threat by the European Commission to withdraw its proposal on drivers' hours, if it was substantially changed by the Council, was never put into effect, as the ministers became bogged down in their own differences.

DRIVERS' HOURS

	Commission plan	Council plan
Maximum daily	9 (+1)	9 (+1)
Weekly/fortnightly	45	90 (−2)
Minimum daily rest	12 (+1) in one period	11 (as now) in two periods, e.g. 8 + 3
Minimum weekly rest	48	42

The judgment of the European Court—that the Council of Ministers had breached the Treaty of Rome by failing to provide freedom of transport services across national frontiers—dominated the day's debates.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the British Transport Minister, said that failure to decide on the transport master plan proposed by Italy was a direct result of a decision which he welcomed. He said the Court was insisting on genuine liberalisation of transport services, the one subject which the master plan failed to implement.

He criticised the Commission for its threat to withdraw the drivers' hours proposal, saying it was hard enough for the ministers to reach agreement without the Commission making it more difficult when they threatened to do so.

"I do think it is scandalous that the Community has taken so long to get even where it has got to," he said. "If we get to the stage where the Commission frustrates progress, then we really will be in a parlous state."

Norwegian oilmen try to tame the waves

BY DOMINIC LAWSON

NORSK HYDRO, Norway's largest industrial company, is planning to preserve the sinking platforms of the Ekofisk oilfield by taming the waves of the North Sea.

The platforms of Ekofisk have sunk by several feet since the field became the first source of North Sea oil production in 1971. If there is further subsidence there is a risk that the plaforms' facilities could be very badly damaged by a wave of over 25 metres.

Plans to restructure the platforms could lead to a shutdown of the 245,000 barrels a day field, Norway's second most productive. The field is also the crucial link in Norway's gas sales to the Continent, not only through its own gas production but also as a conduit for gas production from fields further north.

Norsk Hydro, which has a 7 per cent stake in the field, has developed a radical solution, which would break up any wave which threatened the installation. Under this plan the field would not need to be shut down, for mechanical devices quite separate from the installations would be constructed.

Norsk Hydro's plan is to apply in reverse the technology of obtaining power through the artificial building up of a series of smaller waves into one big wave. Norsk Hydro has commissioned Norwegian institutes specialising in this work to carry out simulations to see if it is possible to break up the giant waves that may threaten Ekofisk.

Mr Trygve Refvem, a vice president of Norsk Hydro said in Oslo yesterday: "We are hoping to be able to disperse the energy of the waves. We would need only to reduce the height of a giant wave by 3 or 4 metres. We need to find out how much this programme would cost, but we feel fairly confident we will come up with a cost-effective solution.

Phillips, the U.S. oil company which operates Ekofisk, is next month to submit a report on the subsidence to the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. This will be the result of three months of satellite measurements of the rate of subsidence. The first time that it has been accurately measured.

Dutch press for sterling to enter the EMS

BY LAURA RAUN IN AMSTERDAM

THE DUTCH Finance Minister, Mr Onno Ruding, yesterday appealed to Britain to join the European monetary system (EMS), arguing "that the time is ripe."

Speaking to the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce, he noted that British inflation is lower than for several years, and that "British authorities are looking somewhat differently nowadays at the question of compatability of monetary and exchange-rate targeting."

He said that full EMS participation might have a stabilising influence on exchange rate expectations and therefore reduce the sensitivity of sterling to oil market news. "The experience of the guilder as a petro-currency may serve as an example."

"Politically, full membership in the EMS would mean a more fundamental commitment to Europe and be regarded as an important step for Europe on the road to greater integration of European markets," Mr Ruding said.

Quentin Peel adds from Brussels: Tory members of the European Parliament will meet Mr Nigel Lawson, the UK Chancellor of the Exchequer, today to urge him to reconsider sterling's exclusion from EMS.

Italy must raise extra revenue, says minister

BY JAMES BUXTON IN ROME

ITALY WILL have to raise an extra L10,000bn (£4bn) in revenue if this year's public sector borrowing requirement target of L100,000bn is to be met, Sig Giovanni Goria, the Treasury Minister, said yesterday.

The target, which has been considered increasingly unrealistic in recent weeks, would alone represent about 15 per cent of this year's expected gross domestic product, giving Italy once again easily the highest PSBR of any large industrial country.

Sig Goria's statement, circulated to ministers yesterday, makes clear that new measures to raise revenue are essential.

It is widely expected that when the political scene settles down after the regional and municipal elections earlier this month, the Government will introduce measures to raise charges for state-provided services and put up indirect taxes, such as that on petrol. These measures might not, however, raise the full L100,000bn.

The anticipated gap in the public accounts is due to the fact that major revenue raising measures already introduced are not expected to produce their full yield this year, and because Parliament has recently voted through bills which will push up government expenditure this year.

Danish plan for bank deposits

Denmark's central bank plans a special deposit system for commercial and savings banks from the end of June, writes Hilary Barnes in Copenhagen. Banks will have to place in it an unspecified part of any increase in deposits with the National Bank. This is intended to reduce competition for deposits and moderate interest rates, making bonds more attractive.

Clash with Kurds

Turkey is fighting a limited guerrilla war against Kurdish-speaking separatists in the south-east, says Mr Yildirim Akbulut, the Interior Minister, writes David Barchand. He spoke after a clash between the authorities and separatist guerrillas in which eight people died in the town of Bozova.

Schiphol expansion

Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport Authority will spend more than £350m over the next ten years on improvements and expansion, writes Michael Donne. Schiphol expects to handle close to 20m passengers a year by 1995.

Troop talks resume

The Vienna talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe resumed after their spring recess, writes Patrick Blum in Vienna. Nato insists that the central disagreement on the current level of troops deployed by each side must be resolved if real progress is to be made.

Flick trial date

Former Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and two other prominent West Germans will go on trial on August 29 charged with corruption and tax evasion in connection with the Flick political bribery affair, Reuter reports from Bonn.

Farmers protest

Some 20,000 Swedish farmers protested against government agricultural policies yesterday with a march that caused severe traffic jams in Stockholm, AP reports.

OVERSEAS NEWS

South Africa admits troops operating on Angolan territory

BY ANTHONY ROBINSON IN JOHANNESBURG

GEN CONSTAND VILJOEN, commander in chief of the South African Defence Force, yesterday admitted that South African forces were still oparating in Angola following allegations by the Angolan state-controlled Angop newsagency that Angolan forces had caught South African forces preparing to sabotage the Malongo oil refinery, owned by Gulf Oil, in the oil-rich Cabinds enclave.

According to Angop, Angolan forces had killed two South African soldiars and captured one other together with a quantity of arms and explosives including 16 contact mines, two firebombs and guns equipped with silencers.

Gen Viljoen in an official statement made no reference to the Angop report but confirmed for the first time that "small elements" of tha South African Defence Forces (SADF) were involved "in gathering information about African National Congress (ANC) bases, South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) bases as well as Cuban involvement with them in areas south and north of Luanda."

"At the moment there is concern because contact with such a small element has been broken," ha added in what appeared to be e thinly veiled reference to tha Angolan claims.

Gen Viljoen said that "small SADF elements" were deployed in Angola "to gather information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South West Africa/Namibia and the Republic of South Africa."

The Cabinda enclave where South African saboteuers were allegedly found by Angolan forces however, is 1,350 kms from tha Angolan border with Namibia and 2,550 kms from the southern border between Namibia and South Africa on the Orange River. It is also separated from the bulk of Angola by a narrow strip of Zaire territory and the Zaire (formerly Congo) River.

Oil produced from offshore installations by the U.S. majors, Gulf Oil and Texaco, and onshore at the coastal estuary of the Zaire River by Petrangol, a joint venture between Petrofina of Belgium and the Angolan state oil company, provides an estimated 80 per cent of Angole's hard currency income.

It earned $1.5bn in 1981 on output of 135,000 b/d but output is beliaved to have risen since following a $1bn expansion plan announced in January 1983.

Earnings from oil and diamonds ere used partly to pay for the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola togethar with edvisers and arms from the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries.

When South Africa withdrew the last 500 of its troops from Southern Angola last month it was explained as a gesture aimed at facilitating the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Riot death toll at 381

BY OUR JOHANNESBURG CORRESPONDENT

THE OFFICIAL deeth toll in nine months of rioting in South African black townships stood at 381 peopla as of April 30, Mr Louis Legrange, Minister of Law and Order, told a public meeting in the Eastern Cape provincial town of Cradock, focus of more than a year of continuous unrest.

Some 74 of the deaths were children and youths undar the age of 18. In all 223 peopla died as a result of police action, six were killed hy para-police development board officials and 82 as a result of what Mr Legrange called "action taken by members of the public."

This is a euphemism for tha black on hleck violence aimed against black councillors, policemen and officials and daaths occurring as a result of inter-group violenca between supporters of rival fections

● Ford said yestarday it had sbut down one of its car plants in Port Elizabeth for six weeks and temporarily leid off 850 black workers because of the depressed vehicle market. The Port Elizabeth area in the eastern Cape Province, wbere many residents dapend on Sooth Africa's ailing motor industry for work, has been affected by rioting in black townships

Egypt worried Sudan may abrogate all agreements

BY TONY WALKER IN CAIRO AND ROGER MATTHEWS IN LONDON

EGYPTIAN officials were yesterday seeking urgent clarification of a report published in Saudi Arabia that the new government in Sudan was planning to abrogate all bilateral agreements with Cairo.

In an interview published in the English-language daily Saudi Gazette, Mr El-Gazouly Dafaallah, the Sudanese Prime Minister, was quoted as saying that accords signed by the deposed President Nimeiri and Egypt were considered "null and void." He said that the agreements did not reflect the will of the Sodanese people and were "show business."

Although the Foreign Ministry in Cairo has been attempting publicly to play down its concern, there is deep private anxiety about recent events in Khartoum. This concern deepened last weekend when Col Muammar Gaddafi, tha Libyan leader, paid a brief visit to Sudan before travelling on to Saudi Arabia.

While in Khartoum, Col Gaddafi urged other Arab armies to rise up and "join tha masses in overthrowing reactionary regimes." He has repeatedly called for the overthrow of President Hnbarak of Egypt while at the same time offering the Egyptian leader large sums of money to break the peace treaty with Israel.

It is probable that Col Gaddafi made a similar offer to the Sudanese leadership last weekend in return for a pledge to abrogate its agreements with Egypt. Libyan aircraft have been arriving in Khartoum with increasing frequency during the past few days, officially carrying large quantities of aid for the drought victims.

Khartoum Radio has also reported several messages from Libyan military commanders offering increased co-operation and talks on "mutual security."

The central agreement between Egypt and Sudan is the Charter of Integration signed in 1982. It provides for the establishment of a Higher Council headed by the two Presidents, a Nile Valley Parliament, a general secretariat and a joint development fund.

In a recent interview, Dr Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, described the relationship with Sudan as "deep and intense." He said that it would be unwise for any country to try to disturb that relationship or to work against it.

● Egyptian security officials foiled an attempt by a "Libyan agent" connected to a Damascus-based "terrorist" group to blow up a foreign embassy in Cairo on Wednesday, an Interior Ministry statement said, Reuter reports from Cairo.

It did not specify the embassy but Egyptian anti-terrorist squads Wednesday sealed off the U.S. embassy and concrete blocks were being erected yesterday, apparently to protect it from car bombs.

Iran resumes air raids on Iraq

BY OUR MIDDLE EAST STAFF

IRAN SAID yesterday that it had resumed its attacks on Iraqi economic targets in retaliation for Tuesday's air raids on a power station at Ahwaz and two pumping stations near Dezful.

A military communiqua from Tahran said that Iranian aircraft had bombed a hydroelactric plant at Dukan in north-east Iraq and caused beevy damage. Iraq said the aircraft bad been beaten off.

Tha attacks by both air forces marks tha end of a lull in tha Golf War which followed a period of intensified fighting in Marcb and April. Iraq said it had lsunched its attack earlier this week because Iran failed to respond positively to the offer of e ceasefire during tha boly month of Ramadhan.

A statement on Baghdad Radio said its aircraft would in future maintain "strong and violent attacks on all Iranian economic targets along the border."

Prince Saud al-Feisal, tha Saudi Foreign Minister, visited Tehran last weekend for the first time since the 1979 revolution in a fresb bid to secure e ceasefire. However he was told that Iran would not contemplate an end to the fighting so long as President Saddam Hussein remainad in power

Although there have been signs of growing anti-war sentiment in Iran all military evidence suggests that preparations are continuing for a further ground offensive. The regime in Tehran is said to heve been buoyed by reports of increasing difficulties faced by President Saddam in containing dissident Kurdish forces in the north

● Iraq yestarday expelled Reuter correspondent Mr Trevor Wood on grounds of biased reporting, the Iranian Newa Agency (IRNA) reported from Tehran.

Palestinians resist Amal attacks

BY NORA BOUSTANY IN BEIRUT

PALESTINIAN guerrillas entrenched in fortified positions and underground tunnels in three refugee camps south of Beirut yesterday fought off repeated thrusts by Shi'ite Amal militiamen, who after four days of fighting have still not managed to overrun the camps. ...

The casualty toll rose to 182 dead and 1,000 wounded in wbat has been callad the battle of tha camps. Amal militiamen prevented reporters from antering the dusty shantytowns yesterday, where Palestinian fightars continned to resist with hand grenades and machinegun fire.

Columns of black smoke could be seen rising from the Sabra and Shatila camps. Though Amal claimed both settlements had fallen on Wednesday night, fighters at the entrance said the guerrillas surprised them by emerging from holes and shooting from concealed positions.

Both Syria and Shi'ite Amal movement leader Mr Nabih Berri have accused Mr Yassir Arafat, chiaf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, of provoking the fighting. The combat insida the camps has unified rival Palestinian factions and boosted Arab support for the embattled guerrilla movement.

Besieged guerrillas, including followers of Fatah dissident Col Abu Musa, are refusing to hand over their guns to Amal and insisting that the Syrian-sponsored National Palestinian Salvation Front, should be in control of the camps.

In Christian-controlled East Beirut mourners gathered at a mass funeral service for 37 people killed in a powerful blast on Wednesday. Latest reports said 172 had been wounded in the explosion and 22 were still missing and presumed dead.

Poll success tightens General Ershad's grip

BY SAYED KAMALUDDIN IN DHAKA

THE SUCCESS of the 460 Upozila council elections, held in two phases earlier this week, has helped Lt-Gen. H. M. Ersbad, Bangladesh's military ruler, to further consolidate his grip in the country.

Despite the opposition's efforts to prevent tha polls, more than 40 per cent of 45.6m voters turned out to elect 456 chairmen for the Upozila councils out of 2,372 candidates. Two others were declared elected unopposed.

Political activities were banned after March 1 this year when the military regima reimposed martial law rules. But the candidates were allowed to campaign for themselves. Tha opposition's efforts to create panic with widespread bombing in the urban areas – in which two schoolchildren were killed and more than 100 people injured – did not have any impact in the rural areas. However, eight people died and more than 300 were injured in election violence caused by rivalry between candidates.

Lt.-General H. M. Ersbad

China's melon-seed millionaire

BY COLINA MacDOUGALL IN LONDON

CHINA has sprouted a few millionaires in recent years, but none like Liang Koonjiu.

Illiterate, and as he joyfully admitted, a lifelong businessman even when Peking forbade private commerce, ba has invented a process for flavouring water-melon seeds which brought him a 1m yuan ($350,000) income last year.

With 300 employees, his Wuhu company, Fool's Melonseeds, is probably the largest private venture in China.

Output last year reached an estimated 538m with sales to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan.

Last year Liang owned eight melon seed processing plants but gave four to his two elder sons. He now plans more factories and outlets.

Liang is the stuff of which successful businessmen are made. His stonemason father, because of his son's naughtiness, at nine years old, apprenticed Liang to a fruit stall holder in the late 1940s. When Peking clamped down on private enterprise in the 1950s, he simply avoided the clamps.

How did he manage through all the anti-commerce movements of the past 30 years. "All you needed was a pair of sharp eyes and strong legs to run away with," Liang said, his eyes sparkling with glee along with the diamonds on his finger.

"I travelled all over China to buy fruit to sell, I had good connections with the peasants and I never got caught."

This heady but dangerous profession slowed in 1972 when he first thought of selling melon seeds, a natural sideline to his fruit business. "Fruits are limited by season," he said, "But you can have seeds all the year round."

He invented a process for drying and flavouring the seeds and sold them in a small way.

In 1979 Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping took the clamps off private business at a now famous party meeting, the Third Plenum, and Liang came out of the closet.

Sales rocketed. He designed processing equipment and had it made in Shanghai and Nanjing.

He travelled to Sinjiang, Gansu province and Inner Mongolia in search of melons.

The fruit is pulped, the seeds dried and the leftovers used for fertiliser. The flavoured seeds sell at about 2 yuan (about 72 U.S. cents.) a packet.

Liang pays good wages by Chinese standards (up to $90 a month). He supplies three free meals a day and has built factory housing for the workers. For a multimillion dollar business, his Wuhu office is humble – small, dark and hot.

Monks protest over Sri Lanka massacre

By Mervyn de Silva in Colombo

THE SRI LANKAN parliament opened a two-day debate on the Anuradhapura massacre yesterday as several hundred Buddhist monks staged a *Satyagraha* (prayers in protest) outside the parliament building that was guarded by a strong posse of unusually edgy policemen.

The protesters were praying for the monk and five nuns killed in the terrorist attack in Anuradhpura and protesting against the Government's incompetence in providing security for innocent civilians.

Reuter adds: Censorship was clamped on all news reports of the debate. Speaker F. L. Senanayake told the house that censorship would apply to local and foreign news coverage. He did not give details.

AMERICAN NEWS

Managua loses Spanish trade support

BY TOM BURNS IN MADRID

SPAIN has refused official coverage for export credits to tha Nicaraguan Government for the last three months, despite Madrid's bostility to the receotly announced U.S. trade embargo.

Spain's action has seriously weakened trade relations between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry official said yesterday the move had been taken for "purely technical reasons" and in response to Nicaragua's failure to repay interest totalling about Ptas 1.2bn (£5.48m) on loans that date back to 1981.

Tha refusal to cover further export credits was not revealed at the time to avoid linkage with the growing U.S. pressure on Nicaragua, a policy Madrid authorities have consistently opposed.

The Spanish Government last month criticised Washington's trade embargo on Nicaragua, and the official Government line is that sanctions against the Sandinistas will only serve to "Cubanise" tha Nicaraguan Government.

Tha official, bowever, confirmed thet a decision to withdraw export cover had been taken on March 12 by the Compania Espanola de Seguros de Credito a la Exporacion (Cesce) which is 50 per cent Government-owned.

Cesce is the key institution providing export credit insurance in Spain.

Tha move taken by the insurance agency means Madrid'a trade relations with Nicaragua have been brought to a virtual standstill and that foture credits to Nicaragua are likely to be opposed by the Government's economic team, at least until ovardue payments are met.

According to CESCE the payments are due on credit lines totalling Pta 20bn that were opened by the Spanish authorities, the first of which, totalling Pta 10bn, was negotiated in 1981.

In return for this credit, known as the "Spanish package," the Sandinistas undertook to honour payments due on Spanish loans to the regime of Anastasia Somoza they had overthrown.

The latest credit, of Pta 6bn, Pta 2.25bn of which was short term, was negotiated in 1983. In March payments dua stood at Pta 940m and the Foreign Ministry official said they were now believed to amount to Pta 1.2bn.

Tha freeze on cover to Nicaragua mirrors similar moves takan by CESCE affecting trada with Peru, the Dominican Republic aod Bolivia among other Latin American countries to press for repayment. The difference is that with Nicaragua, the decision is politcally embarrassing due to the ostensibla public support lent by Sr Falipe Gonzalez's Socialist government to the Sandinistas.

Nicaraguan Vice-President Serglo Ramirez yesterday conceded that Nicaragua would not be abla to survive the long-tarm consequences of the U.S. trade embargo, Efe reports from Vienna.

On the second day of his visit to Austria, Ramirez said that the embargo, which took affect on May 7, was already damaging Nicaragua's industry and agriculture because spare parts were running out for U.S.-made machinery.

He asserted, however, that tha Sandinista Government would continue to develop trada relations with Eastern bloc nations and confirmed that Nicaragua would not sacrifice its right to self-determination

Sarita Kendall in Quito outlines the arithmetic of South America's drug production

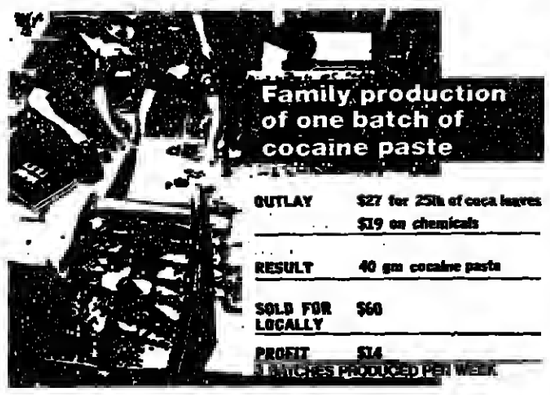
Economies under the influence of cocaine

IT IS one of the few products grown, processed, exported and distributed by Third World countries. The cocaine export business is worth ebout half tha world coffaa trade if estimates of deliveries to consumer countries are compared; but in the final phase, when bulk shipmants are broken down for the individual customer, prices rocket by more than 300 per cent.

Colombia, Peru and Bolivia remain the most important producing countries, but the cocaine business has now spread to most of Sooth America. Central American and Caribbean nations are involved too, primarily as trans-shipment and financial centres. From tha thousands of peasant families growing coca leaves to the few billionaires wbo direct the biggest clans, cocaine has enormous economic, social and political influance in Latin Amarica.

Coca leaves have been used for at least 5,000 years in rituals in the Andes mountains and the Amazon lowlands, and are also chewed as an antidote to cold and bunger. Millions of South Americans still use leaves in these ways, so cultivation of coca is licensed in many areas. A very small part of the crop is also exported legally for medical and other purposes.

Yields vary considerably according to the plant variety grown, soil, climata and the level of investment in the plantation. The Tingo Maria area in the eastern foothills of the Peruvian Andes can give up to six barvests a year, whila the average is three or four. Even with minimal inputs and attention, one mature hectare (2.47 acres) produces a ton of coca leaves over 12 months.



The arithmetic of the cocaine trade consists largely of guestimates. Apart from tha more obvious problems in arriving at reliable figures, the speed with which producers respond to anti-drug campaigns makes it difficult to keep up with changing production levels, locations, prices and transport routes. Huge mark-ups occur at each stage in the process, and the valua of a kilo of cocaine in, say, Letica on the river Amazon can be multiplied by 40 when it is cut and packaged for the Chicago streets.

However, some idea of the scale of South American production can be formed: hy matching information from sources such as dealers, foreign agencies and bankers. Paru is considered the biggest coca leaf producer, with about 60,000 hectares (148,200 acres) followed by Bolivia with 50,000 hectares. The areas planted with coca in Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador have expanded very rapidly in the past three years. Small plantations in Venezuela and Argentina raise the total number to at least 145,000 with s conservative yield of a ton per hectare.

As the raw matarial is bulky, the first stage of processing takes place close to the growing area. The leaves, sometimes dried, are usually softened in petrol or kerosene to produce a sloppy mixture that is treated with sulpburic acid, lime, potassium permanganata or other substances. This, when drled, leaves a paste that is normally moved alsewbere for more sophisticated refining into cocaine bydrochloride, the white powder.

The small grower can bardly expect to make enormous profits; these coma further up the ladder. The economics of a very small production unit in the Cauca region of highland Colombie ere roughly as follows: For one batch $27 (£21.25) is spent on coca leaves (25 lb) end 19 on chemicals, to produce about 40 grams of cocaine paste. This is sold locally at around $1.50 per gram, giving a profit of $14 oo each batch. The family usually makes about three batcbes a week, and labour is not, of course, accounted for in this casa.

At the other end of the scale, integrated operations capable of producing more than 10 tons of cocaina a month have been found in the eastern plains and jungles of Colombia. These involve large labour forces, constant supplies of chemicals, clandestine airstripa and fair-sized arsenale.

If genarous allowances are made for the locsl consumption of coca leaves and losses along the way, about 500 tons of paste is refined into cocaina hydrochloride in South America. At a ratio of 2.5 kilos of pasta to one of cocaine powder, South America's production is in the region of 200 tons, of which between 10 and 20 per cent is either abandoned en route or seized by tbe authorities.

A kilo of cocaine in Bogota costs an average $8,000 whan bought in bulk. Experts believe about 60 per cent of South America'a exports go through Colombia. On delivery to the U.S., tbe price jumps to about $30,000 a kilo, end it is higber in other countrias. So the minimum value of South America'a cocaine exports can be put at about $5bn, before distribution begins to push up tha price. Tha full commercial valu*r*, allowing for the fact that a gram of cocaine sold on the atreet is rarely more than 50 per cent pura, would be more than $25bn.

South American finance ministers are understandably reluctant to treat cocaine—and other drug—earnings very seriously, and there has been little effort to quantify the amount that returns bome. However, in Colombia's case, $2bn is a widely-accepted estimata, while figures for Boilvia and Peru are between $1bn and $1.5bn. A financial analyst in Ecuador calculates annual cocaine earnings at about $300m.

Mnch of the income goes into conspicuous consumption—luxurious bouses, expensive cars and large ranches—but it also fuals the construction industry, financial groups and other businesses that allow money to be laundered. Above all, it bestowa sufficient ecdoomic power to buy political influence.

American Motors sets closure deadline

By Terry Dodsworth in New York

AMERICAN Motors, the U.S. subsidiary of Renault, the nationalised French motor group, is planning moves tonight which could lead to the closure of its two car plants in Wisconsin unless there is a last-minute breakthrough in talks with the United Auto Workers Union.

The company's threat follows an earlier ultimatum to the UAW, listing 15 pre-conditions for negotiations on a new wages contract.

If these terms were not met, the company said, it would file papers by the end of the month to begin the 60-day notice period of a plant closure which is obligatory under Wisconsin law.

American Motors said yesterday it had set July as the target date for the closure of its two Wisconsin car factories at Kenosha and Milwaukee, both sited on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

About 6,000 workers are employed in the two plants, and in Kenosha they represent about half of the industrial jobs in the town.

Earlier this month, the local branch of the UAW threw out the company's proposals, saying that it was willing to negotiate, but only if the 15 pre-conditions were withdrawn. Since then, the situation has been deadlocked, and no further meetings are scheduled over the next few days.

The pre-conditions at issue between the two sides include demands by the company for an immediate wage cut of 37 cents an hour from the current $13.44 (£11.00), a reduction in annual paid days off from 40.5 a year to 31.5, and a number of work-rule concessions. In addition, the company wants to trim the number of shop stewards

Although the union has taken a tough stand on the company's demands so far, there is considerable local feeling that the workforce will have to make some concessions to maintain the American Motors' operations in Wisconsin.

The two plants are relatively old, and the small cars made in them have been losing market share dramatically over the past 18 months.

Senate backs fund for joint Nato high-tech research

BY REGINALD DALE, U.S. EDITOR IN WASHINGTON

DEMOCRATIC Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, who last year rattled the Nato alliance with a threat to start pulling U.S. trops out of Europe, has temporarily laid aside his stick and taken np a carrot.

In his continuing campaign to induce European Governments to spend more on conventional military necessities, Mr Nunn bas won Senate approval for a $200m (£166m) fund for the Pentagon to co-finance joint high-technology weapona projects with the other Nato countries.

Tba Nunn Fund was welcomed by West Europaan officials yesterday, who saw it as dovetailing with current European efforts to promote arms co-operation and likely to encouraga tha genuine "two way streets" in Transatlantic arms sales that tha Europeans bave been seeking.

Mr Nunn warned, bowever, that he could quickly take np bis cudgel again if the Europeans failed to follow through with receot commitments to do better in vital convantional areas such as aircraft shelters and munitions stocks.

Mr Nunn demanded these improvements when be introduced last year's Bill threatening a gradual withdrdawal of up to a third of U.S. forces from Europe if specific military goals were not met.

The Bill was defeated by a vote of 55 to 41, after heavy lobbying against it by the Administration, sending shock waves through European capitals.

Mr Nunn made it clear that his new approach should not be regarded as "tha end of the crisis" and that ha would treat 1985 as a test year for Allied intentions.

"If all the words of change, or improvement, turn out to be merely words without substance, merely a way for the Europeans to appease those crazy Americans for another year or so, I feel that our nation must substantially alter its Nato strategy and its defence strategy," he said.

He would not continue to support U.S. funding of Nato, to tha tuna of soma $180bn e year "in order to carry out our part of a vain strategy," he warned.

Meanwhile, the Senate rejected a Democratic move to delete $163m from next year's defence budget to resume the production of cbemical weapons, halted in 1969, which President Reagan bas been seaking since he took office in 1981.

The key note, however, will be in the Democrat-controlled house, which has consistently thwarted Mr Reagan'a efforts to start production of a new generation of binary weapons to replace the ageing U.S. stockpila.

N-weapon development 'needs closer monitoring'

THE international watchdog agency against the aecret development of atomic weapons needs to be strengthened to guard against more countries developing nuclear bombs, a private study has warned, AP reports from Washington.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a private group which monitors military and nuclear issues, also warned in the study that the U.S. and the Soviet Union needed to make progress to limit nuclear weapons as continued failure may drive more nations to build atomic bombs.

The study detailed problems facing the International Atomic Energy Agency, a 28-year-old United Nations-sponsored group charged with helping insure compliance with the 1968 Nuclear non - Proliferation Treaty. The pact, signed by 124 countries, bans development of nuclear weapons and it sets out a system of "safeguards."

The study pointed out that it was possible to get around safeguards set out in hte treaty and that countries could refuse to open their facilities to inspection.

The U.S., Soviet Union, France, Britain and China acknowledga having nuclear weapons. India has exploded a nuclear device but claims it was only for peaceful purposes.

WORLD TRADE NEWS

U.S. farm export aid may breach trade rules, says De Clercq

BY IVO DAWNAY IN BRUSSELS

M WILLY DE CLERCQ, EEC Trade Commissioner, last night hinted that the new $2bn (£1.6bn) U.S. farm export subsidy programme announced last week may be contrary to international trade rules.

Legal officials of the European Commission were examining the so-called Export Enhancement Programme "very carefully" to see if its terms complied with the U.S.'s international obligations, he said.

M de Clercq went on to regret the targetting of the plan at the EEC, underlining that Community export subsidies are consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trada

"I do not think that it is conducive to promoting the spirit of dialogue which we need if we ere to promote an improvement in the Gett system," ha said.

This first official EEC response to Washington's controversial farm export programme came in a largely conciliatory speech by the Trade Commissioner to the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels.

The bulk of M de Clercq's address emphasised the need of the EEC and the U.S. to co-operate in the lead-up to a new trade round.

He appealed directly to tha U.S. Administration to resist pressure for "protectionist and unilateralist action generated by the increasing trade deficit."

But he also quoted warnings from the American Chambers of Commerce in Europe that the divisions between the Community and the U.S. appeared annually to be growing wider.

"I remain personally seriously concerned about the growing number of bilateral differences, and more significantly, the openly aggressive manner by which the U.S. seeks to resolve them," he said.

The Commissioner went on to make specific reference to the "increasing intransigenea" of the U.S. over EEC requests to supply additional special pipes to the All American Pipelines project which, though above the agreed quota, conformed to exemptions allowed when U.S. producers could not meet demand.

He also attacked U.S. threats over Community tariffs preferences for citrus fruit allowed to Mediterranean trading partners, drawing parallels with preferences allowed under Washington's Caribbean Basin initiative.

The EEC was anxious to have another Gatt round, he insisted, but full preparation with the developing countries was needed to make it a success.

As the EEC and the U.S. shared 35 per cent of all world trade, it was essential they should work together to make the new talks successful.

"Intemperate action and reaction by one or other could very quickly, domino-like, lead to a collapse of the whole system," he said.

Brazilian shoe makers face U.S. threat

By Andrew Whitley, in Rio de Janeiro

BRAZILIAN makers of leather shoes face a severe threat to their profitability, and in some eases existence, after this week's decision by the U.S. International Trada Commission, to take up the U.S. shoe industry's plea for import relief.

Last year Brazil exported 110m pairs of shoes to the U.S., by far its largest market, earning the country $853m. Although Brazil is only ranked third in the foreign supplier to the U.S., after Taiwan and South Korea, the rate of growth of its exports has been outstripping all others.

The Brazilian shoe manufacturers are partieularly threatened because they are supplying the medium-to-better quality shoes and boots whicb the beleaguered U.S. industry would like to reserve for itself.

The shoe industry and the Brazilian government lobbyists have just over three months in which to organise their defances, by which time President Ronald Reagan will have to pronounce on the ITC's recommendations.

For the Brazilian trade balance the consequences of import surcharges or quotas on shoe exports to the U.S. could be serious.

Christian Tyler examines claims that the UK is trailing in the soft-finance game

British wrangle over aid for trade

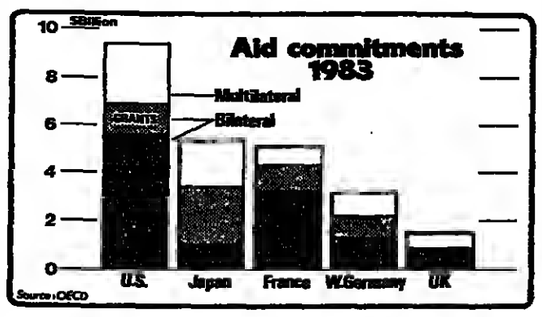
YOU CANNOT use the same fork to eat your supper and dig your garden. With this homely analogy, Professor John Toye, a consultant to the British aid programme, this week identified a fundamental policy conflict over the use of aid money to win overseas project business for UK companies.

According to Prof Toye, —Professor of Developmant Policy at University College, Swansea—who bas studied six pojects funded for the Overseas Development Administration in wbich tha aid and trade provision (ATP) was deployed, the programme cannot at the same time be both developmental and commercial.

His conclusion, spelt out this week to an all-party group of MPs interested in overseas development, goes to the heart of the running battle between industry and government.

The controversy has boiled np again in recent weeks, with the result that ATP is becoming the litmus test of British Government policy towards aid for exports.

British Ministers bave eriticised Japan for offering cheap finance to Turkey to build a second suspension bridge over the Bosporus. The contract was won by a consortium including the Japanese, while a consortium including the British company that built the first bridge was left trailing.



The Government has, however, approved an ATP grant to Thailand to match a Belgian offer of cheap funds for re-equipping and reorganising Bangkok's public bus service.

It is still wrestling with preaentational problems in subsidising eredit to South Korea for a British bid to build a second blast furnace for an integrated steelworks there.

Meanwhile, the competition has been busy. For example, the Francb have signed a protocol in Peking for soft credits that could give French companies a dominant position in the big Chinese market for modernising the telepbone system.

The Dutch and the Canadians have decided to give their aid programmes a more commercial slant, and the U.S., leading critic of tha export subsidy race, has taken powers to defend its contractors against "unfair" competition.

British industrialists argue that the UK is trailing in this race. They would like to see an ATP that was biggar (it was expected to commit about £66m this year), more speedily administered, and more commercial in its empbasis.

Government economists, and to some extent Ministers too, argue that Britain must avoid "paying countries to take UK exports away," as Prof Toye puts it.

For the government, the strategic question is how to find a system that will match the competition—even if matching may be an uneconomic way of saving export markets and jobs, while at the same time providing a deterrent to an all-out credit war.

The ATP was founded in 1977 as a defensive measure against what is now called predatory financing by competitor countries.

It accounts for only about 5 per cent of the total aid budget, is subject to some kind of ceiling but is more open-ended than other government expenditures, and is not rolled forward if there is an underspend in any one year.

Prof Toye argues that ATP has become less developmental and more commercial over the years, and predicts that it will not be long before all pretence is dropped and ATP is used to sweeten arms deals.

Tha last report of the Overseas Projects Board, an advisory group of industrialists and bankers to the Department of Trada and Industry, said the emphasis of bilateral aid (of which ATP is only a part) was still far too developmental.

The ATP was an efficiant form of export support and should take a greatar share of the bilateral aid budget.

As might be expected, this Board accused tha government of ambivalence, allegedly demonstrated by delays in handling ATP applications.

By "ambivalence" they mean that the Treasury and DTI are at loggerheads—a theme picked up by the House of Lords committee on overseas trade which is collecting evidence at the moment.

There is an answer to the practical problem, if not to the theoretical one, according to Prof Toye. Development aid and export promotion cannot live together, and must be separated.

But if the government wants to support exports defensively in this way througb a new DTI fund, it should make some new rules, enlisting the support of like-minded nations such as the U.S.

The aid should only be available after projects bave been put out to open and competitive tender. It should be offered only if the recipiant government will declare, after the bidding, who has offered cheap finance and so give the UK the chanca to match.

This should ensure, says Prof Toye, that aid is only offered to support British companies that would have won the contract on a purely competitive price basis.

At present the ATP is, he says, e DTI-propelled scheme of commercial or industrial assistance. And the money has been going to "a number of ducks which, if not entirely lame, were at least experiencing certain perambulation difficulties."

Japan wants trade credit kept out of new round

BY JUREK MARTIN IN TOKYO

JAPAN DOES not believe that the question of trade credits—currently a thorn in the side of its relations with the UK—should be on the agenda of the proposed new multilateral trade round.

Instead, it should remain in its present forum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), according to a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official.

He said that the Work Programme of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) had effectively ceded responsibility for trade credits to the OECD.

In general, Ministry officials, suggesting that UK "unhappiness" over the Bosporus Bridge contract stemmed mostly from "misunderstanding," did not feel any serious damage had been done to bilateral relations.

The Foreign Ministry's trade expert remained confident that the new Gatt round could begin in the first half of next year.

He hoped for real progress et two upcoming meetings; in Stockholm on June 8-10, when Ministers from the Gatt GC-18 group, including Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Foreign Minister, are to confer, and in early July, when officials from the same consultative group are to discuss the actual timing of the formation of the round's preparatory committee.

He agreed it was critical that the developing nations be involved to the maximum extent in the new round. But Japan had no intention of making what he called "a down-payment" in its market-opening package planned for less developed countries this summer, to secure their compliance, as the EEC, he said, had suggested.

The official felt that most Western Pacific nations, including the rapidly industrialising Asian countries, were behind a new round, so long as it included trade in services and high technology.

Even French objections, which prevented the Bonn summit from agreeing on a target date for negotiations, were based more on specifics than principle, he argued.

UK components group in Soviet, China deals

BY KENNETH GOODING, MOTOR INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENT

AUTOMOTIVE Products (AP) the UK-based motor components gronp, is to sign further technology-transfer contracts with the Soviet Union and China.

Next month AP will sign a final contract for the provision of technology for the clutches for all new Soviet commercial vehicles. This should be worth about £5m over the period from 1988 to 1993.

It means that AP will be the source of technology for clutches for most Soviet trucks and cars. In 1981 it completed a licensing deal for three sizes of clutches to go into forthcoming Lada, Moscovitch and Zaporozhet cars.

Mr George Pears, AP's chairman, told the group's annual meeting last week that the company initialled the protocol for the supply of clutches for the principal range of Chinese trucks. The deal will be worth £1m in the 1988-93 period and the Chinese will also buy prodncts from AP.

Turkey to go ahead with new fertiliser plant

By David Barchard in Ankara

TURKEY is to go ahead with a fourth fertiliser complex at a site on the Mediterranean in a joint venture with Tunisia and Kuwait, costing a total of $230m (£191m).

Turkish and fereign companies are involved in the venture, with the major shareholder being Petrochemical Industries Company of Kuwait, followed by Turkiye Gubre Sanayii, the state-owned Turkish fertiliser corporation, with 20 per cent.

Two Kuwaiti finance groups, Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation and the Arabian General Investment Company will own 12.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent of the venture, with Tunisia's Industries Chemiques Maghrebines owning a further 15 per cent.

The project is to enjoy exemption on all taxes and dnties for machinery and equipment in the construction of the plant and also for the importing of raw materials used in it. These will mostly consist of phosphates from Tunisia.

The plant will turn out up to 1,500 tons of ammonium nitrate and 1,400 tons of diammonium phosphate a day. Capacity is expected to be expanded after a few years.

Italy's surplus in electronics falls by 24%

By Alan Friedman in Milan

THE ITALIAN electronics industry last year achieved e L1,702bn (£689m) trade surplus, which is 24 per eent lower than the 1983 trade surplus for the sector and below the 1982 surplus.

Total exports, which included prodnets ranging from data processing to systems and electrical appliances, last year cama to L12,143bn.

This is equivalent to 51.6 per eent of total electronics turnover for tha Italian industry, which had sales of L23,547bn in 1984, an overall rise of 17.6 per cent.

BAe 'signs contract for Suharto jet'

BRITISH Aerospace has signed a contract with Indonesia for tha sale of one of its four-engined 146 jets, according to reports from Jakarta. Kieran Cooke writes

The jet, which will be specially modified for the use of Indonesia's President Suharto, is believed to be worth about $20m (£16.6m).

It is also believed that other sales of the 146 to Indonesia could follow. British Aerospace recently signed a contract with China for the sale of 10 146s.

Rules relaxed for satellite TV reception

BY RAYMOND SNODDY

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday announced a relaxation of the rules governing the reception of television programmes from low-power satellites.

As a result individuals, if they have about £2,000, will be able to erect their own receiving dishes to watch cable television channels from space.

The main business opportunity in the short term will be in providing satellite television for hotels, hospitals, military bases and small existing cable networks.

Thorn EMI has put together a package of three channels from the Intelsat 5 satellite to market under the brand name Galaxy for Satellite Master Antenna Systems (SMATV).

The three channels are: Screen Sport, Premiere, the film channel, and the Children's Channel. The receiving equipment will be installed for Thorn by a national network of distributors.

Greenwich Cablecast was already demonstrating satellite television in south London yesterday afternoon. Mr Timothy Dudman, the company's managing director, said he had a team of installers on 24-hour standby waiting for customers.

The company hopes to supply the satellite equipment and programmes to hotels at an all-in cost of about 15p a room a night. The company also hopes to supply systems to blocks of flats with more than 80 apartments.

The Christian Television Partnership said last night it was planning to use SMATV to set up transmissionary centres in church halls and schools to receive space evangelism.

The long-expected government announcement on SMATV came in a written parliamentary answer from Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Pattie said the relaxation of the rules "will provide a welcome boost to the cable industry and represents a significant opportunity, both domestically and eventually internationally, for our equipment and programme service industries."

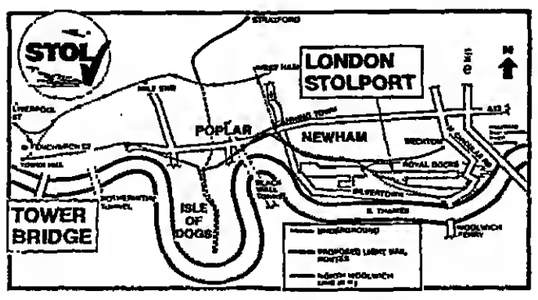
The hope was that, with the relaxation of rules, SMATV would provide a useful interim market for the cable programme providers until a significant proportion of the country was cabled.

The Government decided that satellite reception by individuals or at individual premises such as a hotel would be allowed under a Wireless Telegraphy Act licence. Dishes, usually between 1.2 and 2 metres in diameter, will probably need planning permission.

Where two or more premises are connected, the Cable Authority will restrict the granting of licences to protect modern cable television systems. Licences will not be given in areas where a modern cable television franchise has been awarded or advertised.

Three-year SMATV licences will be granted for old relay networks and five-year licences for new installations. Both can be extended, but the SMATV operators will ultimately have to give way to a broadband cable franchise.

SMATV systems will also have to carry the four existing television channels and any future direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) channels.



Airport in London's dockland approved

BY MICHAEL DONNE, AEROSPACE CORRESPONDENT

A £15M PLAN to build a short take-off and landing airport (Stolport) in London's disused docklands has been approved by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, after a long battle with environmental objectors. It will be called London's City Airport and will provide over 250 jobs.

The scheme remains subject to some severe restrictions, including a ban on helicopters and club and recreational aircraft, with tough controls on noise levels which will limit the types of aircraft that can use the Stolport. Jets and night flying will not be allowed.

Airlines such as Brymon Airways which already use quiet short take-off aircraft, such as the de Havilland Canada Dash Seven 50-seat turboprop, have welcomed the government decision. Brymon will now expand its Dash Seven fleet substantially.

The Stolport will be built by John Mowlem, the civil engineers, which will provide the cash, with the runway – little more than 2,000 long – on the wharf between the now disused Royal Albert and King George V Docks. The London Docklands Development Corporation has given its approval. John Mowlem will also operate the Stolport.

The site is about five miles from Tower Bridge and the City of London. The Stolport will offer businessmen a faster link than the existing London airports of Heathrow and Gatwick to UK regional centres such as Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. It will also be able to offer flights to near-continental European destinations such as Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Frankfurt.

Several hotel groups are interested in building hotels close to the Stolport.

Airlines which have sought route licences from the Stolport, in addition to Brymon Airways, include Manx, Spacegrand, Jersey European, Maersk Air and Holland Airways.

Now that the Stolport is to go ahead, the Civil Aviation Authority can begin public hearings into these route licence bids. Decisions will be announced in time for services to begin when the Stolport, which will take 15 months to build, becomes operational, possibly in late 1986.

The Government's decision follows a long environmental battle, including a public inquiry, and a subsequent High Court bid to block the plan, which failed. The Greater London Council, local councils and some residents' groups all objected, but other bodies approved the plan.

The troubles of the Minet insurance syndicates have put some personal fortunes at risk. **John Moore reports**

Individuals named who face losses at Lloyd's

IN MAXIM'S De Paris restaurant near London's Leicester Square earlier this week, a group of Lloyd's of London underwriting members were contemplating their fortunes since they decided to invest in Britain's premier insurance market. They were not exactly in good humour.

The previous week they had been told that insurance syndicates at Lloyd's, of which they formed a part, faced losses of £130m. Some £83.2m of funds, they had been told, would be needed from the underwriting members to finance the losses, which were expected to fall in the form of insurance claims over the next 20 years.

The four underwriting members who had met for lunch on Monday faced combined losses of nearly £240,000. Two of the members were a husband and wife who had both invested in some of the same syndicates and they faced losses between them of about £135,000.

Mr Keith Whitten, a City of London head hunter who was also at the lunch, faces personal losses of £104,397. He is a member of a steering committee which is fighting for a scheme to rescue the stricken underwriting members.

"You don't join Lloyd's if you think you are going to lose money," remarked one of the guests at the lunch. "You join because you think you are going to make money."

These are members of the troubled insurance syndicates managed by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, part of the large Minet Holdings insurance broking group.

The losses they face arise from the insurance of industrial liabilities by professionals acting on their behalf at Lloyd's. Insurance cover has been offered by the underwriting professionals for industrial companies in the event that they are sued by employees or customers in the course of their business. The increasing incidence of asbestosis litigation in the U.S. has led to the possibility that insurance claims could rise substantially.

In addition, the syndicates have been hit by a wave of management problems in the conduct of their affairs for the last three years. Minet discovered that former underwriting executives had misappropriated about £40m of the 1,525 members' funds. Then the syndicates face trading losses last year of £40m. These were offset by an offer of £40m to compensate the members for the missing money.

Now with fresh trading losses falling on the syndicates, the members face enormous personal liabilities. The accountancy firm Neville Russell, investigating the problems for Minet, has produced an annotated account which shows the extent of personal liabilities of individual members. They have to fund the losses from their personal wealth.

Mr David d'Ambrumenil, a businessman, appears to be suffering the worst losses with a combined loss for four underwriting accounts of £512,891. Three members of the Shohet family are shown to be making losses of £475,450 each. Viscount Portman's losses are reported as £471,403. Mr Charles Longbottom, the former Conservative MP and director of Henry Ansbacher Holdings, faces losses of £285,998. Mr Peter Miller, the chairman of Lloyd's, who has also been a member of the syndicates, faces personal losses of £9,905.

The Duchess of Kent, who has also been caught up in the affair, faces small losses of £1,074, while Middle East businessman Mr Adnan Khashoggi is actually showing a small profit. Among the other notable figures in the syndicates are Mr Martin Jacomb, who is to head the new investment banking operations at Barclays Bank, who faces losses of £10,146.

The wide variation of the individual liability of the members reflects the size of investment they have made in the syndicates. They can agree with the underwriting professionals looking after their affairs that certain amounts of business should be accepted on their behalf at Lloyd's. The smaller the volume of business accepted on behalf of the members, the smaller the profit or loss.

There are other factors which can influence performance for individual members. They can, as members of Lloyd's, seek to limit their own personal liabilities through taking out stop loss insurance which ensures that their losses, above a certain limit, are met by other insurance groups.

Some underwriting members are angry that they were advised by their managers at Lloyd's not to take out personal stop loss insurance, either because the cost was too high or because it was unnecessary.

Of the 1,525 members of the syndicates the bulk of the losses are falling on just 400 members who formed part of syndicate 918, one of eight syndicates managed by Minet's interests. Nearly 300 members face losses of over £100,000 each and some of those include two, three or more representatives from a single family.

Weary executives of the Richard Beckett agency are still attempting to restructure the management of the company after Minet's decision to close it down by the end of the year.

Industry cuts level of stocks

MANUFACTURERS reduced their stocks sharply in the first quarter of this year, but they went on a buying spree for capital equipment, according to the latest official figures.

Capital investment, including assets leased from financial institutions, was 23 per cent higher in the first three months of this year than in the same period of 1984. This mainly reflected a sharp increase in assets for leasing as companies took advantage of higher capital allowances available up to the end of the last financial year.

First year allowances for capital spending to be set against corporation tax were reduced in the 1984 budget from 75 per cent in 1984–85 to 50 per cent in the present year.

This surge in the purchase of equipment is thought to have put extra pressure on money supply growth in recent months through inflated demand for credit by leasing companies.

Demand for capital equipment recently may have contributed to manufacturers optimism about economic prospects shown in recent surveys by the Confederation of British Industry.

A substantial running down of stocks after some re-stocking at the end of last year will have tended to depress industrial demand.

□ TEACHERS' pay dispute in England and Wales is set to continue with no early prospect of settlement after unions yesterday rejected an improved offer of 5 per cent plus arbitration. They had been hoping for a higher offer, possibly on a phased basis.

□ LONDON Stock Exchange made a net deficit on its services of £3.6m in the year to March 24, against a surplus of £4.7m in the previous year.

□ BRITISH Aerospace has sold its 601st BAe 125 executive business jet, making the aircraft the best-selling civil jet aircraft produced in the UK. Only the Britten-Norman Islander, with 1,000 aircraft sales, has sold more aircraft, but of much lower value.

The BAe 125 has been produced and sold from the company's factory at Broughton, near Chester, at the rate of one aircraft every fortnight since production was launched over 20 years ago. The unprecedented order-book has produced sales worth £1,400m (at 1985 values).

□ OPINION polls showing a slump in the Conservative Party's fortunes will not pressurise the Government into changing its economic policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons.

She joined with Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in rejecting Labour demands that the Government should forecast when unemployment, which rose to a record 3.273m in April, will resume a downward trend.

North Sea blocks awarded

By Dominic Lawson

THE 93 North Sea blocks awarded by the Government yesterday was the largest number since the first rush of enthusiasm for offshore oil prospects in Britain. Not since the 4th licensing round in 1971-72 have so many blocks been awarded in a single round.

The discretionary awards follow the successful completion of the first auction stage of the 9th round in January. A record £121m was paid in bids for 13 blocks – British Petroleum paying a record £25.5m for a single block, 15/18b.

Awards announced yesterday were:

NORTHERN NORTH SEA

Block 2/3 – TRICENTROL; Exploratie, Tricentrol. 3/18c – SHELL; Shell, Esso. 3/19b – SHELL; Shell, Esso. 3/23b – CHEVRON; Chevron, Lingen, Assindia, Preussag, Premco, Wintershall, London United, Premier Consolidated. 3/28b – CHEVRON; Chevron. 9/18 – DEMINEX; Deminex, Mercia, Anvil, Fourth Triton, Aran Energy. 9/17b – FINA; Fina, Texas, Neste, Coalite, Bristol Oil and Minerals, Union Jack Oil. 9/18b – KERR-McGEE OIL (UK); Kerr-McGee, Charterhouse, Santa Fe Minerals, Petrolex, Bricomin Exploration. 9/21 – UNOCAL; Unocal, Texaco Britain, Norwich Union (Hydrocarbons), Saxon Oil. 9/22 – TRICENTROL; Exploratie, Tricentrol

CENTRAL NORTH SEA

28/25 – AMERADA HESS (UK); Amerada Hess, Dow Chemical, Sovereign Oil and Gas, Coalite, Plascom. 29/2b – ENTERPRISE OIL; Enterprise Oil, Charterhouse, Norwich Union. 29/6b – ENTERPRISE OIL; Enterprise Oil, Charterhouse, Norwich Union. 29/9c – TENNECO GB; Tenneco, Agip (UK), The Norwegian Oil Co., Lennox Oil. 29/13b – MOBIL; Mobil, Enterprise Oil, Charterhouse. 29/18 – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Texas Eastern, Santa Fe Minerals, Tricentrol. 29/21 – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Texas Eastern, Santa Fe Minerals, Tricentrol. 29/22b – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Texas Eastern, Santa Fe Minerals, Triceotrol. 29/23 – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Texas Eastern, Santa Fe Minerals, Tricentrol. 29/28 – AMERADA HESS; Amerada Hess, Dow Chemical, Sovereign Oil and Gas, Coalite, Plascom. 29/27 – AMERADA HESS; Amerada Hess, Dow Chemical, Sovereign Oil and Gas, Coalite, Plascom.

SOUTHERN NORTH SEA

Block 43/2 – AMOCO; Amoco, fCI, Burmah Oil. 43/17 – GAS COUNCIL; Amerada Hess, Industrial Scotland Energy, Ranger Oil, British Gas, Union Jack Oil. 43/18 – TOTAL OIL MARINE; Total Oil Marine, RTZ Oil and Gas, Elf UK, Pict Petroleum Berkeley. 44/11 – MARATHON; Marathon, Mercia, Pennzoil, Anvil, Charterhall. 44/12 – MARATHON; Marathon, Mercia, Pennzoil, Anvil, Charterhall. 44/13 – MARATHON; Marathon, Mercia, Pennzoil, Anvil, Charterhall, 44/26 – SHELL; Shell, Esso. 44/27 – LASMO; Lasmo, Occidental, Thomson. 48/5 – ARPET; Arpet, Enterprise Oil, Goal Petroleum. 48/10b – CONOCO; Conoco, Britoil, Saxon. 49/1 – CHARTERHOUSE; Charterhouse, Santa Fe Minerals, Texas Eastern. 49/2 – MOBIL; Mobil, Fina, Sovereign Oil and Gas, Coalite. 49/3 – UNOCAL; Unocal, City Oil, Nedlloyd Energy, Valor, Hampton Gold, Lennox. 49/8 – ARPET; Arpet, Enterprise, Goal. 49/9b – MOBIL; Mobil, Fina, Sovereign, Coalite. 49/30b – PREMIER; Premier Consolidated Oilfields. 53/8 – AMERADA HESS; Amerada Hess, Industrial Scotland Energy, Ranger Oil, British Gas, Union Jack Oil. 53/10 – MARATHON; Marathon, Pennzoil, Mercia, Anvil. 53/12 – AMOCO; Amoco, ICI, Burmah Oil. 53/17 – AMOCO; Amoco, ICI, Burmah Oil. 53/18 – TOTAL OIL MARINE; Total Oil, RTZ, Oil and Gas, Elf UK, Pict, Berkeley. 54/1b – CONOCO; Conoco, Britoil, Saxon. 93/2 – BRITOIL; Britoil, Amerada Hess. 93/4 – LOCHIEL; Lochiel, Wester Oil, Guinness Peat (now Guinness Mahon.), Eglinton, Osceola. 98/6 and 98/7 – BP; BP, Tricentrol, Premier, Carless, Clyde, Goal. 98/18 – OCCIDENTAL; Occidental, Thomson, Grand Metropolitan.

99/24 – HAMILTON BROTHERS; Hamilton, Blackfriars, Weeks, Enterprise, Hamilton Brothers, The Trans-European Co. 102/23 – CONOCO; Conoco, Berkeley, Century Power and Light, Saxon, Union Jack, Ranger. 102/28 – CONOCO; Conoco, Berkeley, Century, Saxon, Union Jack, Ranger. 106/20 – BRITOIL; Britoil, Amerada Hess. 106/24 – CONOCO; Conoco, Berkeley, Century, Saxon, Union Jack, Ranger. 106/28 – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Murphy, Ocean. 106/30 – BURMAH OIL; Burmah Oil, Murphy, Ocean.

FAEROES TROUGH AND WEST SHETLANDS

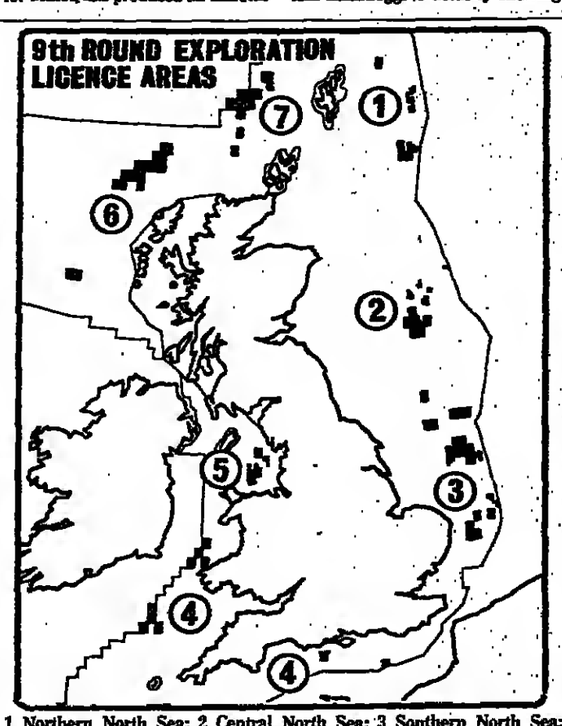
Block 202/9 – ESSO; Esso, RTZ, Enterprise. 202/18 – OCCIDENTAL; Occidental. 204/19 – BRITOIL; Britoil, Shell. 204/22 and 204/23 – BP; BP. 204/24 – BRITOIL; Britoil, Shell. 204/25 – MONSANTO; Monsanto, Petrolex, Dawsea. (Now North Sea and General Oil Operation), Swedish Petroleum, O. K., Murphy, Ocean. 204/29 – SOVEREIGN; Sovereign, Amerada Hess, Trafalgar House, Dow Chemical, Coalite, Plascom. 205/8 and 205/9 – BRITOIL; Britoil, Shell. 205/14 – SHELL; Shell, Britoil. 205/18 – BP; BP. 205/17 – AMOCO; Amoco, ICI, Burmah Oil, Clyde. 205/21 – AMOCO; Amoco, ICI, Burmah Oil, Clyde

MORECAMBE BAY

Block 110/36 – TAYLOR WOODROW ; Taylor Woodrow Energy, Teredo Oils, Canada North West Energy, Conroy, Fynegold, Marinex. 110/6b – FINA; Fina, Texas Eastern, Neste, Bristol Oil. 110/11 – CONOCO; Conoco, Berkeley, Century, Saxon, Union Jack, Ranger Oil. 113/27 – ESSO; Shell, Carless.

ROCKALL TROUGH

Block 142/28 and 142/29 – BRITOIL; Britoil, British Petroleum. 153/5 and 154/1 – AMOCO; Amoco, ICI, Burmah Oil, Clyde. 153/9 and 153/10 – (Same Consortium as 153/5 and 154/1). 154/2 – CONOCO; Berkeley, Century, Santa Fe Minerals, Saxon, Union Jack, Ranger. 154/3 and 154/8 – CONOCO; Conoco, Berkeley, Ranger, Santa Fe, Saxon, Union Jack. 164/25 and 165/21 – BP; BP, Britoil. 164/28 and 164/29 – BP; BP, Britoil. 164/30 and 165/26 – PHILLIPS; Phillips. 165/16 and 165/17 – BP; BP, Britoil.



1 Northern North Sea; 2 Central North Sea; 3 Southern North Sea; 4 English Channel and Celtic Sea; 5 Morecambe Bay; 6 Rockall Trough; 7 Faeroes Trough and West Shetland.

Laws planned to hit drug-traffic profits

BY MARGARET VAN HATTEM, PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

LEGISLATION to seize and confiscate profits from the illegal sales of addictive drugs will be introduced in the next session of parliament.

This follows publication of a House of Commons select committee report which advocates sweeping changes in the criminal and civil law to facilitate the tracing and seizure of proceeds from the international drug traffic.

The proposed changes would include a drastic reform of banking law, virtually abolishing confidentiality, and would provide for the confiscation of the assets of suspected drug dealers.

The committee recommends two big changes in British law, bringing it into line with U.S. law. The first would require banks to notify the authorities of any deposit of more than $10,000, or any smaller deposits designed to evade this rule. It would require people taking more than $5,000 out of the country to declare the sum.

The second change would enable the courts to seize assets "when their connection with drug-related offences is probable and the defendant is unable to prove the contrary."

This reversal of the burden of proof would apply even when the defendant had been acquitted on criminal charges.

The proposals are contained in an interim report of the Home Affairs select committee, called the Misuse of Hard Drugs, which was produced at the request of Mr David Mellor, junior Home Office minister.

Other recommendations include:

● Intensified law enforcement against drug trafficking involving not only the police, security services and Customs, but also the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

● An increase in the number of police officers seconded overseas and the appointment of police attachés with diplomatic status in key U.S. postings, such as Washington and Atlanta.

● Extradition treaties to enable those involved in exporting drugs to the UK to be tried in British courts.

The 11 committee members warn that, unless immediate action is taken, Britain could face a drug problem of U.S proportions in less than five years – "representing the most serious peacetime threat to our national well being."

Describing the scale of the American problem, the committee's report notes that the best informed U.S. witnesses conceded that the drugs traffic was virtually out of control.

With about 5,000 new addicts being added each day to the estimated 12m Americans who regularly used drugs, traffickers in the U.S. were earning between $90bn and $100bn a year. This, the report points out, put the drug industry second only to the motor industry in money terms.

The report notes that no amount of law enforcement appeared able to stop the bulk of drug supplies getting through to the market. The U.S. authorities, it says, despite a "vast effort" in money and manpower, believed they could not intercept more than 10 per cent of imported drugs.

Radical alterations to farm policy rejected

BY ANDREW GOWERS

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday set its face firmly against radical alterations in agricultural policy to protect the countryside, despite rising political concern about alleged damage to the environment caused by farmers.

In a White Paper (policy document), it rejected criticisms levelled at the Ministry of Agriculture by a recent House of Commons committee report. It refused to commit itself to producing a more general White Paper on the use of the countryside, as the committee asked.

It reaffirmed its support for voluntary measures to secure "a satisfactory balance between agriculture and conservation."

"The stories about continuing, unmitigated and wholesale destruction of the countryside are gross exaggerations," the paper says, adding that the aim of farm policy – to promote an efficient farming industry – is in broad terms "fully compatible with the objectives of conservation."

The White Paper was published in response to the Commons environment committee's comments on the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

This 1981 law included measures to protect the countryside in national parks and specially-designated sites of special scientific interest. But it has been criticised for failing to deal adequately with the problems of the rest of the countryside.

The Commons committee suggested detailed alterations to the Act, some of which the Government accepted yesterday. But it also called for a fundamental change in the Ministry of Agriculture's attitude towards conservation.

The Government's approach is to concentrate its effort on what it calls "areas of high environmental value."

Operation and Effectiveness of Part Two of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Cmnd 9522; HMSO.

Editorial comment, Page 18

Colin Amery assesses the likely outcome of the rejection of the Mies tower scheme planned for a prime site in London

Prospect seen for building in the City on a more human scale

THE GOVERNMENT'S rejection this week of Mr Peter Palumbo's scheme for an office tower, designed by the late Mies van der Rohe, in the heart of the City of London offers Mr Palumbo a unique opportunity to commission another scheme which would be more in tune with current thinking about the redevelopment of cities.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, said the proposed 21-storey glass tower would have been "obtrusive." Mr Palumbo's scheme which would have included a large open square, would also have required the demolition of conservation-listed Victorian buildings. But Mr Jenkin did not rule out "acceptable proposals" for redevelopment of the six-acre site next to the Mansion House, which Mr Palumbo has acquired over a 25-year period.

The inspector's report on the scheme prepared for the Environment Secretary by Mr Stephen Marks, is a long and detailed document running to some 150 pages. It is by no means a totally conservationist document and it is to be hoped that its wisdom will help to heal some of the wounds caused by the polarisation of the recent debate over the merits and demerits of Mr Palumbo's scheme.

While it clearly rejects the proposals, the report offers parameters for future development of the site provided that it is sympathetic to the character of the mainly Victorian heart of the City.

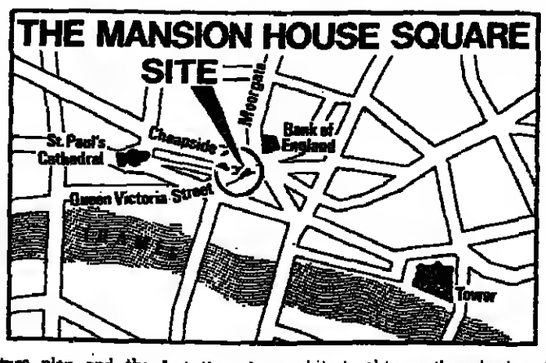
On the site bounded by Queen Victoria Street, Bucklersbury, Poultry and Pancras Lane the inspector singles out for retention several Victorian office buildings

The Mappin and Webb building is described as a careful and interesting handling of Gothic elements held together by an impressive broad turreted corner. The former National Safe Deposit Building at 1 Queen Victoria Street is praised as a confident example of the Renaissance palazzo – now a very rare building type in the City.

A Gothic-style block in Poultry and a decorated façade with a remarkable series of terracotta panels are also referred to as buildings that should be preserved.

These vigorous examples of the Victorian rebuilding of London stand at the very heart of the City and are essential for the preservation of the history of its growth. If they are now refurbished there is still plenty of scope for Mr Palumbo to build some substantial office premises on the sites of the less distinguished examples.

The inspector quotes the example of the rebuilding of medieval towns in the Georgian periods as a useful precedent for the redevelopment on a gradual scale for this sensitive site. Clearly the recent City structure plan and the fact that the whole site is in a conservation area has also influenced the decision.



It is, however, interesting that the inspector's advice to the Secretary of State has not been interpreted as a decision to order the blanket preservation of the whole site. In architectural terms the rejection of an outdated design by one of the late masters of the Modern Movement is something of a victory for those who favour a pluralist approach to the future of city planning.

During the public inquiry into the scheme last summer, the conservation pressure group Save Britain's Heritage commissioned a leading post-Modern architect, Mr Terry Farrell, to design a scheme that kept the best buildings on the site. His proposals showed that it is possible to provide the same amount of office space (178,000 sq ft) with public courtyards and shops, pubs and cafés at ground level.

It is likely that this kind of approach to the site will now be adopted. In many ways it will be seen as a test case for the new approach to the City in terms of a more human-scaled environment that respects the past. The need for open space is also acknowledged, although not on the scale of the previous Mansion House Square.

At the inquiry, counsel for Mr Palumbo admitted that his client would not lose money by the refurbishment of the buildings.

It is generally being acknowledged in the City that there is less need for large areas of office space at the centre. New communications technology makes it possible for large-scale clerical work to take place on the fringes of the financial heart and refurbished older buildings near the Bank of England are likely to be in demand as prestigious head offices.

The decision not to allow the tower will be welcomed by conservationists but it should not be seen as a negative result. It offers the opportunity for Mansion House Square to become the symbol of a less aggressive approach to the rebuilding of the heart of the capital.

The most likely future for the controversial site will be a scheme that follows the inspector's clearly stated views on scale and the preservation of the main listed buildings This will require a sensitive approach and Mr Palumbo may decide that an architectural competition to attract the best architects in the world may be a constructive way out of his dilemma. A recent developer's competition for the Grand Buildings site in Trafalgar Square attracted some 600 entries.

The other approach may be to follow the example of the National Gallery and the Royal Opera House, which have selected architects for their new premises from an invited shortlist of the best of British architects. Likely candidates include Mr James Stirling, now adding a wing to the Tate Gallery, and Mr Norman Foster, architect of the proposed new headquarters of the BBC.

Mr Palumbo is unlikely to abandon an important site that he has painstakingly assembled, but it is to be hoped that new proposals will be submitted for planning approval as soon as possible

David Fishlock, Science Editor, explains how Anglo-U.S. research collaboration on nuclear weapons helped towards a £300m factory

Aldermaston: 'enough plutonium to buy a frigate'

A SQUARE, windowless concrete box with sides the length of a foothal field is close to completion at Aldermaston. This is to be Britain's new plutonium factory, a £300m investment in advanced manufacture under virtually hermetically sealed working conditions, dedicated to the production of nuclear weapon parts. Its first task will be to make the fissle parts of the Trident warhead, the smallest nuclear weapon British scientists have ever designed.

The factory represents the biggest investment for the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, since it was originally built, on a wartime airfield in Berkshire in the early 1950s, at a cost of about £80m. (Britain's first nuclear weapon, a free-fall bomb, entered service in 1955.)

According to Mr Peter Jones, Aldermaston's director, and the chief nuclear weapon designer for its last nuclear warhead Chevaline, the new fectory is further evidence of the value of a unique Anglo-U.S. research collaboration on nuclear weapons dating back to 1958.

The success of this collaboration is founded on two important tenets. One is that British and American scientists exchange information only in areas where each side has something worthwhile to contribute. The other is a close understanding and shared sense of humoor among scientists and engineers. Thus they will swap experience—but never designs—on a warhead for the Trident D5 missile which Britain plans to buy from the U.S.

They will not exchange data on the so-called "defensive" or X-ray nuclear warhead the U.S. is exploring in its "Star Wars" programme, of which Aldermaston has no experience to offer. They do not make warheads for each other, or for any other nation, as signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

It is a collaboration which works despite a disparity of about ten times between the U.S. and UK nuclear efforts, because of the immense scientific effort needed to design a nuclear warhead. It still takes as long to design a new one as it did 30 years ago. The amount of ingenuity you have to put into a new design is almost independent of numbers required, Peter Jones contends.

Scientists from Los Alamos, New Mexico, have provided the blueprints for Peter Jones's new plutonium factory. Several hundred will work inside the concrete box, half as craftsmen, the rest (many women among them)—as health physicists monitoring their safety. A control room will keep continuous check on every movement of every piece of plutonium, a costly as well as a uniquely hazardous metal.

The factory is modelled on one operating since the early 1980s, 8,000 ft high on a mesa in New Mexico. Aldermaston has a much wider role than other Defence Ministry research establishments. It also designs and tests nuclear warheads, and manufactures some of the most critical parts—including the fissile components of plutonium. In fact, it has "cradle-to-grave" responsibility for every British nuclear warhead.

A health scare at Aldermaston in the late-1970s highlighted the fact that facilities built in the 1950s were ageing. The scare itself, involving three laundry workers thought to have been contaminated with traces of plutonium, was a false alarm. It underscored the problem, then and still, of detecting traces of plutonium amidst all the "noise" of natural radiation.

Bnt it sensitised Aldermaston workers and Government health officials to the fact that its plutonium manufacturing facilities were, in the words of a former director, "getting a bit crummy." Many plutonium operations ceased for nearly three years, despite the urgency of the Chevaline programme at the time, while Aldermaston extensively refurbished its plant.

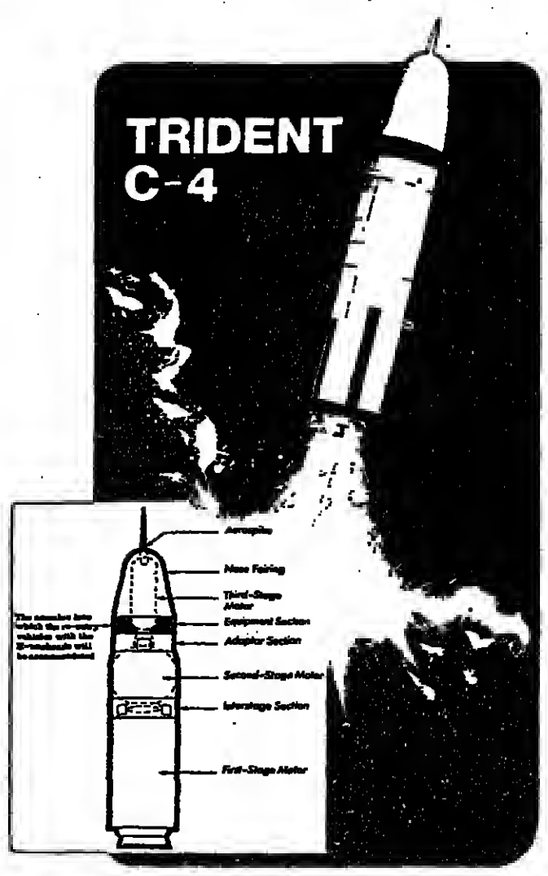
Even so, the refurbishment was not considered adequate to undertake the strains of a new warhead programme. From 1978 it was foreseen that a major new investment must be undertaken if Britain was seriously considering a new warhead, for example to replace Chevaline.

At Los Alamos, the decision to replace wartime plutonium facilities in which parts for the first A-bombs were made was taken in the early-1970s. Aldermaston recognised that, under the technical exchange agreement, it could take advantage of Los Alamos's vast experience in designing a modern plutonium factory. It also borrowed the man who built the Los Alamos plutonium factory.

Plutonium is more troublesome to work than any other metal, for several reasons. It is the most toxic of all metals, and its dust is considered a billion times more dangerous than cyanide. The escape of just a milligram into air people are breathing, on a production line handling "many kilograms" of metal, is a notifiable accident which must be reported to the government.

Plutonium is also pyrophoric. Dust and swarf, when hot, can catch fire spontaneously, burning to a dusty oxide. It must therefore be worked in an inert atmosphere, or under vacuum.

Pintonium is fissile, which means that when a certain quantity is exceeded a violant nuclear reaction takes place which, although not an explosion, releases bursts of very penetrating radiation. Just how much is needed to provoke such reaction depends on its shape and the presence of any "moderating" materials such as



lubricants or water. Plutonium movements are monitored by a system as sophisticated as air traffic control.

Not least, plutonium is costly; at £250 per gram it is 30 times the price of gold. Every fragment must be recovered.

Aldermaston's new factory stands at the heart of a 600-acre site, surounded by its own top-security fence. Its raw material will be stored in small steel safes cemented into the floor of a vault at the bottom of the building. It comes partly from old warheads dismantled by Aldermaston but mainly from freshly separated plutonium refined at the Sellafield factory of British Nuclear Fuels.

In effect, the plutonium factory is a huge suction machine, in which all work on the metal is done inside about 200 sealed steel boxes. These "glove boxes" are maintained at lower pressure than the area outside where the operators stand, with their hands in the gloves, so that air leaks into rather than out of the plutonium-contaminated zone. This is the dangerous or "purple" zone, as they define it.

The laboratories in which these boxes are clustered are also maintained at a lower pressure than the surrounding corridors, again so that any leak is inwards rather than outwards. The whole operation is sealed inside the windowless concrete building.

Within the steel glove boxes precision metalworking processes such as vacuum casting, numerical control machining and electron-beam welding are carried out. The raw material comes up by lift from the vault to enter an overhead conveyor serving the boxes. This conveyor is a matrix which in theory can interconnect any two of the 200-odd glove boxes in the factory.

In practice, the movement of any piece of plutonium is a remarkably sensitive matter, because of the risk of a nuclear reaction or "excursion," as the scientists say. Six people on the shopfloor must agree to every movement. Finally, their decision will be overseen by "movement controllers" assisted by a computer, tucked away in a remote control room outside the factory.

The glove boxes and their contents are being designed at Aldermaston to minimise the chance of retaining traces of plutonium in any form. For example, process equipment is being modified to leave as much as possible outside the box, where it is more readily serviced, and to ensure that everything inside can be reached and cleaned by the operator.

The complexity of the activity becomes clear when it is appreciated that more than 300 operations are needed to make a complete plutonium warhead component. Because of the high cost of the metal, the added value is nevertheless small compared with conventional precision metal-working.

Batteries of radiation monitors will warn the workforce of the slightest leak of plutonium. In order to heighten the sensitivity of these sensors, the inside of the concrete building is being painted with e plastic coating to keep the radio-active gas radon, present naturally in the concrete, from seeping into the factory.

Of the £307m committed to the plutonium project, the lion's share is being spent on this factory. But another big slice is for an adjecent facility to handle its radioactive wastes. These will include wastes from what in effect is a miniature chemical reprocessing plant, still to be designed, in which Aldermaston will "clean up" its old plutonium from dismantled warheads, instead of sending it to Sellafield for removal of the slowly accumulating contaminant americium, another radioactive metal. The idea is to minimise the need to transport plutonium.

Radioactive waste treatment now sprawls over 12 acres of chemical plant at Aldermaston, engineered in the 1950s. Liquid effluents are cleaned up to levels its scientists claim to be 20 times lower than those Sellafield discharges into the Irish Sea, before being released into the Thames. Sludges are stored in a tank farm, awaiting more details of how they must be packaged for final disposal in Britain's new radwaste repositories.

Aldermaston also produces about 80 tonnes a year of trash — tissues, cloth, plastic, etc — contaminated with traces of plutonium too small to be recoverable. This has formed part of the annual Atlantic sea dump, currently suspended, so the site is obliged to store it until a final decision is made.

All of these waste management activities are to be brought under one roof in a single facility to manage Aldermaston's radwaste. It will include the capability to cut up into manageable portions and "condition" for final disposal all the present radioactive chemical plant, and machinery such as lathes and furnaces from the present plutonium facility, once the new factory comes on-stream.

Around its big investment Aldermaston is wrapping an electronic fence, controlled from a bunker, designed to delay any intruder long enough for the security men to investigate. The prototype of this fence has recently been commissioned round its present plutonium facilities where the Chevaline warheads were made.

Every inch of a double fence and the space between is under constant surveillance from a 10-screen TV console. The camera zooms in to magnify the slightest disturbance—and frequently does, the security men say. So far it has always been wildlife seeking the greener pastures inside the fence.

To quote one Alder aston executive the new top-security factory will have "enough plutonium to buy a frigate." The factory is scheduled to come on-stream in 1987-88, although it could take two years to bring such a complex facility to full capacity.

FINANCIAL TIMES SURVEY

Friday May 24, 1985

Jordan

King Hussein has taken a bold initiative in seeking a settlement with Israel, but the outcome is uncertain. A new government faces a formidable challenge in stimulating the economy after a three-year recession and rapid decline in growth. It intends to encourage the private and foreign sector

Full circle for peace

By Richard Johns

THERE IS a deep and somewhat sobering irony in the fact that King Hussein should now be embarking on a peace in partnership exercise with Mr Yassir Arafat aimed at a confederation between the East Bank and a Palestinian entity on occupied territory exchanged by Israel in raturn for peace.

Thirteen years ago the Hashemite monarch announced a plan for a "united Arab kingdom," essentially the same formula as the one proposed under an accord concluded by King Hussein and Mr Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on February 11 this year.

King Hussein, the great survivor and now the third-longest surviving head of state after the Emperor of Jepan and Queen Elizabeth II is nothing if not consistent.

Arab rejection of his 1972 solution to the Palestinian problem, which was also anathema to Israel, was almost total. It was turned down flat not only by the PLO, with which King Hussein's loyal Jordanian Arab Army had been engaged in the bloody civil war of 1970, but also by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who subsequently signed a bilateral peace treaty with Israel containing related provisions about Palestinian antonomy on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip so loose as to ensuire that no such thing would materialise.

Perhaps if his 1972 proposal had won majority backing in the Arab world and been adopted by the common middle ground of the international community including a U.S. then less blessed to Israel, then a better deal for the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and perhaps also a form of self-determination, could have been obtained more satisfactory than any in prospect now.

Subsequently, King Hussein bound himself to the 1974 Arab summit decision at Rabat, recognising the PLO as the "sole representative" of the Palestinian people.

Having boldly resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt late last summer and reached a fulsome, for the time being, rapprochement with the PLO, King Hussein is being strongly supported in his pursuit of the joint initiative by President Hosni Mubarak.

It has the approval of Jordan's war-preoccupied ally Iraq. But, disappointingly, only a typically ambivalent private blessing from Saudi Arabia—for ever fearful of Syria—and the other Gulf states with tha exception of peripheral strongly pro-Western Oman.

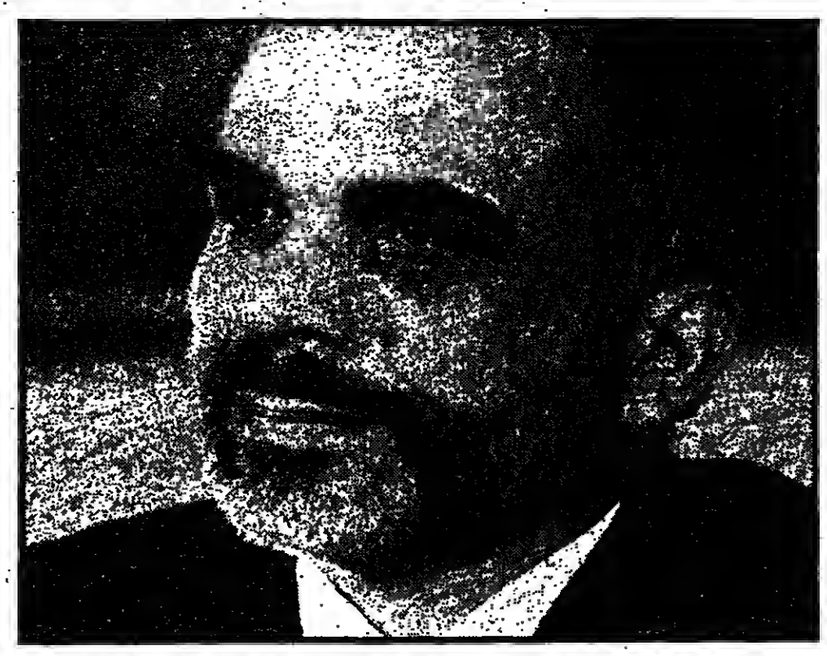
There can be no doubt of the sincerity of King Hussein's initiative and his belief that it might succeed if e new etmosphere of moderation could be creeted in the region, and if tha intransigent stance of extremists on both sides were broken down.

Perceiving the glimmer of e "last chance," short-term and long-term, the Hashemite monarch felt that he bad no choice but to pursue it and explore the possibilities of a new "peace process."

As the Arab leader, Mr Arafat arguably epart, most intimately involved with the problem of the occupied territories, King Hussein cannot easily live with diplomatic inertia relating to the issue. His direct descent from the Prophet, an important aspect of the allegiance owed to him by the House of Hashem's basic East Bank following, gives him a special interest in Jerusalem, Islam's third boliest shrine.

In 1948, his grandfather, King Abdullah, annexed the old city and the West Bank et the end of the first Arab-Israeli war, acquiring in the process Palestinien citizens and refugees. Their number increased with tha loss of the West Bank and East Jerusalem in 1967 with the Israali occupation after King Hussein's rash entry into the conflict on Egypt's side (though Jordanians argue that sooner or later Israel would have creeted a casus belli to conquer them).

Over half, perhaps as much as two-thirds of Jordan's population, estimated at 3.25m, including some 750,000 expatriate workers in tha Gulf and refugees but not the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank, are of Palestinian origin. With the Lebanese state in virtual ruin, lergely as a result of the Palestinian problem, King Hussein's regime is potentially the most vulnerable to any explosion of frustration which might be stirred up by bostile Syria or fomanted by Islamic fundamentalists. Their existance in Jordan is very evident and a source of concern to King Hussein.



King Hussein: the sincerity of his belief in the peace initiative is in no doubt

In this context Israeli talk of the Palestinians already having e homeland on the East Bank of the Jordan river—a concept viewed fevourably by some in high quarters in the U.S.—can only sound sinistar to the House of Hashem, East bankers and also well-integrated, prosperous people of Palestinian origin wbose loyalties were torn by the chaos and bloody events of 1969 and 1970.

Moderate

The new "peace process" is at an embryonic stage and could be easily eborted. It is difficult to see bow the gap between the PLO and Israel on the issue of Palestinian representation can be bridged. Or how any negotietions if they were ever to start—even with a Labour Party majority government in power in Israel rid of the hard-line Likud—could offer anything minimally acceptabla to even the most moderate members of the divided PLO mainstream.

Nevertheless, the split in the PLO, shedding it of its totally intransigent elements, the emargence of a moderate Arab axis in the beart of the Middle East, the remote possibility of a conflict-weary Israeli electorate returning the Labour Party to power, having won an election on a peace negotiations mandate, and the landslide re-election of President Reagan, all combined to persuade King Hussein to go ahead.

The initiative must inevitably involve some risk to him if it progresses. Syria, patron of the anti-Arafat factions of the Palestinian movement, is bitterly hostile to it and any peace momentum based on the February 11 accord can only intensify the antagonism dating back to Jordan's support back in 1980 for Iraq in the early days of its conflict with Iran wben Syria and Jordan came far closer to war than is generally appreciated.

Man-for-man, Jordan may still have the best-trained and motivated armed forces in the Arab world but their weaponry quantitatively and qualitatively has declined rapidly in relation to Syrie's. And clearly the Kingdom bas no place in the ruling Syrian Baath Party's long-term strategy of hegemony over the region.

Syria's relentless hostility has been shown by the long series of terrorist ettacks on Jordanian interests and diplomatic personnel abroad. This threat is the main reason for the heavy, if unoppressive, security apparatus within the country itself—very visible in the form of uniformed personnel and quite easily identifiable in the form of the pervasive, 20,000 strong Mukharabat, the country's internal intelligence men. Despite these precantions, this well-ordered country, in particular its capital, remains a relaxed and easy-going island of tranquility and civility in an ultra-tense region.

Internally, the new alliance with the PLO is regarded with some suspicion by East Bankers who, with the 1970 events in mind, would be apprehensive about a resurgence of overt Palestine influence as a result. Yet, wbatever the future of the Jordanian-Palestinian collobora-tion, at the worst it is only likely to strain, rather than undermine, loyalty to the King.

He happens to command a great deal of respect and affection from most of his citizens of Palestinian origin, as well as his more traditional following.

Jordan was formed as an amalgam of two very different societies, one with recent Bedouin and tribal origins and the other a far better educated, more sophisticated people of a long settled background. To a remarkable degree the two have tended to merge at middle-class level and as more Palestinians have found a common identity with East Bankers and a vested interest in the stability of the régime.

As it is, the King's recall of the National Assembly, dissolved after the 1974 summit, at Rabat, should be seen in the context of renewed moves to recover occupied territory.

Responsibility

As an honest man, as well as the fount of authority in Jordan, he should have been taken at face value wben ba spoke last year of wanting a "sharing of responsibility" to belp formulation of the country's policies.

Seventeen years after the last general election, despite restrictions on campaigning and a ban on seven political parties, the March 1984 poll for eight of 30 seats in the Lower House vecated by deceased members (which chose the seven replacements for tha West Bank), proved a lively affair and showed the extent of the desire for participation in government and democracy. A total of 116 candidates competed and women voted for the first time.

Those members returned showed an interesting balance. They inclnded three representing traditional tribal elements, two reckoned to be left-wing Arab nationalists and two deputies of pronounced conservative Islamic leanings wbo have proved to be the most vociferous among a discernible opposition of six or seven—in a House where a Speaker subservient to the government controls the microphone buttons.

By chance perhaps, Mr Ziad Rifai, the new Prime Minister spoke in the Senate, the appointed Upper House, of the need to reactivate the economy shortly before he and his new Cabinet were appointed by King Hussein early in April.

Outside Jordan, tbe general assumption has been that the Harvard-educated Mr Rifai, a childhood friend of the monarch, was being recalled after nine years out of office primarily because of the joint peace initiative.

His rapport with the U.S. and by contrast friendly links with Syria, with which be belped to create a close detente in the mid-1970s, would have commended him to the King from this point of view. As it is, since he resumed as Premier, Syrian propaganda against King Hussein bas been suspended and there have ben no terrorist attacks.

A sophisticated man, he is very mucb more suited to the demands of high-level international diplomacy than his predecessor, Mr Ahmed Obeidat, whose background was internal security.

In reality, the main reason for the reappointment of Mr Rifai was the deterioration in the economy and the need for imaginative, liberalising measures to help revive it in the face of a regional recession, a steep fall in grant aid from Arab oil producers and a fall in tha country's foreign exchange reserves.

A successful farmer in the Jordan Valley, he is fully sympathetic to the private sector and was Prime Minister during the country's 1974-76 boom.

Following three years of deepening recession, the failure to appoint a more dynamic administration can only be explained by a certain complacency engendered by the decade of growth enjoyed up to 1982, as well as the King's preocupation with security and foreign affairs.

In their own way the country's economic problems are as challenging, end could prove as intractable as the Palestinian issue.

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JORDAN 2

Euphoria fades but confidence remains

Economy
RICHARD JOHNS

THE APPOINTMENT early in April of the new Jordanian government headed by Mr Zaid Rifai was greeted with something like euphoria by business people.

King Hussein gave his latest premier a specific mandate to reactivate the economy, stimulate the private sector and encourage foreign investment. The administration was also charged with modernising a bureaucracy heavily bound with red tape which had become increasingly the despair of the business community.

The collective inclination of Mr Rifai and the other 22 members of his Cabinet team, which embraces a fair spread of experience in the private sector and has good technocratic credentials, would certainly have been pointed in that direction, anyway.

Perhaps the best indication of that euphoria was given by the surge of activity last month on the Amman financial market, the well-regulated stock exchange where shares in more than 120 companies are traded. The number of contracts traded, 7,117 in all, was up 135 per cent on the March level, and the value of transactions doubled to JD 8.17m ($15.4m).

Perhaps the biggest single boost to confidence was the decision to rescind the decree of January 1984 which said that all Jordanian banks should be under 51 per cent local majority control.

The decision was taken in the absence of Mr Mohammed Said Nabulsi, governor of the central bank (who was abroad) who had been responsible for the measure opposed as much by Jordanian as foreign banks. It seemed peculiarly inept at a time more or less coinciding with revision of the foreign investment law.

For the past five years the private sector had felt increasingly stifled by the encroachments of the governments led successively by Mr Mudar Badran and then Mr Ahmed Obeidat. The period saw heavy public investment—laudable in itself given the need to broaden the country's productive base—but undertaken without full consideration of the feasibility.

The enterprises—potash, fertilisers, cement, glass and timber—are making losses and look a long way from profitability. A somewhat simplistic approach to economic affairs can be seen from the manner in which Mr Badran, as the 1980-85 five-year plan was being finalised, arbitrarily decided that the investment target should be raised from JD 2.2bn to JD 3.3bn.

Resentment was felt by the private sector, especially over the expansion of the government's involvement in trade in commodities other than basic essentials.

Private investment continued at a high level in 1981 and 1982, the last two years of significant growth, but slumped in 1983 and 1984. The decline coincided with the sudden fall in the economy's rate of increase after a decade in which national income had increased at an annual rate of about 8 per cent in real terms. The worsening of Jordan's payments and financial situation as Arab aid transfer dried up may have been the prime cause but loss of confidence in the government had much to do with it.

"The change in the administration was like lifting a ton of steel from everyone's chest," says Dr Hazem Nuseibeh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and second-ranking member of the Cabinet.

The euphoria has now passed. No one is under any illusions about the government's ability to regenerate the economy quickly either through an adept combination of fiscal or monetary policy, let alone increased spending. But the confidence and optimism remain as the business community waits to see what liberalisation measures the government will take.

Initiative

According to Dr Jajai Muasher, Minister of Supply and Industry and Trade (with the portfolios combined wisely for the first time in the search for greater co-ordination) says that there was an 8-9 per cent increase in foreign currency deposits last month. The government, he says, is very much looking to the private sector to take the initiative and will be encouraged.

It has also promised to remove bureaucratic impediments facing domestic entrepreneurs and potential foreign investors. The government is in favour of "privatisation" of companies which the state owns entirely or in which it has equity.

The aim also is to co-ordinate much more closely monetary and fiscal policies which in the past have often seemed in conflict. Dr Muasher, whose immediate background is private investment banking, cities as an example the way in which the central bank has attempted to hold down interest rates (the current maximum on advances being 10.25 per cent) while the government has raised customs duties.

State trading is to be strictly limited to wheat, sugar, rice and meat. The new government, like its predecessors, apparently believes it impossible to eliminate subsidies on wheat and petroleum products (though the latter were substantially cut late last year, running at JD 15m (about $45m) and JD 35-40m annually, according to Mr Muasher.

Import policy will continue to be aimed at protecting local industry and preventing dumping as well as raising revenue.

The legacy, as much the result of recession as of past mistakes, inherited by Mr Rifai's government is not an enviable one. The central bank's foreign exchange reserves have been falling progressively since the high point reached in 1981, at the end of which they totalled the equivalent of JD 354m (gold holdings have been steady in the JD 60-70m range).

In 1984 there was a drop from JD 292.6m to JD 202.3m. By the end of February they were down to JD 179.9m, the lowest level since 1978 and sufficient for only about two months' imports at last year's average rate. At that point foreign assets of the commercial banks at JD 341.3m only exceeded liabilities by about JD 11m or so.

Throughout its history Jordan has had a trade deficit, and been unable to provide from domestic sources anything like its revenue requirements. It has therefore been dependent on external financing to cover its payments imbalances and budgetary deficits.

In recent years the payments gap has more than doubled from 1979 to JD 943.3m in 1983. The imbalance has been covered in this period mainly by Arab grant aid and, increasingly, remittances of the estimated 250,000 Jordanians working abroad.

At the Baghdad Summit meeting in 1978 the Arab oil-producers committed $1.25bn to Jordan and in dinar terms the amount was JD 370.4m. By 1983 it had dropped to JD 258.1m.

The shortfall was more than compensated for by the rise in total remittances. Those recorded as going through the banking system rose from JD 180.4m in 1979 to JD 402.9m in 1983 giving a net inflow of JD 330m after taking into account earnings sent home by foreign labour, almost entirely Egyptian, working in the kingdom.

The picture is confused by the fact that a big volume of remittances passes unrecorded through moneychangers, but as much as 50 per cent of the total may find its way to the West Bank, more or less accounting for the invisible flow.

In 1984, Jordan actually managed to narrow its trade deficit as exports rose by 60 per cent to JD 281m thanks largely to the rise in phosphate output and its availability for sale abroad and imports declined marginally by 3 per cent to JD 1.07bn. The central bank believes that remittances were at about the same level as in 1983, perhaps higher.

Given the recession in the Gulf, that is a source of some puzzlement and possible concern if the high rate was maintained by "balloon payments" of Jordanians returning home or planning to.

Drastic fall

At the same time there was a fairly drastic fall in Arab grant aid to about JD 180-200m as Kuwait cut its pledged contribution and only Saudi Arabia kept up its full $353m commitment.

According to independent and informed estimates, the deficit on current account would have been slightly in excess of JD 100m and the rest of the marked fall in foreign exchange reserves was caused by an unusual outflow of short-term capital.

Last year, the country's undisbursed public debt rose to nearly JD 1bn (60 per cent owed by the public sector and the rest guaranteed by it) about treble the amount five years ago and its debt-servicing ratio rose to about 20 per cent.

Jordan's credit rating remains good and the country's assets at some JD 2bn were more than twice liabilities in the Bank of International Settlements reporting area towards the end of last year.

Its standing will be impaired if the trade imbalance and drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves continues as it has. This year's budget is a measure of the more austere environment in which Jordan is now living.

The central government's budget

	1980	1981	1982	1983*	1984*
Revenues	507,017	598,468	627,195	681,277	705,256
(a) Domestic	226,148	598,468	627,195	681,277	705,256
(b) Foreign Grants	202,834	206,312	199,582	196,600	124,000
(c) Foreign Borrowing	71,566	75,731	69,421	80,586	128,536
(d) Expected Loans & Technical Assistance	6,469	—	—	—	—
(e) Loans Repaid to Central Govt.	—	7,226	150	612	15,000
Expenditures	563,144	647,100	693,545	709,722	746,151
(a) Recurring	336,053	391,468	442,968	448,027	486,784
(b) Capital	227,091	255,632	250,577	261,695	259,367
Surplus or Deficit	−56,127	−48,632	−66,350	−28,445	−40,895
Domestic					
Borrowing	18,000	17,500	26,000	20,000	19,500
(a) Treasury Bills	8,000	8,500	14,000	8,000	6,500
(b) Govt. Bonds	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	13,000

* Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Central Bank

The Jordanian dinar exchange rate is linked to the IMF's Special Drawing Rights with the aim of ensuring its convertibility and monetary stability.

The par value of the JD equals 2.579 SDR units with a margin of plus or minus 2.25 per cent. Sell/buy rates for the JD were 2.49/2.47 on May 15.

Better co-ordination seen as a prime need

Planning
RICHARD JOHNS

JORDAN, now classed as a middle income country, has been the envy of many non-oil producing countries of the developing world.

It enjoyed a decade of growth, fuelled by Arab aid and the remittances of expatriate workers, averaging 8 per cent annually in real terms up until 1982. But as the oil market has sagged over the past three years, recession has set in the Gulf and as the Iraq-Iran conflict has dragged on, the Hashemite kingdom has been forced to lower its expectations.

Last year, the growth in Jordan's gross national product dropped to only 2.4 per cent—well below that of population growth which continues to run at the very high level of 3.8 per cent to 4 per cent annually.

Now as they finalise the 1986-90 five-year plan, officials acknowledge that Jordan cannot really aspire to anything more than an economic expansion equal to the demographic growth in prospect and hope, in the meantime, that there is no large-scale return of expatriate workers.

While the new government's immediate preoccupation must be to reactivate the economy as fast as possible within the limited financial scope allowed in the longer-term, it must concentrate on making up for past investment deficiencies in several vital areas. Recognition of the need for better co-ordination was reflected in the decision last year to make the National Planning Council in to a full Ministry of Planning. Full appreciation of past shortcomings predates the formation of the new administration by well over a year.

In practice, the direction of the plan being drafted for the 1986-90 period will not undergo any marked change. Rather the expectation is that a better environment will be created for the private sector, whose role in the expiring 1981-85 five-year plan was duly emphasised, to contribute to development.

Continuity of approach is reflected by the fact that Mr Abdullah Nsour, the Planning Minister, is one of only four Ministers from the previous government to have retained his portfolio in the new one.

After a decade during which industry has been favoured, high priority is to be given to agriculture and to harnessing more effectively the available water resources—beyond past governments' control as far as the Yarmouk River, the subject of Israeli and Syrian claims, is concerned.

The problem can be seen from the wild fluctuations in the index for agricultural production as a result of wide variations in rainfall. For instance, the index for seeds and pulses plummeted from 262.7 in 1978 to 135.6 in 1979. The figure is not available yet for 1984 when wheat production was only 10,000 tons compared with an average of 62,000 tons, despite drought years, harvested in the previous decade and 130,700 tons in 1983.

As for industry, in the public sector concentration will inevitably be on making viable the lossmaking enterprises—fertilisers, potash and cement, rectifying past mismanagement and minimising the faults in previous governments' investment decisions while pressing ahead with expansion of the profitable phosphates business.

The coming plan period will not necessarily see a start to the exploitation of the huge Shidiyah deposits.

Beyond that, the aim will be to give maximum stimulation to the private sector and foreign investment but with much stricter regard for feasibility.

Two oil-fired 130 MW electricity power generators are to be added to the 260 MW already installed at Aqaba and the country's total of nearly 700 MW to cover a forecasted increase in maximum demand of 50 per cent from 484 MW to 730 MW during the plan period. Another two 130 MW dual-fired units, with the capacity to burn coal, are planned for installation after 1990.

With the cost of crude imports running at $600-$650m annually, 20 per cent of the country's imports and the equivalent of the value of three-quarters of exports, the search for indigenous oil sources and their exploitation is to be intensified.

The discovery, as yet only modest, of the Hamzah field in the north of the country near the Syrian border has at least been encouraging. The first well drilled last year flowed at 600 barrels a day, the second at 700 b/d and the third, in January, at 1,000 b/d.

Dr Hisham Khatib, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, says that it is still too early to say anything about the extent of the reserves being investigated. With the completion of seven more wells by the Romanian and Yugoslav contractors, it should be possible to delineate them. But the three wells are already supplying the 60,000 b/d Zarqa refinery, supplementing the oil being pumped from Saudi Arabia via tapline and 10,000 b/d being sent by truck from Iraq.

The government does not yet consider the $1bn project for a crude pipeline from Iraq to Aqaba to be dead although there seems little chance of Western banks accepting Iraq's demand for payment being made in the form of oil over the next eight years.

Apart from Hamzah, other areas of the country remain to be properly surveyed and explored by the Jordanian Natural Resources Authority which is being assisted by seconded Iraqi technicians. Dr Khatib says Jordan is open to international companies and the government has had discussions with several of them.

In the meantime, it is pressing ahead with a full feasibility study being carried out by Klochner Lurgi of West Germany who are appraising the options of in situ combustion or retorting. Reserves are put at 1.4bn tonnes of which 10 per cent might be recovered. Little as yet though is known about the economics of the project.

Jordan's oil consumption rose 6 per cent last year, according to Dr Khatib, when fuel subsidies were cut as part of the drive to save energy and foreign exchange.

The government has embarked on a major study on conservation with the aim of curbing consumption growth to zero by 1986. Regional development will be another major objective of the forthcoming plan. In this respect Aqaba region authority, established early in 1984, is regarded as a prototype.

The country's only sea port and beach resort is also likely to be the major area of growth outside Amman and its suburbs where as much as 40 per cent of the Jordan's resident population lives. The population of Aqaba and its immediate environs, 58,000 in 1984, is expected to increase to 67,000 by 1990 and 100,000 by the end of the century.

Mr Mohammed Said Abu Nuwar, chairman of the semi-autonomous authority which answers directly to the Prime Minister, acknowledges that its work involves "a new approach to the National Development Plan." If it is successful—and it is generally reckoned to be—then the government may consider a formula of decentralised government.

As an administrative body it is self-financing with a modest budget of JD 2.5m or so and does not itself invest public funds, but is drawing up its own individual plan for the region for submission to the government.

As the transhipment point for goods destined for Iraq, as well as the point of entry for Jordan, it has suffered much less recession than the rest of the country. Although the number of vessels calling there fell in 1984 to 2,329 from 2,454 in the previous year, tonnage off-loaded amounting to 6.04m tons, nearly half of it in transit, was up on the 6.09m tons recorded for 1983.

Last year, export tonnage rose by 41 per cent to 1.18m, reflecting the surge on exports of phosphates.

Lastly, the development of manpower is second only to agriculture and water resources both in terms of creating skills and adjusting the supply of various skills, not only to meet the needs of Jordan but also the Arab states of the Gulf. That will be the responsibility of the new Ministry of Higher Education.

By the standards of the region, Jordan has excellent manpower with a high standard of general literacy but the structure of the educational system, long overdue for revision, has created imbalances. There are, for instance, unemployed doctors and engineers but a shortage of experience and skills in the middle echelons of management.

Concerted approach to problem

Water supplies
RICHARD JOHNS

IT WAS a timely, if not intentional, coincidence that the Water Authority of Jordan (WHA) was created by decree in December 1983 just as the consequences of one of the country's worst droughts were becoming fully apparent.

The authority was formed by a merger of the old water supply corporation and the Amman Water and Sewage Authority to co-ordinate better development and exploitation of what is the country's vital but none too plentiful resource.

Its establishment with a board chaired by the Prime Minister bore witness to the somewhat belated realisation of the importance of a more concerted approach to the problem.

Mr Mohammed Saleh Keilani, director-general of the JWA, says total consumption of water has reached 521m cu metres a year—120m for agriculture and 401m for domestic, industrial and other uses. That is 20 per cent above the volume estimated in 1980 and well short of the forecast in the 1981-85 five-year plan which projected 795m cu metres of which 665m cu metres was expected to be used for agriculture.

Before the present expiring plan was drafted, it was estimated by the natural resources authority that the average annual volume of water available was 1.1bn cu metres, but that was apparently based on some optimistic assumptions. More soberly, a study by Howard Humphreys warned that demand could exceed naturally replaceable resources by 1987.

Two recent discoveries, one at Muk Helbeh and the other in the Wadi al Arab Area, both of the substantial but not fully delineated, indicate that Jordan could have substantial reserves of fossil water in underground aquifiers. The extent of these reserves should be more clearly known by the end of the year, according to Mr Keilani, but he stresses the JWA's caution in exploiting irreplaceable sources of water.

The loss of the West Bank deprived the kingdom of most of its agricultural production. Subsequently, the Jordan Valley project commenced in 1973 with the cessation of punitive Israeli attacks against the guerilla presence there until then.

Fed by water stored by the King of Talal Dam on the Zarqa River, the East Ghor Canal and the associated irrigation network still under expansion, remains the lifeblood of the agricultural sector.

Tragedy

For Jordan the continuing tragedy, meanwhile, continues to be that it is still unable—and probably will be for the indefinite future—with the construction of the Maqarin Dam on the Yarmouk River—which would have a storage capacity of 350m cubic metres compared with the King Talal dam's initial capacity of 52m cubic metres—because of the political dispute of sharing with both Israel and Syria.

Iraq is agreeable, in principle, to the ambitious project to build a pipeline from the Haditha Dam on the Euphrates River but it is ruled out at present because of the prohibitive cost of JD 700m.

But at least the feasibility of the scheme involving five booster stations to bring the water to a height of 800 metres, a water treatment station and 920m cu metres reservoir has been established.

Within Jordan itself the objective is "to catch every drop of water for irrigation or artificial recharging of underground resources," in Mr Keilani's words.

By the end of the year, he says, contracts should be awarded for four large feasibility studies covering every wadi of significance in the country in four main areas—the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea; the north; the west, and the eastern desert. Sir Alexander Gibb is already carrying out one on the Malakah Dam in the Jordan Valley.

Of the other larger projects identified, detailed studies should also start in the near future on the Rumail and Mukhaila which would irrigate mountainous areas on the Jordan Valley escarpment.

While the goal of maximum self-sufficiency in food production — in particular wheat, barley and animal fodder — remains constrained by shortage of easily available water, the government's main immediate priority is to supply all communities with piped water and — not least because of the 1981 cholera epidemic — safe sewage systems with the attendant benefits of recycling schemes for agriculture.

The biggest individual projects currently under implementation relate to these objectives. There is, for instance, the first JD 52m phase of the extension of the East Ghor Canal to Sweileh on the outskirts of Amman, to increase water supplies to the capital's burgeoning population.

The Jawa is spending JD 30-40m on the first phase of Zarqa-Russeifa water and waste water project. Work is also in hand on the first phase of a major sewage treatment project at Irbid, scheduled for completion by the end of 1990.

When ready, it will be treating 36,000 cubic metres of effluent a day. Gaps in Amman's system are in the process of being closed. A recently-completed study of 71 larger villages has identified 30 urgently in need of schemes and another 17 which must be covered over the coming five years.

At present 85 to 90 per cent of households are reckoned to be connected to piped water and 99 per cent in Amman itself, putting Jordan on a par with countries such as Greece and Spain. By the end of the year all villages with a population of more than 500 should be provided for and the plan is that every settlement should be in the system by the end of the 1986-90 plan period.

"Our hope is to catch up with Western Europe in five years," says Mr Keilani, emphasising the World Health Organisation's principle that a country's health standards should be judged on the extent of its safe water supply and sewage systems rather than hospital beds.

JORDAN 3

1984 results

(in JD '000)

	Arab Bank	Jordan National Bank	BBME	Bank of Jordan	Jordan Kuwait Bank	Chase Manhattan	Cairo Amman Bank	Jordan Gulf Bank	Bank of Credit and Commerce	Arab Land Bank	Jordan Islamic Bank	Al-Mashfeq Bank	City Bank	Petra Bank
Total assets*	536,498	113,857	52,580	82,188	121,856	27,669	119,226	76,031	48,744	27,462	102,692	32,663	51,454	214,086
JD deposits†	368,591	80,489	40,155	59,790	81,734	7,427	80,310	36,335	26,423	18,455	79,700	18,185	8,09E	99,556
Loans and advances‡	240,316	69,889	33,121	52,957	73,832	15,943	76,348	43,948	28,573	17,196	63,013	12,215	24,069	110,379
Capital and reserves§	17,465	19,781	3,810	7,268	8,144	3,290	7,718	7,768	3,557	2,763	4,792	3,330	3,524	7,815
Net profit for 1984¶	7,177	2,257	830	1,886	2,004	513	1,991	1,293	886	136	893	484	840	1,571
Net profit for 1983	322	2,851	551	1,838	2,260	930	2,304	1,774	879	286	584	561	1,268	2,204
1984														
Return on assets (%)	1.33	1.98	1.58	2.29	1.64	1.85	1.67	1.70	1.82	0.49	0.87	1.48	1.63	0.73
Return on capital and reserve (%)	41.1	11.4	21.8	26.0	24.6	15.6	25.8	16.6	24.9	4.9	18.6	14.5	23.80	20.1
1983														
Return on assets	0.1	2.7	1.3	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.4	1.1E
Return on capital and reserves (including retained savings)	1.8	14.1	15.3	27.7	29.2	18.3	33.4	22.9	25.0	8.8	13.6	14.7	24.06	30.01

* Assets in Jordan excluding cootra accounts.
† Only JD deposits, excluding foreign currency deposits of mainly non-resident accounts.
‡ Total credit facilities *including bills discounted.*
§ Including retained earnings.
¶ Profit before taxes.

Readjusting to a slower growth

Banking
RAMI KHOURI

JORDANIAN banks' profit-and-loss statements for 1984, now being published in the Amman press, show that after nearly a full decade of uninterrupted growth and rising profits, the banking system is readjusting to a new era of slower economic growth, tighter margins, more government intervention and increased competition.

By most courts, Jordan's banking system is healthy, capable of adjusting to new market conditions, and deep in qualified indigenous manpower (including scores of women bankers, a few of whom were recently honoured by Queen Noor for having served for more than 25 years).

In absolute terms, with total assets/liabilities of JD 2.29bn ($5.7bn), the Jordanian banking system is not among the giants of the Middle East.

But in the past decade it has become more sophisticated, thanks to both the competitive nature of the private enterprise economy and the Central Bank's generally positive response to innovative proposals.

Since 1978, the banking system has been augmented by the addition of three commercial banks (to make a total of 16), two investment banks, five finance companies, three Islamic institutions and four real estate-linked savings and loan associations. There are also a handful of large pension funds and 35 insurance companies.

Some of the commercial banks (of which eight are branches of foreign banks) and the Housing Bank have recently made a strong push into retail banking services. The investment banks and finance companies have concentrated on arranging long-term, dinar-denominated local bonds and syndicated loans.

In the past six years, the banks have put together syndications worth JD 132m ($330m) and corporate bonds worth JD 85m ($211m).

During the high growth years between 1976 and 1982, the local banks could meet virtually all the capital needs of the Jordan's industrial and services sector, with the exception of a few multi-million dinar industrial schemes that had to resort to international financing.

The banking system grew at annual rates of well over 20 per cent, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, as measured by deposits and loans, but slowed down in 1983-84 as a result of the economic recession in the region.

The economy is thought to have grown by about 2.5 per cent in real terms last year (compared to an annual average real growth rate of over 3 per cent during the previous decade). This reflects a slowdown in Arab official aid and therefore reduced government spending, relatively flat earnings from exports, tourism and workers' remittances, and downturns in the local real estate, securities and commercial markets.

Banks' profits in 1983 had already slipped from their 1982 levels, and the trend continued last year. The giant of the system, the Arab Bank with its balance sheet of JD 3.78bn ($9.5bn), reported a 10 per cent higher net profit of JD 24.5m ($61m). But the equally solid and trusted Jordan National Bank showed net profits almost 20 per cent lower than the previous year, at JD 2.507m ($6.25m). Of the eight foreign banks, all but one or two are expected to show lower net earnings.

This mixed performance is explained by a general contraction in money supply (M-1 actually declined slightly last year), while demand for credit remains high, particularly from the public sector.

This has pushed up banks' funding costs, while Central Bank directives have squeezed spreads a full percentage point. It raised the maximum interest rate paid on dinar deposits (to 8.5 per cent, though many banks pay higher) and lowered the maximum rate chargeable on domestic loans (to 10.25 per cent).

Most banks have registered significantly lower interest earnings, which they have tried to offset by generating profits from foreign exchange dealings, retail services and fee-generating business.

Several banks will follow the lead of Petra Bank and introduce automated teller machines, to reduce administrative expenses and generate new retail business. A few, including Chase and the Housing Bank, have started afternoon banking, while others, such as the Arab Bank and the Housing Bank, have opened foreign exchange branches.

Citibank, in keeping with its global policy, plans to introduce electronic banking services for its major clients.

Banks have sought to compensate for the squeezed margins by favouring government-guaranteed debt, or lending to non-residents at a maximum allowed rate of fourteen per cent. This has tended to make credit more difficult and expensive for local borrowers, despite Central Bank attempts to make sure that local borrowers have sufficient access to credit to help them pull out of the recession.

Bankers would like the Central Bank to raise the ceiling on loan interest, to allow them to differentiate between low-risk and high-risk assets. In practice, most clients now earn top interest on their deposits, while paying the maximum interest for loans.

The five new finance and investment companies that entered the market during the past four years have been particularly hard hit by the recession. Because they cannot offer current accounts, their funding costs tend to be several percentage points higher than commercial banks', though they have to abide by similar interest ceilings on loans.

They expect to tap new markets when revision of company law provides the legal framework for them to offer such new instruments as convertible bonds or floating rate notes.

Discussions are still taking place about whether some of the smaller investment houses should merge with one another, or even with commercial banks. The Jordanian-owned banks are now complying with Central Bank directives requiring them to raise their capital to a minimum of JD 5m ($12.5m) by the end of this year.

The eight foreign-owned banks assume they also have to meet the JD 5m minimum capital requirement, though their smaller in-country balance sheets relative to the bigger Jordanian banks' leads them to argue that a bank's capital should be related to its total balance sheet.

The foreign banks' capitalisation requirements are still unclear, in the wake of the government's recent reversal of an 18-month-old Central Bank directive that had required the foreign banks to become 51 per cent Jordanian-owned by the end of next year.

However, the Egyptian-owned Arab Land Bank looks to be the first foreign bank voluntarily to restructure its ownership, and one or two others may follow suit. It will become a joint Jordanian-Egyptian bank that hopes to capitalise on the boom in bilateral trade that followed the restoration of diplomatic ties last year.

Government pledge fuels optimism

Industry
ANN COUNSELL

ONE OF the brightest indicators in the provisional economic figures for 1984 is the 15 per cent rise in the industrial production index, which measures volumetric industrial output.

In a period of regional decline, receding national growth rates and a soaring deficit, Jordan's balance of payments (expected to register a record high of between JD 55m to 70m ($137m to $175m) for 1984), the performance of the industrial sector is a major factor fuelling optimism about the chances of recovery.

Jordan's industrial sector in general appears to have been faring respectably well despite the prevailing economic conditions and is likely to receive a further boost from the new Government, which has pledged to encourage industry and exports as part of a declared commitment to free enterprise. According to Mr Rajai Muasher, Minister of Industry and Trade, this will be done by creating a favourable environment through an import policy tied to the protection of local industry, encouragement of investment through the offer of tax incentives, and the development by the state of a "commercial arm for exports" whereby attaches will be appointed to embassies to promote trade in co-operation with the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation.

This is currently planning to establish a financing nucleus for assisting exporters.

The basically dynamic and enterprising private sector will almost inevitably leap to take advantage of such measures, especially since it now has the advantage of relatively well developed financing mechanism and a sound infrastructure. Investment or merchant banks, notably the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) have made more funds available for industry—rather than the traditionally speculative areas of activity such as real estate—through corporate bond issues and locally-syndicated loans.

In the first quarter of 1985 the IDB extended 99 loans worth JD 299,000 to small businesses and manufacturing industries and in the same time period the Ministry of Industry and Trade approved licences for 23 industries with a total capital of JD 3.11m.

The total number of licences for new industries during 1984 was 132, an increase of 115 per cent over 1980 figures, and representing a capital investment of JD $7m, illustrating that healthy optimism prevails as far as Jordan's industrial sector is concerned.

Another positive sign is a registered increase in exports which rose to JD 261m compared to JD 160m in 1983. The majority of exports are directed towards the Arab common market where a host of bilateral trade agreements have reduced most tariff barriers and where Jordanian manufacturers are able to take advantage of economies of scale, otherwise unavailable in a small domestic market of only 3m people. Recently Japan and Italy have emerged as expanding outlets for Jordanian products.

In January of this year Jordan and Egypt signed a trade protocol under which each side will export $10m of consumer goods to the other, rising to $20m in 1986. Although the volume of trade exchanges is not as high or as lucrative as the brief and dramatic surge of exports to Iraq in 1980—which peaked at JD 56.5m—Jordanian manufacturers learnt that over-extension to meet volatile markets does not pay when many companies faced liquidity problems following an 80 per cent decline in Iraqi purchases in 1981.

The entrepreneurial spirit, however, still exists but there is increasing awareness about the need for feasibility studies and marketing policies, both of which are encouraged by the ministry of industry and trade which has become more concerned about integrating and consolidating the industrial sector to avoid duplication and surplus capacity.

Tighter controls

Mr Muasher believes that tighter controls over licensing are required.

The Ministry is also putting emphasis on locating industries in geographically underdeveloped areas, especially the Soputj, in line with the objectives of the yet to be published 1986-80 five-year plan.

Over 85 per cent of private sector industries are located in the greater Amman area and while the Government cannot force industries to relocate, tax exemptions and incentives are being offered to encourage new industries to consider locations in different parts of the country.

The Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation (JEIC) has recently issued tenders for the construction of Jordan's second industrial estate to be built near the northern town of Irbid. The JD 8m project will be an integrated estate with all facilities similar to the Sahaab industrial complex south-east of Amman, which has attracted several joint ventures as a result of its low rents and other amenities.

The development of free trade zones has been another move to attract foreign companies to the kingdom but administrative inexperience has meant that they have not been as widely used as intended. There are now three trade zones located at Zarqa, the Queen Alia International Airport and ... the latter may be relocated inside the port area to save costs.

While the Government intends to maintain its non-intervention policy in private sector industries, the policy is not likely to apply to the large extractive public sector industries. Shock waves were caused by disclosures that two of the large prestige enterprises—the Jordan Fertiliser Company (JFIC) and the Arab Potash Company (APC) — incurred large losses in 1983.

With a colossal $850m investment, most of which was borne or guaranteed by the government, the ensuing public outcry finally prompted the government to begin studies on the finances and management of public sector companies.

One move was to relocate their headquarters from the capital to the production sites and in line with this decision APC moved its headquarters to Ghor al Safi on the Dead Sea in February.

Although APC fared better in 1984, cutting its current year losses from JD 13.84m in 1983 to JD 9.72m technical difficulties and high operating costs were cited as major reasons for the continuing deficit.

Potash output nearly doubled in 1984 rising to 486,868 metric tons compared to first-year production figures of 280,000 tons in 1983. The target for 1984 was 600,000 tons but APC failed to reach design capacity. Without an injection of capital it is unlikely that their target of 1.2m tons by 1987 will be reached.

JEIC's major set-backs have been plummeting fertiliser prices and high production costs at its $400m plant at Aqaba. JFIC has seen the price of its di-ammonium phosphate end product drop 43 per cent below that used in the original plant feasibility study. The company's losses in 1984 were JD 12.87m this year compared with JD 5.74m in 1983.

The plant has the capacity to turn out 70,000 tons of high-grade fertilisers but this target is subject to market demand. The possibility of barter agreements on the exchange of fertilisers for other commodities is under review, especially with Asian countries.

The 105,000 ton annual output capacity of JFIC's report of the plant's by-product, phosphoric acid, is exclusively for export but only 30,000 tons were produced in 1984 because of technical difficulties.

A recent agreement to deliver 6,000 tons of aluminium floride, another by-product of the industry, has recently been signed with Egypt and the possibility of increasing di-ammonium phosphate sales to Bahrain appear to be the only two bright spots for the company.

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) continues to be a source of pride in the kingdom, exploiting Jordan's main natural resource to the full, making healthy profits and contributing substantially to the balance of payments.

Production has grown to more than four times the level of 1988, the first year of production, with 1984 output of 6.26m outstripping that of the previous year by 1.58m tons.

Jordan is the third largest phosphate rock exporter after Morocco and the U.S. In 1984 it exported 4.7m tons to 29 countries. Rising production and exports boosted company profits from JD 02.4m in 1984 after a 60 per cent rise to JD 10m in 1983.

A feasibility study on the Shidiyah site in southern Jordan is currently under way and future exploitation of the proven 1bn tons of reserves could boost exports to 9m tons annually by 1990.

Strategic

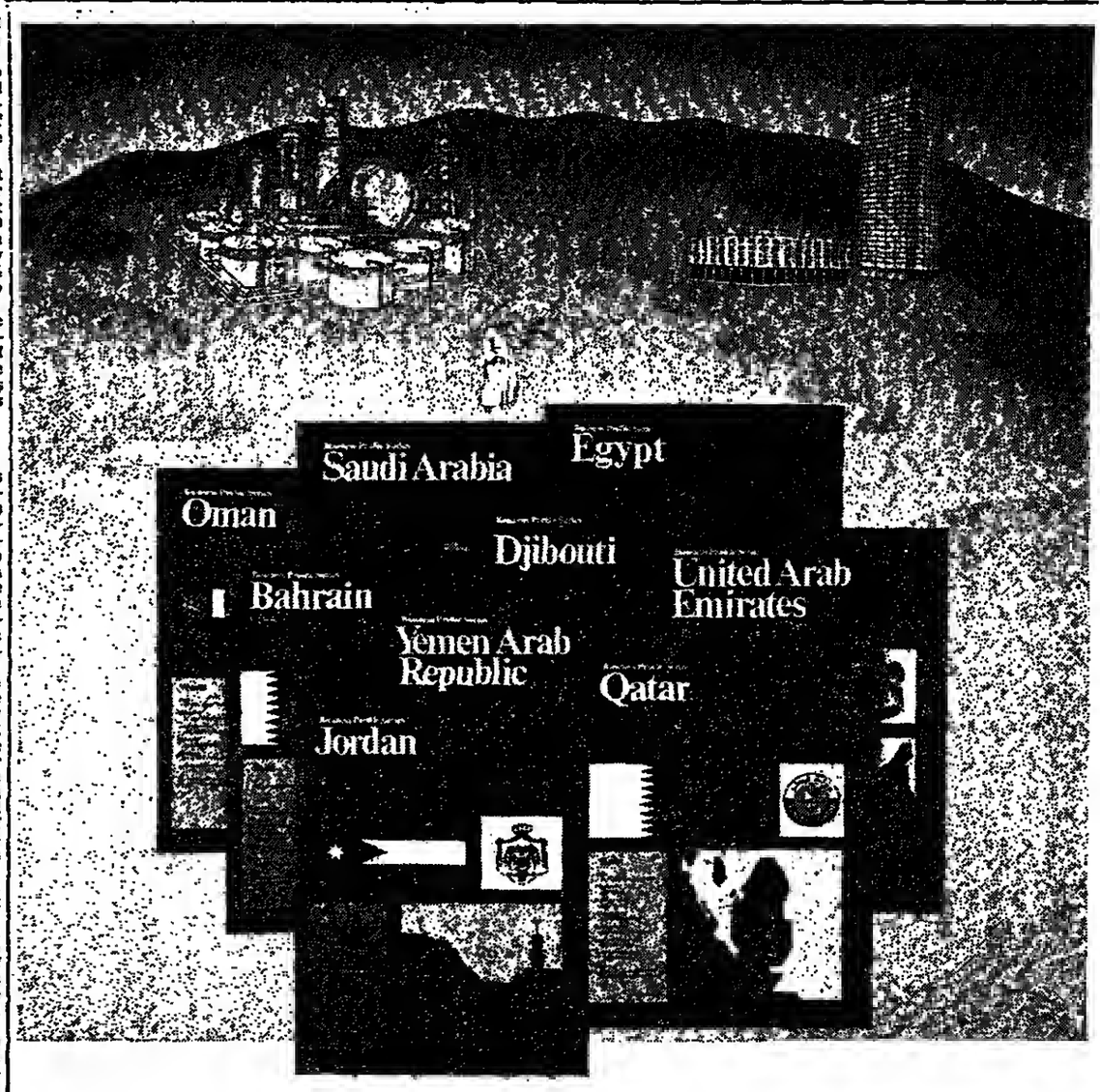
The high quality phosphates and strategic location of Shidiyah, together with its high potential and projected contribution to southern development, is likely to speed up the closure of the Russifeh mine near Amman which is the least profitable of JFMC's three mines and which has also become an environmental concern because of its proximity to residential areas.

The merger of the Jordanian Cement Company with the South Cement Company is likely to go ahead in the coming weeks when both sides agree procedures. Local demand for cement dropped from 1.91m tons in 1983 to 1.69m tons in 1984 while competition and shrinking markets because of the regional slump in construction activity are further reasons for the merger.

In April of this year South Cement signed a 1m ton export deal with Egypt which gave the six-month-old $224m plant a much-needed sales outlet as the combined production capacity of the two concerns is 4.2m tons per year, well over the domestic and regional demand envisaged in initial feasibility studies.

Jordan's only oil refinery in Zarqa is forging ahead with expansion plans aimed at boosting production by 250 per cent, tantamount to building a second refinery. The cost of the third expansion project is expected to reach just over JD 58m and follows an extension completed in September 1983 which nearly doubled annual processing of crude from 2.2m tons to 4.2m tons.

With comparatively lavish investments continuing in both public and private sector industries together with government plans to encourage and develop further the industrial sector, industry could well contribute more to Jordan's GDP during the period of the next five-year plan, especially if a plan to rationalise energy consumption is applied to cut high operating costs and if more aggressive marketing strategies are adopted.



A struggle to achieve the right policy

Agriculture

ANN COUNSELL

JORDAN'S newly - appointed Minister of Agriculture, Ahmad Dakhqan, has the legacy of an ailing agricultural sector which has been plagued by inconsistent policies and ineffectual marketing strategies; problems compounded by the effects of a severe drought in 1984, the worst for 37 years.

The plight of agriculture is reflected in the provisional 1984 Gross Domestic Product figures which show that agriculture's share in the GDP was only 5.6 per cent. This represents a 9.2 per cent decline in the value added contribution from the agricultural sector, while the real decline could reach 12.5 per cent in constant prices.

Increasing criticism over the shortcomings in agricultural policy, together with concern over food security and the country's ever-widening food trade deficit, prompted the Ministry to introduce an optimal cropping pattern system for irrigated vegetable growing early this year.

The system is an attempt to solve the problem of excess production of tomatoes, cucumbers, and aubergines, traditional favourites for farmers despite the cyclic gluts for each crop, which has cost the Ministry an average of JD 1.25m each year in grower support.

Under the new pattern, farmers will be fined if they exceed their allocation of tomatoes and the maximum production of tomatoes for 1985 has been set at 242,000 tonnes, a reduction of 158,000 tonnes on current production.

Emphasis is on the cultivation of onions and potatoes with ambitious production targets aiming to offset combined import costs which amounted to JD 3.62m in 1984.

This is the first government attempt to interfere with growing in order to regulate agribusiness. The introduction of such e drastic measure was necessary because of the enormous increases in vegetable production which were not complemented by e corresponding development in marketing.

Twelve years ago, such a problem was unforeseen as only about 10 per cent of the country's land was considered suitable for cultivation because of the low rainfall and vast areas of steppe or desert.

Nomads and their goats beside the road to Damascus. These near-desert conditions are in total contrast to the very productive sub-tropical Jordan Valley with its high agricultural output

The Jordan Valley, with its favourable sub-tropical climate and available water has been intensively exploited by small farmers who, using plasticulture and drip irrigation, obtained a five-fold increase in production in as many years with a further 20 per cent increase expected by 1990.

As late as March 1983, the government decided to establish an official public marketing and processing organisation to handle all Jordan's agricultural produce. The JD 17m company took over the management of four grading, marketing and processing centres in the Jordan Valley which had previously been run by farmers' organisations and cooperatives.

A year and numerous factory breakdowns later, the company was still not operational and in April 1985 six members of the board resigned and a new administrative committee was appointed by the government.

Recently, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai's Cabinet has suggested that the private sector could play a more active role in agricultural marketing but both farmers and traders are cautious, aware thet agricultural policy "goes in swings and roundabouts" as one private sector businessman described it.

"One month It is free enterprise and the next imports and exports are restricted to the Ministry of Supply—how can I establish outlets if everything can change tomorrow?"

Ministry of Agriculture officials openly admit that uncoordinated policies and lack of quality control heve not helped Jordan retain its traditional Gulf markets where low-cost suppliers, notably Greece and Turkey, now have a firm footing.

Also, with several Gulf States developing their agriculture using hydroponics and advanced, high-cost technology, It is likely that export doors will be closing.

Attempts have been made to break into the European market but here again problems of strong competition and fragmented sales efforts have tempered the potential.

The alternative is e move towards greater self-sufficiency and the introduction of the cropping patterns together with more emphasis on developing the rainfed regions indicate that this is the future direction for Jordan's agriculture.

A continuing project is the Highland Development Programme, which has just been extended for a further two years with assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP). Essentially a land reclamation scheme, the project aims to reduce soil erosion on sloping land areas by constructing stonewall terraces and planting stone fruit trees.

The WFP provides basic food commodities on e pro rata basis for work done on the land while the Ministry offers free technical assistance and cut-price fruit tree saplings.

Most of the costs are borne by the farmers who obtain medium and long-term loans from either the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO) or the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC).

Still on the drawing board and awaiting confirmation of financing is an ambitious JD 30m to develop the Hamad basin in Azraq near the Jordanian-Saudi Arabian border. Negotiations are under way to secure financing to cultivate an initial area of 8,600 hectares while the entire project entails growing wheat, corn, barley, potatoes and onions on 20,000 hectares.

If the scheme materialises, it could go a long way to meeting Jordan's shortfall in cereals.

Successive governments have stressed the importance of increasing wheat production and guaranteed state purchase of wheat crops at prices well above those fixed by world markets. Fluctuating rainfall, the topography and the high risks involved however often deter farmers who opt for "safer" crops such as lentils or chickpeas.

Early winter rains in October 1984 heralded an acceptable wheat harvest for 1985 as opposed to the disastrous 1984 yield of less than 10,000 tonnes —or one fiftieth of annual consumption — because of severe drought conditions.

Similar uncertainty prevails regarding the cultivation of barley for animal fodder with production levels anywhere between the 1980 high of 38,100 tonnes and the 1984 estimated production of 3,500 tonnes. The barley subsidy for last year is likely to be in the region of JD 3m.

Fodder production is one of the limiting factors affecting the rearing and breeding of livestock and subsequently red meat production. Jordan produces less than 30 per cent of its beef and lamb requirements owing to the lack of grazing land and the high cost of imported feedstuffs.

Little success has been achieved in increasing beef production as high local costs cannot put cattle rearing on a competitive footing with fresh or frozen imported meat.

However, more and better lamb is on the way following the establishment of the Jordan Livestock Development Company in April 1985. A partnership of public investment companies, including the JCO and ACC, are about to launch a semi-intensive stock improvement and rearing programme to gradually enrich the national flock of 1.3m sheep for slaughter.

Also, the agricultural lending institutions are extending more loans for pasture and rangeland improvement in order to support the flocks.

Work has also started on a $1.68m project to develop pastures and livestock in the Lejun area of southern Jordan. The government will cover half of the cost with the balance being split between the United States Agency for International Development, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Arab Gulf Fund.

The poultry and egg sectors have been pretty much self-sufficient for the past two years with occasional disruptions in the supply of broilers due largely to outbreaks of disease, insufficient slaughter houses and a lack of cold storage facilities.

Veterinary health care is gradually improving. Two new slaughter houses, each with a capacity of 8,000 birds per hour, have been designed and the Ministry of Supply is expanding cold storage capacities which indicate that attention is being paid to keep the JD 120m poultry sector in good health.

A JD 6.5m parent stock poultry farm implemented by the Arab Company for Livestock Development is due to start turning out an annual supply of £500,000 female stock chicks this year, ensuring total broiler self-sufficiency by the end of 1986.

It is certainly not a lack of investment that has blighted the performance of the agricultural sector during the past few years as ever-increasing capital outlays have been channelled into various projects throughout the Kingdom.

The crux of the problem has been, and still is, a very weak marketing system to back up production and the absence of a well-defined, long-term agricultural policy taking into consideration domestic and export demands.

Marketing effort brings results

Tourism

RAMI KHOURI

JORDAN'S TOURISM had always been defined by the country's role as the gateway to the Holy Land sites in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, which have been under Israeli occupation since 1967.

While tens of thousands of tourists still spend a few days in Jordan en route to the Holy Land, especially around Christmas and Easter, the government's tourism strategy in recent years has sought to sell Jordan as a destination in Itself.

The strategy has started to work, thanks to a more decisive and co-ordinated marketing campaign to sell the country's wide range of attractions.

This involves the Tourism Authority, the state-owned carrier Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, private hotels and the handful of the country's 190 travel agents who work closely with foreign tour operators.

The Tourism Authority estimates that about 200,000 tourists visited Jordan last year, of which 102,000 were from Europe, 72,000 from North America and 11,500 from other parts of the world, mainly Japan and the Far East.

Travel income last year dropped slightly to JD 174m ($435m), while Jordanian students and travellers abroad spent JD 135m ($337m), leaving a net gain from tourism and travel of JD 39m ($98m).

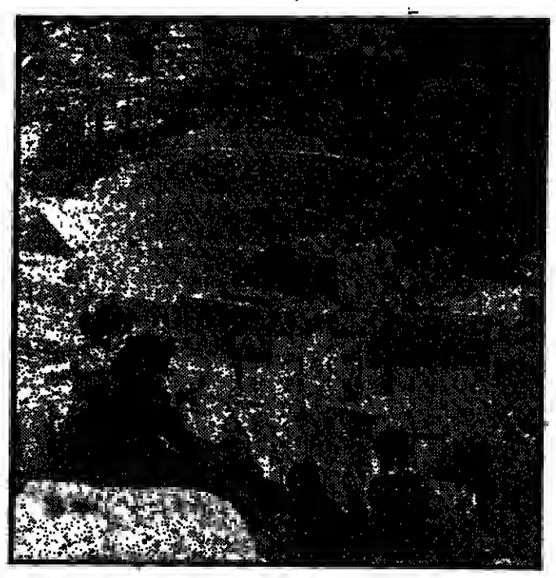
For its size, Jordan has an impressive collection of archaeological and other attractions, plus a tradition of relaxed hospitality that always leaves its mark on the foreign visitor. The weather is sunny and mild for most of the yaer.

For those interested in history and archaeology, Jordan offers a spectacular array of sites that cover virtually every period of human development since the late Stone Age.

The Department of Antiquities, headed by Dr Adnan Hadidi, supervises the work of some 30 foreign archaeological missions who work in the country every year alongside a small but highly respected staff of Jordanian archaeologists.

Among the country's leading sites are lste Stone Age vllages dating from 6000-7000 BC (Beidhe end 'Ain Ghazal are the best known); walled towns and a long list of biblical sites from the Bronze and Iron ages; several Hellenistic ruins; and the unique and powerful rock-cut Nabataean capital city at Petra.

There are several Greco-Roman cities, of which Jerash, 45 minutes north of Amman and the site of an annual two-week summer arts festival, is perhaps the best-preserved Roman provincial city in the entire Middle East.



Terry Kirk

The Roman theatre in Amman. Jordan has a wealth of remains from past civilisations.

There are scores of Byzantine churches with some of the Holy Land's finest mosaics; e string of early Islamic Umayyad "desert castles"; a handful of imposing 12th century Crusader castles, and a lone Arab castle used by the forces of the Arab general Salaheddin (Saladin) to drive the Crusaders out of the area.

A series of Ottoman castles is found along the ronte of the Hejaz Railway, built before World War I, which was a favourite target for the forces of Prince Faisal and Lawrence of Arabia during the Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule.

The country's natural wonders inclnde the Deed Sea and the Jordan Valley (at 400 metres below sea level, the lowest spot on earth); the moonscape-like desert terrain in Wadi Rum; the winter sun-sand-and-water resort of Aqaba; and the hot springs, desert oasis and wildlife preserve at Azraq.

Then there are the thermal hot springs at Zerqa Ma'in (the Callirhoe of the Bible, where Herod the Great took the waters); and the always enchanting, mysterious eastern desert inhabited by the semi-nomadic, livestocking *bedou* in their goat's hair tents.

More than 60 European and North American tour operators now offer all-inclusive tours to Jordan, either as a destination in Itself or in combination with visits to Egypt, Syria or the Holy Land sites of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

European visitors now spend an average of over five nights in Jordan, though North Americans tend to spend only two or three nights in the country en route to other Middle Eastern destinations.

In the past six years, Jordan has tripled its classified hotel capacity to some 11,000 beds, half of which are in four and five-star hotels that include international names such as Intercontinental, Forum, Holiday Inn, Marriott, Trust Houses Forte and Meils. Another 3,660 beds will become evallablo in the coming 18 months.

The Tourism Authority's marketing department has convinced Western tour operators to expand beyond the traditional Christmas/Easter seasons and offer trips to Jordan throughout the year.

The 84-room Petra Forum Hotel, in particular, has set a new standard for high-class and reasonably-priced accommodation in remote spots. It has shown that quality facilities, attractive prices and creative marketing in Europe and the Middle East can attract new visitors who are prepared to spend up to a week in Jordan.

The Petra Forum and the Forum-run Amra Hotel in Amman have also pioneered the incentive tour business in Jordan, which, with the convention and conference market, could be a major growth area for tourism in the future.

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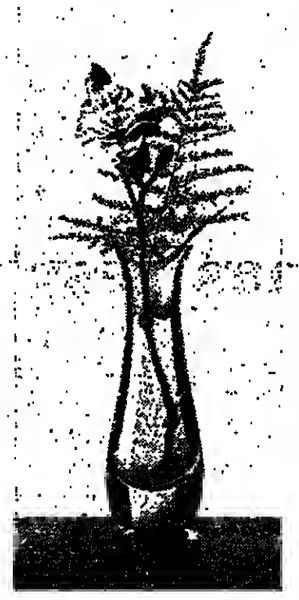

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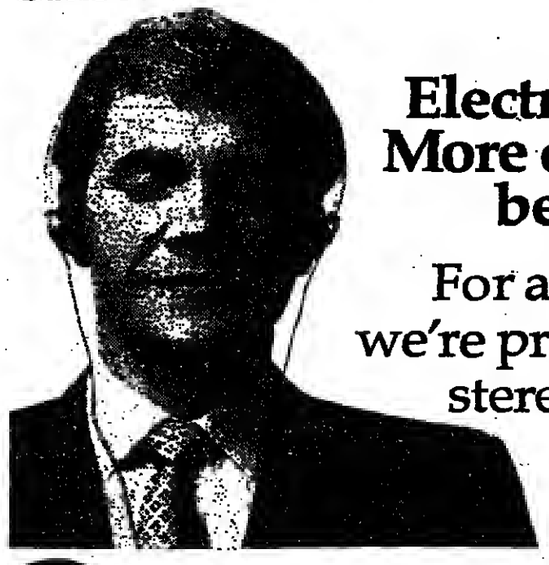

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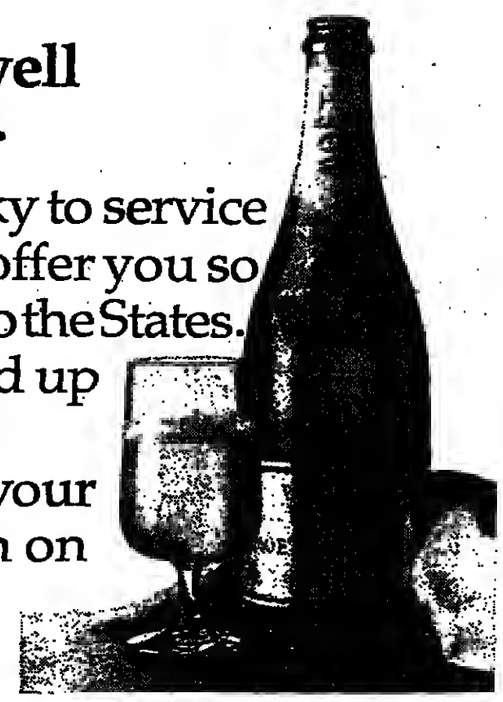

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THE PROPERTY MARKET

BY MICHAEL CASSELL

City blueprint set for big changes

CITY OF LONDON Corporation seems set to make major changes to its draft local plan, the controversial document designed to spell out development strategy in the Square Mile over the next 15 years.

Dr Keith Gugan, chairman of the City's planning committee, says that while 70 policy points included in the plan are expected to remain unaltered. 30 are likely to be changed and a few will disappear altogether. He adds: "There will be significant changes in some areas and modifications which will favour developers."

When it was published six months ago, the plan provoked waves of criticism from property owners, occupiers and developers, who claimed that its heavy emphasis on conservation threatened to stifle the City's role as a leading international financial centre.

But if Wednesday's decision by Mr Patrick Jenkin to kill off the Mansion House Square plan is being seen as a further hardening of attitudes towards development in the City, likely changes to the Corporation's draft document should go a long way towards restoring the balance and to satisfying some of its most vociferous critics.

The plan criticised the extent to which office space has been expanding at the expense of other sectors of the City's economy and set its sights on promoting economic diversity and a wide range of employment opportunities.

The document made it plain that the City planners would resist the change of use of industrial and wholesaling space to offices and also envisaged a series of special policy areas. Within these, small businesses would be protected and the unification of large sites, in order to permit major development schemes, would be opposed.

Although the conservationist lobby generally approved of the City's approach, the document was seen as impossibly restrictive by the property industry. The ensuing uproar has forced the Corporation to rethink its strategy and to consider around 1,200 points put to it during the extended consultation period. Proposed revisions to the draft plan, which should be presented to the City's Court of Common Council by the end of the summer recess, will clearly expose the change of heart.

It is understood that a radical approach to the question of plot ratios — which control the physical bulk of buildings—is likely to be included in the revised blueprint. The City's planners, aware that ratios within the City vary widely from one location to the next, are suggesting a "smoothing out" process which could include the transfer of ratio rights from one location to another.

In the same way that air rights above buildings and plot ratio entitlements are now regularly sold in the United States, to be exploited by the developers of adjoining buildings, the Corporation's planners believe that plot ratios in the City could be sold off by property owners.

The proposal would be particularly useful in transferring ratios from conversation areas to locations where development restrictions were less stringent. In this way, plot ratio policies could be relaxed without threatening conservation strategy.

It also appears as though the City is read to reconsider its approach towards the concept of special policy areas and whether or not it should go out of its way to impose different development ground rules in order to protect traditional occupiers in locations like the fur trade area. Dr Gugan says the City is having to ask itself whether it should be seen to be protecting particular sectors, possibly at the expense of others.

In addition, there is evidence that the City's determination to maintain the widest commercial profile—in type and size of business activity—could be watered down. According to Dr Gugan: "There is recognition that the whole of the City can be supported and served by the adjacent boroughs. Some smaller occupiers may well have to consider moving further out."

The planning committee chairman has previously floated the "fundamental heresy" that height restrictions around St Paul's Cathedral should be abandoned, so be can not easily be described as a hard-line conservationist. Even so, he supports the City's determination to preserve the best of its ancient heritage: "The draft plan has crystallised and formalised the views we have expressed historically. The property industry fears that, with those views committed to paper, a planning committee which has been free to reach its own decisions and often overturned officers' recommendations would become much more constrained."

"There is some justification in their fears, which have been heightened by the revolution taking place in the City and the impact it will have on occupational requirements. Our task is to show a better understanding of their needs and to take them into account as we fix planning strategy for the years ahead."

● Average yields on commercial property have remained flat for the second quarter running, despite the prevailing high level of general interest rates, according to Hillier Parker May and Rowden.

The agents' all-property average yield stands at 7 per cent, against just over 5 per cent on prime investments. Prime shops stand at 3.5 per cent, offices at 4.75 per cent and industrial property at 7.5 per cent.

Hillier Parker reports no change in shop yields since last November, although there are some signs of upward movements at the prime end of the market in low yielding, high-rented major towns.

More New Town sales

THE Commission for the New Towns raised over £10.6m through commercial property sales in the first three months of 1985, bringing the total to just over £57m in its last financial year.

The biggest single sale was the former Bracknell Development Corporation's offices at Farley Hall for £2.6m. Sales to tenants—who are given first opportunity to buy—formed a large proportion of the deals.

Commenting on the sales, David Woodhall, chief executive of the Commission, said the momentum of sales was being maintained and that tenants were clearly appreciating the benefits of purchasing their own premises.

● Digital Equipment is to occupy 190 High Holborn, the 90,000 sq ft office building purchased four years ago for £24.5m by Kodak. The UK subsidiary of the world's second largest computer company is taking a 25-year lease at a figure below the asking rent of £1.45m and will spend £2m on fitting out. The UK arm of Kodak will move into in a Euston Road building developed by the National Union of Railwaymen, although Eastman Kodak, the U.S. parent, will lease back four floors at High Holborn on a three-to-five tenure. Teacher Marks acted for Kodak and Chetertons represented Digital.

London office costs back on top

THE City of London has re-emerged as the most expensive office location in the world, according to a survey carried out by Richard Ellis, the agents and surveyors.

At the end of 1984, New York took top place in the international league of accommodation costs but, while rents there have since marginally weakened, those in the City have continued to firm up.

Ellis calculates that total occupation costs for prime office space in the Square Mile now stand at a little over £56 a sq ft. Service charges of 15 per cent and rates of 55 per cent are added to a basic rent of £33 a sq ft, up by £1 a sq ft since the last survey—primarily because of lower availability of top-quality space.

In mid-town Manhattan, total costs of prime office accommodation have fallen back to under £53 a sq ft, having risen dramatically to around £57 a sq ft at the end of 1984.

The change in placings between New York and London, still far and away the most expensive office markets in the world, is largely because of increasing caution in America's financial and commercial capital, where tenants are proving reluctant to take large chunks of space. While rents have edged downwards, yields have started to rise.

There has been only a small change in the dollar rate of exchange since the previous survey, so this is not a major contributing factor in the swing. Richard Sykes of Richard Ellis in New York says the mid-town office letting market has softened as tenants take more time to make up their mind. "The marginal fall in rents is probably only temporary," he adds.

Sunday trading boost for retail parks

"DEMAND for the growth of off-centre retailing cannot be stopped, it cannot even be contained; local authorities should meet this demand with a properly formulated plan."

Brian Read, commercial agency partner of Bernard Thorpe was echoing growing calls for a strategic approach to the rapid spread of retail warehousing and of warehousing parks when his firm this week published its study of the latest retailing phenomenon.

Thorpe sees the push coming from retailers, developers and the funding institutions and reckons there is plenty of evidence to suggest that local authorities are also beginning to accept retail parks—both in their capacity as landowners and planning authorities. The report emphasises, however, that uncertainties remain, along with a lack of positive planning among authorities which can lead "to a plethora of isolated store developments that offer none of the advantages of a properly planned retail warehouse park."

The study defines such a park as an off-centre group of three or more stores selling primarily bulky, non-food goods, operating from prominently-sited, single storey, warehouse-type buildings with a common car park. One or more of the units will have at least 10,000 sq ft of selling area.

Thorpe notes the arrival of funds as active developers rather than reluctant sources of finance and cites Postel—advised by Thorpe—at the Aireside Centre in Leeds and the Prudential on part of the Maesglas estate at Newport, Gwent.

Peter Jones, author of the study—Retail Warehouse Parks—an Approach to Planned Development—sees the prospects of Sunday trading as "a major boost to retail parks" and envisages the next logical stage will involve parks providing fast-food outlets as another magnet to attract Sunday shoppers.

Thorpe says that if park developments produce rewards for retailers in terms of increased turnover, then they can also produce rewards for developers and investors. The sting in the tail?—a possible reduction in the demand from retailers for the traditional, one-off unit which could cast doubt over their occupational and investment value.

WILLIAM COCHRANE

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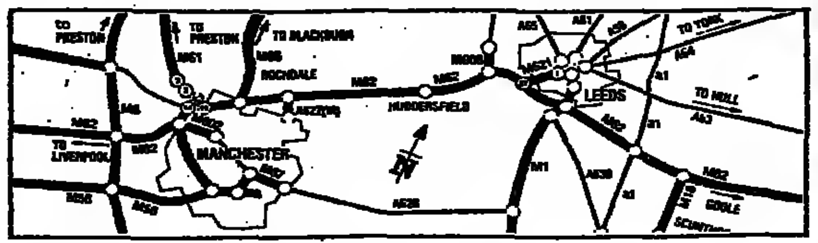

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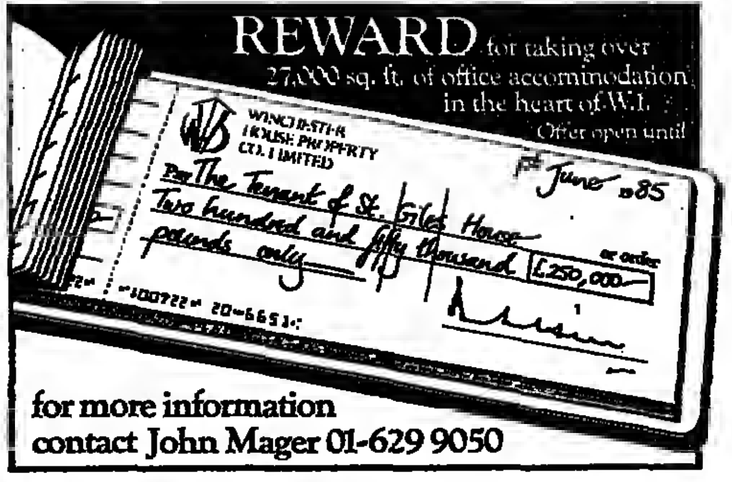

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Brussels Branch
Fiscal Agent

Kingdom of Denmark

US$ 250,000,000
Floating Rate Notes due May 1995

In accordance with the description of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the initial interest period May 15, 1985 to November 15, 1985, the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 % per annum.

The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, November 15, 1985 against coupon n°1 will be US$ 511.11 for each US$ 10,000.00.

The Agent Bank
KREDIETBANK
S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

BARCLAYS UNIDOLLAR TRUST.

Copies of a Half-yearly Report to 27th March 1985 *with an Explanatory Memorandum* are now available to shareholders from:

Managers: Barclays Unicorn International (Channel Islands) Limited
P.O. Box 152, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

BARCLAYS

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TO HOLDERS OF PEKEMA OY 8¾% GUARANTEED BONDS DUE 1986

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Condition 4(b) of the notes, the Company has elected to redeem all of the outstanding notes on 3rd June 1985. The notes will be redeemed at 100½ per cent of their principal value plus interest accrued to the date set for redemption. On 3rd June 1985 the notes will cease to accrue interest.

The notes will be redeemed upon presentation and surrender together with all appurtenant coupons, if any, maturing on or after the date set for redemption at the office of the Depository and the Principal Paying Agent, Chemical Bank, *55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041, USA* or at any of the following Sub-Depositories:

Chemical Bank, London, Paris; Kredietbank NV, Brussels; Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg; Skandinaviska Banken, Stockholm; Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Stockholm; and Dresdner Bank, Frankfurt/Main.

Dated: 24th May 1985

INTERCOM
SOCIETE INTERCOMMUNALE BELGE DE GAZ ET D'ELECTRICITE
Société Anonyme
place du Trône 1, Brussels, Belgium

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that *the dividend for the financial year* ended December 31, 1984 will be payable from May 21, 1985, net of Belgian withholding tax, against presentation of coupon No. 34, at BEF 175 to each of the 23,783,088 old shares and BEF 186 to each of the 3,008,875 shares with fiscal advantages—AFV—as well as to each of the 3,021,878 shares with fiscal advantages—AFV 2—entitled to dividend right as from January 1, 1984.

Coupons should be lodged for payment at the current rate of exchange at the offices of:

—MIDLAND BANK plc,
International Division,
P.O. Box 181,
110/114 Cannon Street,
London EC4.
—BANQUE BELGE LIMITED,
4, Bishopsgate, London EC2.
—BANQUE PARIBAS,
33, Throgmorton Street,
London EC2.
—BARING BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED,
88, Leadenhall Street, London EC2.
—HILL, SAMUEL AND CO. LIMITED,
100, Wood Street, London EC2.

By virtue of the bilateral tax convention between the United Kingdom and *Northern Ireland* on the one hand, and Belgium on the other hand, withholding tax on dividends is limited to 15%.

Shareholders residing in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are entitled accordingly either to reclaim tax paid in excess of 15%, or by prior arrangement through their bankers to have the deduction of tax limited to 15%.

In either case, arrangements should be made through the shareholders and bankers.

European Investment Bank

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Notice is hereby given to bondholders of the above Loan that a twelfth redemption of FF 7,000,000 was effected before May 15, 1985. Amount outstanding on May 15, 1985: FF 116,000,000.

Luxembourg
May 24, 1985

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NOTICE OF PREPAYMENT

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Floating Rate Notes due 1992

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Credit du Nord will prepay at par on the interest payment date falling on June 27, 1985 the total amount remaining outstanding of the above-mentioned Notes.

Payment of interest due on June 27, 1985 and reimbursement of principal will be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Notes as from June 27, 1985.

Luxembourg, May 24, 1985.

The Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK S.A.
LUXEMBOURGEOISE

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE 7½%—1973-1981 OF FFr 150,000,000 made by the

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual instalment of Bonds amounting to FFr 5,000,000 has been purchased for redemption on July 1, 1985. As a consequence, no drawing will be effected.

Amount unamortized: FFr 120,000,000.

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Shareholders are hereby invited to attend:

1./ The Ordinary General Meeting will be held on Monday, 3rd June 1985 at 10 a.m. in the Registered Office to *transact the following business:*

AGENDA

1. Reports of the Board of Directors, of the Board of Statutory Auditors and of the External Auditors on the operations for the financial year 1984.
2. Approval of the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1984—Appropriation of the profits and determination of the dividend.
3. Sanction to be given to the acts of the Directors and Auditors during the above-mentioned financial year.
4. Board of Directors—Elections:
   a) Increase in the number of Directors from thirteen to fourteen.
   b) Election of a new Director pursuant to the foregoing resolution.
   c) Election of three Directors to replace the retiring Directors Mr. Albert Rampelberg, Mr. Yves Boël and Lord Ezra, all of whom are eligible for re-election.
5. Board of Statutory Auditors—Appointments:
   a) Appointment of two Auditors to replace the retiring Auditors Baron José del Marmol and Mr. Claude Boonon, both of whom are eligible for re-election—Fixing the remuneration of the said Auditors.
   b) Appointment of an External Auditor to replace the retiring External Auditor Mr. Pierre von Mook, who is eligible for re-election.
6. Remuneration of *the External Auditors.*
7. Powers to be conferred on the Board of Directors to alter the Dutch language version of the company's Articles of Association to comply with the new terminology required by the Act of 20 May 1983.
8. Any other ordinary business.

2./ The Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on the same date and in the same place, following the close of the Ordinary General Meeting, to transact the following business:

AGENDA

1. Alterations to the Articles of Association

A) Alterations to the Articles of Association required to comply with the provisions of the Act of 8 December 1984 (to take effect immediately).
Article 4 (incorporated in perpetuity).
Articles 18 *and* 32 (*suppression* of the requirements for Directors and Statutory Auditors to hold qualifying shares).
Article 40 (discontinuation of the extension procedure).

B) Alterations to the Articles of Association required to comply with the provisions of the Act of 21 February 1985 (entry into force deferred until the *Ordinary General meeting of June* 1986).
Article 17 (suppression of the Executive Advisory Council).
Articles 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 45, 46 and 48 (new rules concerning the control of the company's operations by the External Auditors).
Insertion in a Chapter IX headed "*Transitional Provision*" of a new article 53 provided for the alterations to be made on the aforesaid articles 17, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 45, 46 and 48 to take effect at a later date.

11. Takeover of Solvic (France)

—Special report by the Board of Directors, report by the Board of Statutory Auditors and report by the External Auditors on the performance of their duties pursuant to article 34(3) of the Consolidated Companies Acts.

—Approval of the draft merger agreement signed with the limited company Solvic on April 10/12th, 1985 in accordance with French Law—Consideration and approval of the assets and liabilities so acquired, their valuation and the exchange ratio fixed at three new Solvay shares for eight Solvic shares.

—Considering that in view of the fact that 899,992 of the 900,000 shares representing the equity capital of Solvic are held by Solvay & Cie through its French branch and as a result of Solvay & Cie's decision to refrain from issuing the shares accruing to it, the merger will be implemented by a limited increase of capital of F 4,627 and the issue of three new Solvay shares.

—Decision to transfer the resulting F 6,878 "merger premium" into a share premium account not available for distribution.

—Consideration of the fact that the assets of Solvic taken over include three Solvay shares.

—Decision to cancel the aforesaid three shares and to reduce the share capital of the company by the corresponding *amount of F 4,627.*

—All the foregoing subject to the condition precedent that the Extraordinary General Meeting convened by Solvic approves the aforesaid proposed merger agreement and resolves to proceed with it.

—Powers to be granted to two members of the Executive Committee of Solvay & Cie to implement the resolutions passed and to certify that *the takeover has been effectively* carried out.

The complete text of the agenda with the proposed alterations of the Articles of Association has been published in the "Moniteur Belge" of May 15th, 1985.

The Board of Directors wishes to remind shareholders who are holders of bearer shares that their right to attend these meetings is subject to their shares being temporarily lodged, and blocked, at the *Registered Office of the company* or with any of the following banks, not later than Tuesday, May 28th, 1985:

—In Belgium:
Société Générale de Banque
Banque Bruxelles Lambert
Kredietbank
—In Germany:
Deutsche Bank
—In France:
Lazard Frères & Cie
Banque de la *Mutuelle Industrielle*
—In Italy:
SPAFID
—In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:
Banque Générale du Luxembourg
—In the Netherlands:
Algemene Bank Nederland
—In the United Kingdom:
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.
Banque Belge Ltd.
—In Switzerland:
Crédit Suisse

The above-mentioned foreign banks are empowered to appoint other establishments in their respective countries at which Solvay shares may also be lodged in accordance with this requirement. The list of these establishments will be published in due course in each country.

Shareholders holding registered shares, however, are required to notify the company in writing, to arrive not later than Tuesday, 28th May, 1985, of their intention to attend the meetings, indicating the number of shares in their holding.

In accordance with article 38 of the Articles of Association, all proxies must also reach the company's Registered Office not later than Tuesday, 28th May, 1985.

Debenture holders wishing to attend these meetings are requested to observe the same formalities as those prescribed for the shareholders (Article 37 of the Articles of Association).

Shareholders are also reminded of their rights, under article 78 of the Consolidated Trading Companies Acts, to receive a free copy of the Annual Accounts, Directors', Statutory Auditors' and External Auditors' Reports on production of their share certificates. Under article 70a of the same Acts, shareholders are also entitled to receive a copy of the Directors' Special Report on the takeover of Solvic (France) by Solvay & Cie, the Report of the Statutory Auditors on the same operation, and the External Auditors' Report on the assets and liabilities so acquired.

The final form of the merger agreement concluded by the two companies under French Law, a copy of which has been filed by Solvic with the Registrar of the Paris Commercial Court, will also be available for inspection by shareholders at Solvay & Cie's registered office during the 15 days immediately preceding the Ordinary General Meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FINANCIAL TIMES

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Milan: *Editorial* Piazza Cavour 2, Milan. Tel: 02-706 188/781 075.

New Delhi: *Editorial* 3 Sardar Patel Marg, Chana Kyapuri, New Delhi 110021. Telex: 31315590. Tel: 011-374 308/011-376 484.

New York: *Editorial, Advertising and Circulation* 14 East 60th Street, New York 10022. *Editorial* Telex: 66390. Tel: 0212-752 7400. *Advertising and Circulation* Telex: 238409. Tel: 0212-752 4500.

Paris: *Editorial, Advertising and Circulation* Centre d'Affaires Le Louvre, 168 Rue de Rivoli, 75044 Paris Cedex 01. Telex: 220044. *Editorial* Tel: 01-297 0625/6/7/8. *Advertising* Tel: 01-297 0621/2. *Circulation* Tel: 01-297 0620/0623/0630.

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Rome: *Editorial* Via della Mercede 55, Rome. Telex: 610032. Tel: 06-678 3314.

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Sydney: *Editorial* PO Box 182, Spit Junction, Sydney. Tel: 02-20924.

Tel Aviv: *Editorial* 10 Bar Giora Street, Tel Aviv. Telex: 341130/341619/33779. Tel: 03-285 672.

Tokyo: *Editorial* 8th Floor, Nihon Keizai Shimbun Building, 1-9-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Fax: 245 0358. Tel: 03-241 2920/2959. *Advertising* Kasahara Building, 1-6-10 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Telex: J27104. Tel: 03-295 4050.

Washington: *Editorial* Room 504, 1341G Street North West, Washington DC 20005. Telex: 440340. Tel: 0202-347 4920.

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THE ARTS

Arts Week

F	S	Su	M	Tu	W	Th
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Theatre

WEST GERMANY

English Speaking Theatre, Frankfurt, Cafe Theater, Hamburger Allee 45: The Mousetrap by Agatha Christie is directed by Brian Sheehy. (069/777466). Running every evening except Mondays.

LONDON

Noises Off (Savoy): The funniest play for years in London, now with an improved third act. Michael Blakemore's brilliant direction of backstage shenanigans on tour with a third-rate farce is a key factor. (836 8888).

Starlight Express (Apollo Victoria): Andrew Lloyd Webber's rollerskating folly has 10 minutes of Spielberg movie magic, an exciting first half and a dwindling reliance on indiscriminate rushing around. Disneyland, Star Wars and Cats are all influences. Pastiche score nods towards rock, country and hot gospel. No child is known to have asked for his money back. (834 8164).

On Your Toes (Palace): Rodgers and Hart's 1936 musical is a genuine tonic. American jazz dance collides with the Ballets Russes. Gems include There's a Small Hotel, Glad to be Unhappy and the Balanchine ballet for Slaughter on Tenth Avenue. (437 6834).

42nd Street (Drury Lane): No British equivalent has been found for New York's Jerry Orbach, but David Merrick's tap-dancing extravaganza has been rapturously received. American Clare Leach is a real find as Peggy Sawyer, and Margaret Courtenay has a field day (836 8108).

Other Places (Duchess): Colin Blakely and Dorothy Tutin in a reassembled trilogy of Pinter plays: A Kind of Alaska in which a victim of sleeping sickness awakes after 29 years; Victoria Statinn, a funny throw-back to Pinter's early revue sketches; and last year's One for the Road, a chilling piece of intimidatory police state confrontation with first Pinteresque intimations of political despair. (836 8243).

The Government Inspector (Olivier): Striking but unfunny revival with under-equipped TV comic Rik Mayall playing the poseur as a shrieking nose-picker. Richard Eyre's production for the NT lacks either comic tension or true delirium but, with John Gunter's imposing design of bureaucratic bumf, the show has a sort of monumental starkness as well as nightmarish tedium. New translation by Adrian Mitchell. (928 2252).

Barnum (Victoria Palace): Michael Crawford returns to London with his breathtaking performance as the circus impresario, adding one or two new tricks in a likeable meringue of a musical. (834 1317, credit cards 828 4735).

NEW YORK

Cats (Winter Garden): Still a sellout. Trevor Nunn's production of T. S. Eliot's children's poetry set to trendy music is visually startling and choreographically feline, but classic only in the sense of a rather staid and overblown idea of theatricality. (239 6262).

42nd Street (Majestic): An immodest celebration of the heyday of Broadway in the '30s incorporates gems from the original film like Shuffle Off To Buffalo with the appropriately brash and leggy boofing by a large chorus line. (977 9020).

Dreamgirls (Imperial): Michael Bennett's latest musical has now become a stalwart Broadway presence despite the forced effort to recreate the career of a 1960s female pop group, à la Supremes, without the quality of their music. (239 6200).

Brighton Beach Memoirs (46th St): The first instalment of Neil Simon's mix of memories and jokes focuses on a Depression-era Jewish household where young Eugene falls awkwardly in love with his cousin. (221 1211).

A Chorus Line (Shubert): The longest-running musical ever in America has not only supported Joseph Papp's Public Theater for eight years but also updated the musical genre with its backstage story in which the songs are used as auditions rather than emotions. (239 6200).

The Real Thing (Plymouth): After 14 months in London, Tom Stoppard's latest giggle at the English intelligentsia, with a new-found attention to the heart that beats beneath the veneer, directed at a fast clip by Mike Nichols. (239 6200).

Sunday in the Park with George (Booth): Inspired by the Seurat painting, Stephen Sondheim fashions a musical with dots and dashes of song that end too soon but work well with Tony Straiges's pretty set and James Lapine's book which changes gears in the second act. (239 6262).

La Cage aux Folles (Palace): With some tuneful Jerry Herman songs, Harvey Fierstein's adaptation of the French film manages, barely, to capture the feel of the sweet and hilarious original between high-kicking and gaudy chorus numbers. (757 2626).

Torch Song Trilogy (Helen Hayes): Harvey Fierstein's touching and funny recollections as a drag queen add up to the best histrionic Sarah Bernhardt role on Broadway today. (944 9450).

WASHINGTON

Count of Monte Cristo (Eisenhower): The second production of Peter Sellars' new American National Theatre company is the James O'Neill version of this swashbuckler. (254 3670).

Exhibitions

ITALY

Naples: Capodimonte Museum: The Age of Caravaggio: This huge and highly successful exhibition moves this month from the Metropolitan in New York to Naples. Michelangelo Merisi, better known as Caravaggio (the name of the town near Milan where he was born four centuries ago) led an anguished life: a born outsider, licentious, violent and always in trouble with the authorities. His powerful and super-realistic paintings offended the conventionally pious. That they survived is thanks only to a handful of rich and discriminating patrons. Until End of June.

Genoa, Palazzo Della Commenda: Japan – The Avant-Garde of the Future: Antique Kimonos from Kyoto form part of the historical section of a huge exhibition of contemporary Japanese art at various centres in Genoa. The series of early Japanese erotic prints (from the Museo Chiassone) – shown here for the first time in public – form an amusing contrast with Hajime Sorayama's sexy robots (at the Teatro Falcone), which are everywhere in Italy at the moment advertising a well-known make of car. Until mid-June.

LONDON

The Saatchi Collection: Charles and Doris Saatchi have been collectors of contemporary art since 1970. The catalogue of their collection, The Art Of Our Time, is being published volume by volume, and a gallery established to make it available to a wider public. The gallery is an astonishing converted paint warehouse at 98a Boundary Road, NW8, that offers more exhibition space for temporary shows than any other gallery in London, except perhaps the Tate. There are to be three or four shows a year, of a few artists at a time. Those now being shown are Cy Twombly, Brice Marden, Andy Warhol, Don Judd, and Richard Serra. The gallery is open on Fridays and Saturdays between 12 and 6, or by appointment. (624 8299).

The Hayward Gallery: Degas: The Painter as Printmaker – an Arts Council exhibition of the complete oeuvre of his etching and lithography with a small but representative group of his monotypes. For so prolific an artist, his output as printmaker was extremely small and his practice intermittent. This was a private and experimental aspect of his work, hardly known beyond his immediate circle. By it we catch an intimate glimpse of the artist most un selconsciously teasing and pushing his ideas under no more pressure than his inventiveness and judgment could exert.

PARIS

Renoir: An important exhibition of the most sensuous of the impressionist painters, who never tired of glorifying the nude feminine body capturing the light, comes to Paris from the Hayward Gallery, London. It consists of some 125 paintings and 50 Drawings, including Le Bal du Moulin de la Galette and La Danse à Bougival, Grand Palais, Closed Tue. Ends Sept 2 (261 5410)

James Tissot: A nostalgic evocation of the charms of Edwardian life, with his fashion-plate perfection in rendering ladies' rustling dresses and beautiful hats, surrounded by attentive dandies at various social occasions. This show arrives in Paris from the Barbican, London. Petit Palais. Closed Mon. Ends Jun 30.

WEST GERMANY

Cologne, Kunsthalle, Josef-Haubrich-Hof 1: "Ornamenta Ecclesiae." To underline the importance of the romanesque churches, the Cologne Schnüttgen museum has organised an exhibition of roughly 600 religious works ranging from 11th to 13th century including illuminated manuscripts and gold artifacts. Ends June 9.

Stuttgart, Staatsgalerie, Konrad-Adenauer Strasse 30-32: The German romanticist Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840). Ends May 26.

Düsseldorf, Städtische Kunsthalle, Grabbeplatz 4: Masterpieces of the 20th century, from the private collection of the German industrialist Thyssen-Bornemisza, are on show. Works by Manet, Gauguin, Bonnard, Mondrian, Picasso, van Gogh, Schwitters as well as Russian Konstruktivists. Ends Jun 6.

BRUSSELS

Hotel Metropole is celebrating its 90th year and in its splendid *fin de siècle* public areas, worth a visit in themselves, they are exhibiting glass and objets d'art from the Belle Epoque to Art Nouveau including works by Wouters, Gallé and Daum. Also on show are a collection of illustrated menu cards including a Press Banquet in 1893, Congo in 1898 and Sarah Bernhardt in 1896. Ends Jul 20.

NETHERLANDS

Paul Klee at the Commanderie van Sint-Jan Museum in Nijmegen. 60 paintings, watercolours and drawings covering the years 1906-39 on loan from the holdings of the Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen. Ends Jun 23.

VIENNA

Vienna 1870-1930: Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle – Klimt, Otto Wagner, Schiele, Kokoshka, Aldolf Loos, Josef Hoffman – in a dazzling display of Jugendstil creative genius. The attempt to integrate the artistic achievements of this era with philosophical developments (notably Wittgenstein but also Freud) and political transformations (the emergence of municipal socialism on the ruins of Baroque splendour) is ambitious and only partly successful. The complex tension between autocratic and censored reality on the one hand and the illusions or fantasies of individual artists on the other is hinted at but not fully explored. A high point of the show is a reconstruction of Hoffman's room at the secession exhibition of 1902. Here, triumphantly restored, is Klimt's fifty-foot Beethoven frieze depicting humanity's progress through suffering to joy on the theme of the Ninth Symphony. Displayed exactly as intended, this alone is worth a special visit. Kunstlerhaus. Ends October 6.

NEW YORK

Metropolitan Museum: 30 objects from the period between the 1851 Crystal Palace Exhibition to the 1900 World Fair in Paris demonstrate the show's theme of Revivals and Explorations in European decorative arts. Ends Sept 5.

WASHINGTON

National Gallery. Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians includes 151 pieces covering 5,000 years of sculpture, ceramics, copper and shell objects of the native Americans who lived in what is now the eastern half of the U.S. Ends Aug 4.

National Gallery (West Bldg): 36 old master paintings from the Dulwich Picture Gallery are exhibited under the title Collection for a King, including works by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Canaletto and Gainsborough. Ends Sept 2.

CHICAGO

Art Institute: Though Edouard Manet made etchings primarily to reproduce and publicize his paintings, he developed a unique style as shown in the 27 etchings in this special exhibit of more than a third of his total output of 75 etchings. Ends Sept 2.

Corot to Picasso

The three-storey Town House gallery of Robert Schmit in Paris presents a range of French masters of the 19th and 20th century. On the ground floor is an important Degas pastel La Conversation, where the painter manages to convey, against a spring like green background, the confiding mood between a more mature women and a young girl. There is also a Van Gogh unusual both for technique and the theme of the Seine painted in different shades of blue with brown and pink as counterpoint.

On the first floor the sunshine comes in with Vuillard, Bonnard and Duffy. In one of the rooms the two friends of the Bateau Lavoir time face each other – Picasso with a large Buste d'Homme and Braque with an equally large still life Le Banc in browns, blacks and yellows. There is a dreamlike landscape by Balthus and a powerful seaside one in strong blue, red and white by De Stael. It can be yours for FFr 2,700,000 (£228,136) as can the Braque for FFr 2,800,000 and the Picasso for FFr 3,500,000. Galerie Schmit, 396, Rue Saint-Honore (260 3836). Ends July 20.

Magda Hamsher

Opera and Ballet

PARIS

Turandot under Michel Plasson's musical direction comes into its own on the world's largest scene in Palais Omnisports. The blend of oriental magic with the fantasy of *commedia dell arte* can be expressed by vast, colourful movements of ensembles – there are 650 artists – and by grandiose scenery imagined by vittorio Rossi. The orchestras and choirs match the display by their quality. Palais Omnisports, Paris Bercy (341 7204, 341 0437).

Un bal masque alternates with Soirée de Ballets – Lully's Baroque Quelques Pas Graves de Baptiste conducted by Jean-Claude Malgoire, choreography Francine Lancelot; Adam's Giselle conducted by Andre Presser, produced by Mary Skeaping after Petipa with Paris Opera's stars at the Paris Opera (742 5750)

WEST GERMANY

Berlin, Deutsche Oper: Premiering this week is Ravel's rarely played Die spanische Stunde. It is produced by Knut Sommer and has Catherine Geyer and Peter Maus as leads. Boris Godunow has fine interpretations by Martti Talvela in the title role. Pélleas and Melisande, sung in French, is steered to triumph with Karen Armstrong and Ryland Davies in the leading parts (34 381).

Hamburg, Staatsoper: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg brings together Beatrice Niehoff, Hans Sotin, Hermann Prey and Kurt Moll. Zar und Zimmermann features Jutta Renete Ihloff and Kurt Moll. Boris Godunow, in a concert version, is worth a visit with Gabriele Schnaut and Kurt Moll. (351 151).

LONDON

Royal Opera, Covent Garden: La Bohème, one of the most-revived of Covent Garden operas, comes back with an almost completely new cast – Gabriela Benackova and Denes Gulyas (London debut) as Mimi and Rodolfo and Ana Maria Gonzalez (Musetta). The first conductor of this production, Silvio Varviso, returns to the house. Further performances of Samson et Dalila with Placido Domingo and Agnes Baltsa. From Monday, the week is given over to the latest series of Covent Garden Proms, which this year also includes the recital by Frederica von Stade. (240 1066).

English National Opera, Coliseum: Further performances of the new production of Tippett's Midsummer Marriage, one of the most abundant and beautiful scores of the 20th century; and last of the current run of The Marriage of Figaro, with Richard Van Allan, Jane Leslie Makkenzie, and Diana Montague.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam, Stadsschouwburg. The Netherlands Opera in Tosca, directed by Lotfi Mansouri, with the Amsterdam Philharmonic and the Opera Choir under Bohumil Gregor. Martina Arroya as Tosca, Vladimir Popov as Cavaradossi and Henk Smit as Scarpia. (242 311).

Amsterdam, Brakke Grond Theatre (Nes 45). The Kleine Opera with the world premiere of Meraviglia by Roland Voortman, with an English libretto by Christiaan M. van der Eijk. Directed by Jeroen Lopes Cardozo and conducted by Roderick Shaw. Lucia Meeuwsen in the title role of an ageing diva who exists solely in the imagination of an authoress, sung by Marianne Blok. Ends June 1. (240 394).

VIENNA

Staatsoper: Il Trovatore conducted by Guadagno with Bonisolli; Boris Godunov; Aida, Romeo and Juliet ballet by Prokofiev. (53 24/26 55).

Volksoper: Lehar's Das Land Des Lachelns conducted by Bibl; Orpheus in the Underworld; La Bohème, Die Kluge. (53 24/26 57).

NEW YORK

American Ballet Theatre (Metropolitan Opera House): Mikhail Baryshnikov and company, including Natalia Makarova, Cynthia Gregory, Patrick Bissell and Clark Tippet dance a mixed programme from their eight-week repertory. Ends June 15. Lincoln Center (362 6000).

WASHINGTON

Metropolitan Opera (Opera House). The American tour includes repertory performances of Lohengrin, Cosi fan tutte and Simon Boccanegra. Kennedy Center (254 3770).

Music

LONDON

Katia and Marielle Labeque, pianos, with the Orchestra of St. John's, Smith Square conducted by John Lubbock. Mozart and Saint-Saens. Barbican Hall (Mon). (638 8891).

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati with Barry Griffiths, violin and Jean-Pierre Rampal and Susan Milan, flutes. Barber, Dorati, Bach and William Schuman. Royal Festival Hall (Tue). (928 3191; cc 928 8800).

Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, piano: Chopin and Debussy. Barbican Hall (Tue).

Murray Perahia, piano: Bach, Beethoven, Bartok and Chopin. Royal Festival Hall (Wed).

PARIS

Christian Larde, flute, **Huguette Dreyfus,** harpsichord: Bach's Integrale of Sonatas for flute and harpsichord (Tue). Saint-Severin Church (563 7480).

Maurizio Pollini, piano: Bach (Tue, Thur), Théâtre des Champs Elysées (723 4777).

Paris Ensemble of Wind Instruments and Sylvie Dugas, piano; Telemann, Charpentier, Tibor, Dvorak (Tue). Opera Comique (296 0611).

Orchestre de Paris' Mozart Festival: Daniel Barenboim as conductor and piano soloist, Radu Lupa, piano, Richard Amner, piano – sonata and concertos (Wed, Thur). Salle Pleyel (563 0740).

Nicanor Zabaleta, harp, Narciso Yepes, guitar: Padre Antonio soler, Alan Hovhaness, Xavier Montsalvatge (Wed, Thur 8.30pm). Théâtre de la Ville (274 2277).

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam, Concertgebouw. Recital Hall: An evening of Indian music and dance with Narendra Bataju, sitar, Ustad Zamirahmad Khan, tabla, and Irshad Hussain Khan, tanpura (Mon); Bob van Asperen, harpsichord. Bach (Wed); The Utrecht Conservatory String Orchestra under Eli Goren. Avison, Mozart, Webern, Bruckner (Thur). (71 83 45).

Rotterdam, De Doelen. Recital Hall: Daniel Wayenberg, piano, with the Daniel Quartet and soloists. Thomas, Franck, Saint-Saens (Tue). (14 29 11).

Utrecht, Muziekcentrum Vredenburg. Henri Soudant conducting the Utrecht Symphony Orchestra, with Eliane Rodrigues, piano. Beethoven (Wed). (31 45 44).

VIENNA

Vienna Hofburg Orchestra conducted by Gert Hofbauer: Waltzes and Light Opera. Musikverein. (Thur). (65 81 90).

Bach Concert with the Gachinger Kantorei and the Bach Collegium of Stuttgart conducted by Helmuth Rilling. Bach, [illegible] Mozart Saal (Tue). With Arleen Auger, soprano. Bach's Der Himmel Lacht. Konzerthaus Mozart Saal (Wed).

Vienna String Quartet. Beethoven, Schubert and Mozart. Schubertkirche Lichtental, Marktgasse 40. (Thur).

SPAIN

Bilbao: Teatro Buenos Aires: Dallas Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eduardo Mata. Schubert, Lees and Mahler (Tue).

Barcelona: Palau de la Musica: Dallas Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eduardo Mata with James Galway, flute. Schubert, Griffes, Rodrigo and Mahler (Wed).

Madrid: Teatro Real: Dallas Symphony Orchestra. As Bilbao. (Thur).

WASHINGTON

National Symphony (Concert Hall): Conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich; trombone, Milton Stevens; clarinet, Loren Kitt; harp, Dotian Carter; cello, John Martin: Lumbye, Parris, Weber, Debussy, Boccerini, Ravel (Tue); conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich; violin, William Steck: Bach, Brahms, Copland (Wed, Thur). Kennedy Center (254 3776).

CHICAGO

Chicago Symphony (Orchestra Hall). Conductor, Erich Leinsdorf: All-Bach programme (Thur). (435 8122).

THE ARTS

Cinema/Nigel Andrews

Stacked with famous names

The 1985 Cannes jury must have drunk more hot coffee and wrapped more wet towels round their heads than any in history. This was a main competition spectacularly devoid of decisive winners. Any one of a dozen decent, unastonishing films might have claimed the Palme d'Or without really deserving it. One must point a gnarled, censorious finger at the Cannes selectors to apportion blame—and wag that finger furiously to warn them against making the same errors again.

The main error is in stacking the movie line-up with famous names in the vain hope that *track records will do* for the Festival what (surely) only a search among new young directors will now achieve. Jean-Luc Godard, Claude Chabrol, Chris Marker . . . the old names were wheeled out like invalids into the sun and expected to caper with the same freedom as 25 years ago, when they danced in the surf of the French New Wave; or any other new waves going around.

Chabrol's *Poulet au Vinaigre* was a police thriller alternatively potboiling and potty; set in the provincial France that C.CM used to prise open so sharply. He here attacks it with the rusty tin-opener of facile satire and jelly-crime intrigue. Godard's *Detective* wa have already sighed over on these pages. And Marker's 70 minute film about Kurosawa, A.K., is dismayingly nugatory; little more than an unshaped traipse over the volcanic slopes of Mount Fuji, where the Japanese master is shooting his new movie.

John Boorman's *The Emerald Forest*, shown out of competition on closing night, was at least expected to provide some parting thunder and lightning. It is beautifully shot, but this Amazon-set tale of a kidnapped white boy (Charley Boorman, son of John) growing up in an Indian tribe, and the ten-year-long attempts of his dam-engineer dad (Powers Boothe) to rescue him and his tribe in fighting their enemies, resembles half-a-dozen stories in search of a structure.

In Boorman's world of myth and magic, wild coincidences must perhaps be swallowed whole (like father and son reunited by pure chance at a jungle waterfall). But the film has holes in its character credibility as well. The role of Mum (Meg Foster) is absurdly perfunctory. (Does most of her lie on the cutting-room floor?) The father, as played by Boothe, is a macho hulk with no inner motor of thought or feeling. And it is left to Boorman junior, the adonis innocent marooned in paradise, to give the film a true flicker of grace and mystery.

Canada and Australia staged a brave rearguard bid to endow the competition with some wacky vitality. In *Joshu Then And Now* writer-director team Mordecai Richler and Ted Kotcheff, who last tickled our ribs with *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*, hurl James Woods and Alan Larkin into a bitter-sweet Canadian frolic about love, business deals and suicide. It may sound grim, but it is more like a breezy knockabout "once upon a time in Canada."

And Australia's bleakly zany *Bliss*, directed by Ray Lawrence from a Peter Carey novel, had the distinction of emptying more seats more noisily during its 130 minutes than any other film I have seen in Cannes. True, it is a mess, as it charts our hero's surreal journey through his own post-coronary hell on earth, after he returns from four minutes of death to resume life with family and PR firm. But there is terrific wizardry in the visuals (a balloon shot rising high into the sky to mark our hero's levitating soul) and of pitchy hilarity in the dialogue: (hero to waiter, "How are you, Aldo?"; waiter, "We eat, we shit, we die. I myself am dying of cancer.").

Australia also fielded one of the best films in the non-competitive market section at Cannes. Glenda Hambly's *Fran* is a sizzling rasher of realism. We follow our pretty, unmarried-mother heroine (Noni Hazlehurst) at she jumps about between the frying pan of family hullabaloo (three kids yelling for attention and peanut butter sandwiches) and the fire of her disaster-prone sexual flings.

The film might have been written by a "strine" Strindberg, and Hazlehurst acts like a douse on a short fuse. How long before Hollywood summons her to stardom?

Finally, the golden palm for reckless eccentricity should surely have gone to Manoel de Oliveira's *Le Soulier de Satin*. The Portuguese director whose period subjects and hieratic theatricalism made his *Amor di Perdicao* and *Francesca* seem like Racine on thin ice has now made a 7-hour stand-up-and-recite version of a play by Claudel. *The sets are even more* theatric: the actors are even more immobile; the dialogue is even more florid and torrential: the effect is perversely spellbinding.

Cannes only showed a two-hour 40-minute version. Venice will show the whole film. You sit there simultaneously rigid with disbelief and concussed with reluctant admiration.

Future years at Cannes must provide more of the unexpected like this—even the unexpected thta provokes banging seats or incredulity. After al, Antoioni's *L'Avventura* in 1959 was the most heartily jeered film anyone can remember in the history of the festival. A few years later it had become—and still is—a classic.

The film which opened Cannes opens in London this week. Peter Weir's *Witness* is a movie of up-market visuals, down-market thriller plot; as if Vermeer had been hired to shoot an Ellery Queen mystery. The images gleam with beauty: the murder story stomps along from one duff mystification to the next.

Harrison Ford is the Philadelphia police detective investigating a killing at a railway station. Victim? A fellow policeman. Killers? Unknown. Witness? A little Amish boy (Lucas Haas), up for the day with his beauteous mother (Kelly McGillis), and espying the *dirty* deed from behind a loo cubicle door.

Soon Master Haas has identified the killer from a photo in the cop shop; Ford is horrified at who it is: who-it-is is horrified at being discovered: and Ford and Haas are *swiftly being* pursued across the city with blazing guns. Where else may man and boy flee—together with Mum—but into the rural haystack of the Amish community? Here they will try to reassemble untraceable needles: the Amishes being a Pennsylvanian religious *community* who wear 17th century dress, decline the gifts of modern technology (including the telephone), and generally resemble a group of time-warped Mayflower disembarkees.

Weir's great talent is for the weird: the wondrous-weird of *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, the sweltering-weird of *The Year of Living Dangerously*. And *Witness* thrives best, like an exotic weed, in the *surreal* crack in cultural cohesion between Ford's big-city roughneck end the prim and pristine community in which he tries, for most of the film, to camouflage himself. The elegiac otherness of this world is magically caught: both in John Seale's photography—perhaps the most beautiful I have seen in a Hollywood film this decade, light-rinsed images of exquisite warmth and texture—and in Harrison Ford's masterclass repertory of comic-rueful asides and "takes." Watch his expression, like a lightly flabbergasted frog, when Miss McGillis insists on saying grace before a hot-dog snack in a Philadelphia rosherie.

The movie moves to a climax of thick-eared predictability as the villains descend on the wheatfield with shotgun and mean looks, set for last-reel mayhem. But if you lie back and think of Flemish painting, and of Ford's mimetic mastery, *you will have an entertaining* time.

Harrison Ford as the Philadelphia police detective in "Witness"

New manager for South Bank halls

Anthony Phillips, the head of concert planning of the GLC's South Bank concert halls, has been *appointed general manager*. He joined the concert halls three years ago after running the Van Cliburn Foundation in America.

Solomon/Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

Unlike most of Handel's biblical oratories, *Solomon* scarcely relates a story; the only dramatic part of it is the second-act episod edealing with the king's judgment between the two harlots. Rather it is planned—like an ode or a series of masques—to allow scope for a variety of music expressive of different emotions and at the same time to celebrate the merits of a well-ordered society: nominally the Old Testament kingdom of Solomon, but by clear implication Georgian England.

Not only justice and religion are praised, but also nuptial delights, the pleasures of the countryside, military valour, attractive architecture and a healthy rural economy.

Solomon several musical numbers of particular, often unorthodox, beauty; from the rich, grave F minor orchestral recitative that introduces the king, and the deliciously rural chorus where he and his queen enjoy their "soft hours" to the display Solomon puts on to impress the Queen of Sheba, with its almost Monteverdian relish—of love and war and amatory grief. But the grand choruses are the most remarkable feature of *Solomon*, many of them written for an eight-voice double chorus so that the sound comes from alternate sides and then from both at once in a triumphant unison.

At least, that seems to be what Handel intended, as the texts he chose to treat this way ("seem in fury to oppose," for example, in the military episode) apparently testify. Sir Charles Mackerras evidently takes a different view, or so Wednesday's Festival Hall performance suggested. There, the sopranos of the London Choral Society, firsts and seconds, sat on one side, the altos the other, the men in the middle. Passages that should surely have been antiphonal sounded like repeats. Similarly the violins: firsts and seconds of the ECO sat together, turning dialogue into fatuous repetition.

Twenty years ago, the performance would have sounded fresh in its general style; now, it seemed oddly dated and curiously genteel. There was double-dotting in the overture, but heavy and rigid. The string articulation, lacking the flexibility that comes from authentic bows and looser strings, sounded artificial. That is, when it sounded at all. With a choir of 100 and 28 strings, it was not very often, in the choruses especially. There was ornamentation, some of it acceptable, some not very ornamental, some destructive—in that Act duet, for example, where it spoilt the vocal imitation. There were rallentados, generous and predictable.

The London Choral Society sang lustily in the big choruses, the upper voices especially; the tenors tended to weaken in quality below *forte*. Paul Esswood sang tastefully in the title role, but should not have been asked to sing it: it was composed for a woman's voice, and it lies too high for him. Margaret Marshall gave pleasure for the ring in her voice and her attentive yet spirited singing of the Queen's music and the First Harlot's; so did Isobel Buchanan for her pure line and glittering tone in the Queen of Sheba's beautiful aria. Philip Langridge sang the music for Zadok the Priest with his customary grace, and Petteri Salomaa showed a promising if modest bass in the Levite's songs.

Spitalfields Festival

Max Loppert

The interior restoration of Christ Church Spitalfields proceeds apace: at Wednesday's opening concert of the 1985 festival (May 22-31), a beautifully cleaned and glowing altar was the main visual attraction, a constant temptation to straying thoughts. *Unsurprisingly*, the programme features the principal figures of the current tercentenary celebrations. A full staging of Handel's *Alcina* comes as a pendant to the main body of events, in mid-July, but meanwhile the presences of Handel and Bach in the schedule are properly dominant.

On Wednesday, Handel was paired with Scarlatti—not the third tercentenarian, Domenico, but rather his father Alessandro. The St Cecilia Mass (1720), a late work, takes its time to say things that are never earth-shattering but, in their engagingly decorative fashion, always a pleasure to hear. Five soloists peep in and out of the choral writing (the only extended solo passage is for alto); the variety of forms, rhythmic modes, and florid contrasts is marked by easy mastery, which in a less than brightly polished performance can quickly be mistaken for *mere working-to-rule*.

Wednesday's performance, by the Richard Hickox Singers and City of London Sinfonia under Hickox himself, was of that less than brightly polished kind—too jogtrotty, too patchy in ensemble and too modest in its *solo singing* (the bass, Gordon Jones, honourably excepted) to do justice to the limpid charms of the music.

Handel's *Dixit dominus*, in the second half, came off better. In truth, its execution was not of greatly improved standard, but the extravagant fertility of Handel's pictorial genius and the show-off theatricality of his formal design can survive handling far rougher than this.

Tag Theatre/Brighton

Ronald Crichton

The Brighton Festival's banquet of *Commedia dell'arte* events was given a powerful shot in the arm on Wednesday by the Tag Theatre from Venice, highly regarded in and outside Italy as expert performers of this ancient yet by no means dormant branch of theatre. Tag *is a slightly larger, stronger*, even more resourceful outfit than the amiable *Scalzacani* from Paris, seen in the same Fallis Benney theatre last week.

They performed a (presumably) traditional piece called *Il falso magnifico* about a strolling player sacked by his troupe, who disguises himself as a Venetian Councillor to see how the unreliable Pantalone is administering the affairs of a neighbouring town. Sub-plots proliferate in rich theatrical style; the whole is spun out effortlessly into three acts with *interludes of dances* and part-songs slipped in with complete naturalness.

Italian is the main language. There is enough English and French to keep the spectator more or less in touch with the the action. How much is improvised I do not pretend to know. Such nice details did not matter quicksilver turns and twists of a jot. The players use a trestle stage raised well above the main *platform*, with (oh *joy*) footlights, which shed a soft amber light on the costumes and simple sets. These have a harmony typically Italian, rare in this time of ragbag designing.

Carlo Boso is named as director. Many other people were named as many other things, but since the available information was neither abundant nor consistent one must make do with a general salvo of praise for the players' vigour, versatility and sculptural precision of movement and gestures.

Further performances on Friday and Saturday. A pity to miss them.

Proms preview

Martin Hoyle

Possibly remembering the old adage that anything with the prefixes Euro- or European is likely to be corrupt, incompetent or at the very least grossly materialistic, the BBC with true independence of outlook is marking European Music Year with a heavy emphasis on American music.

The record 60-concert season opens with a weekend celebrating Handel, Bach, Scarlatti and Schütz; but this can be excused by the time-honoured BBC obsession with anniversaries (variously 1685 and 1585). It need not be taken as wholehearted commitment to the European ideal.

Elliott Carter's "Penthode" receives its first performance in July under Boulez, scooping its originally scheduled world première in Paris. The first European airing for Roer Session's "When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd," the British première of Steve Reich's "The Desert Music," and an all-American Bank Holiday programme by the London Sinfonietta under Simon Rattle (August 26) are highlights of the trans-Atlantic section of the series. Gershwin and Sousa feature in the Last Night of the Proms (September 14). It will be conducted for the first time by Vernon Handley, with Sarah Walker who will presumably sing "Rule, Britannia" rather than "I bite my initials in my sailor's neck," or possibly both.

The earliest music of the season will be the medieval Pérotin and Machaut, performed by the Hilliard Ensemble at St Luke's Church, Chelsea (July 29). At the other extreme a late-evening Prom for live performers and electronics by Jonathan Harvey, Luciano Berio and Karlheinz Stockhausen will be heard on August 2. BBC commissions include works by Anthony Payne, Malcolm Williamson and Robin Holloway.

Glyndebourne's *Carmen* is scheduled for August 15— in contrast with 1974, the *annus mirabilis* recalled by Robert Ponsonby, BBC Controller of Music, when no fewer than seven operas were given. Recollecting how Thomas Allen fainted during *Carmina Burana*, Mr Ponsonby observed it was sad that nobody present remembered the name of the student baritone who stepped from the audience to take over. (No did he enlighten us.)

The "ethnic" contribution, by which the BBC means neither Americans, Continentals nor the predominant ethnic group of the British Isles, is concentrated in the hands of Ono Gagakukai, musicians and dancers who will perform Imperial Court Music from Japan on September 8. Other newcomers to the Proms include the Swedish Radio Orchestra, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, the Ulster Symphony Orchestra, the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter and the pianists Stephen Hough, Jean-Philippe Collard, Barry Douglas and Ronald Brautigam.

The 1985 season opens on July 19 with a performance of Handel's *Messiah* given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers under Sir John Pritchard in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The Corn is Green/Old Vic

Michael Coveney

Emlyn Williams's classic *melodrama encapsulates* an interesting inter-war phenomenon: the upward exit of a gifted working class meritocrat towards the Oxbridge ether of special attention. In 1938 when Sybil Thorndike scored a great success in the part of the idealistic Welsh schoolmistress, this theme and this subject obviously mattered a great deal. Thirty years later it still matters a great deal

Unfortunately Frith Banbury's production is entirely crippled by the presence of Deborah Kerr who lends nothing resembling intellectual earnestness to the teacher and fails to illuminate the central teacher/pupil relationshipin the play.

Emlyn Williams hit on so many aspects of British life in this play. He foreshadowed the 1944 Education Act, the 11-plus university influx, the cross-cultural barriers of England and, in this case, Wales. The piece touches on chapel puritanism, and in the intensity of the performance by Imelda Staunton as the local girl and Bridget Turner as her mother, it pinions the escapist melodrama against a disapproving local backdrop. This is a great British cultural theme of which every actor in Mr Banbury's company appear to be aware with the stunning and disastrous exception of Miss Kerr.

Miss Moffat was the part in which Sybil Thorndike achieved *her self-improving stage* apogee, but you get little impression here of socialist good intentions or indeed anything resembling purpose or urgency in Miss Kerr's tediously intoned performance. Why she should bother to get a local pit-boy into Oxford is not explained

The remoteness and strangeness of an educational and class system whereby an obscure intelligent lad makes it (as if *this were still the ideal!*) to Oxford in spite of his spawning community is articulated with almost more poetry and more *vigour than in any play since* written, and that includes David Mercer and Trevor Griffiths. It so happens that, with the exception of George Winter's magical and impressive performance as the Williams surrogate, Morgan Evans, nobody involved in the production seems to be aware of its relevant poetic potential.

The trapping of Morgan on his home territory with threats of a paternity suit now comes across as a cheap trick rather than as a dramatic device, a chapel education is obviously A poor substitute for a fewyears in the real world, even if they prove to be nothing more exciting than a passport to either academic or theatrical success. Most of me who arrived from the wrong side of the tracks had our Miss Moffats. The trouble is that Deborah Kerr bears not even a passing resemblance to any of them.

American Festival/Elizabeth Hall

David Murray

The current "American Festival" is a capacious umbrella that covers a great variety of events in London, Cardiff and Glasgow. On Wednesday the contribution to it by Richard Stamp's Academy of London was a concert that featured the American clarinettist Richard Stoltzman, playing a new concerto by the American composer Donald Erb.

There was also a trio of pieces *from Henry Cowell's late*, conservative period, all diatonic warmth and folksy counterpoint (even in Stamp's super-charged performances). The rest was Mozart.

Technically a chamber orchestra, the Academy of London cultivates a keenness of attack that *strives toward bigger* things. The amiable Cowell pieces—a Ballad and two of his Hymns and Fugues and Tunes—fairly seethed, with the Academy's high-definition strings boasting an intensity that belied their modest number. For the *première of Erb's* Clarinet Concerto, with extra winds and percussion enlisted, the riot of orchestral colour was formidable—the better to display Stoltzman's exquisitely subtle clarinet.

Stoltzman's refined control of tone and line is such that he can make the tiniest nuance into a striking event, and Erb's score gives him generous opportunities to do that. The Concerto plays without a break, but its three sections — violently contrasted as much by sound-density and Erb's extravagant palette as by differences in pace —are punctuated by solo cadenzas. From spectral pianissimo through liquid cascades of notes to eldritch shrieks, not to mention the popular two-notes-at-once trick, Stoltzman's technique was faultless. And in purely aural terms, Erb's inventions *for the band were tremendously* vivid.

As with other Erb scores, it is harder to say whether there is much in the way of musical argument. Certainly there is musical material — Erb is never short of musical ideas — that is carefully manipulated but such development seems incidental; the succession of events has rather the effect of a superior firework-display, devised with explosive surprises, ear-tickling textures and dazzling contrasts as the chief desiderata. Fun to hear at least once, maybe twice. After that I hedge my bets.

Stamp's reading of Mozart's "Paris" Symphony was energetic, occasionally hectic, somewhat charmless, but for that composer's Clarinet Concerto, with Stoltzman, he relented. Stoltzman's cultivation in that concerto would be a rebuke to any brash accompaniment. His barely breathed Adagio, outrageously slow, was a marvel.

Saleroom/Antony Thorncroft

Success at Sotheby's

Sotheby's had a great success with its sale of Orientalist pictures in New York on Wednesday night. It totalled $7,118,850 (£5,539,805), with just 1 per cent unsold. The most important painting, "An Intercepted Correspondence, Cairo," by John Frederick Lewis, was bought for £984,436, a record for Lewis and indeed for any work of art at auction by a Victorian painter. The Lewis had sold at Christies in 1979 for £220,000.

And that is what makes this auction so remarkable. The 61 paintings on offer have all been acquired by Brian Chalmers of Coral Petroleum in the last decade or so. Financial problems have forced the dispersal of the collection: it is usually reckless to re-offer expensive pictures to the market so quickly. Also, Sotheby's and Coral Petroleum had fixed high estimates on the works.

But there was enthusiastic bidding, much of it coming from new collectors in this sector. A muezzin calling the faithful to prayer by the French artist Gerome made £342,412, another artists' record; while another Gerome, of whirling dervishes, sold for £273,930. The Mathas Gallery of London paid the same sum for a painting of a market in Jaffa by Gustav Bauernfeind, and £256,809 for another Gerome, of prayers in a mosque. A scene in a Cairo school, also by Lewis, realised £256,809—below forecast.

In London yesterday at Sotheby's a sale of English silver totalled £633,941 with less than 9 per cent unsold. Armitage and Koopman, London dealers, paid £44,000 for a late 17th century chinoiserie chocolate cup and cover by Ralph Leacha which had a top estimate of £8,000. Among the jewels, a rare 18th century diamond necklace with a 19th century pink diamond pendant did well at £209,000: it sold to L. Diamond.

In New York Sotheby's sold the works of art collected by Jack and Belle Linsky for $1,667,655 (£1,287,655). This is the kind of auction which was traditionally held in London but *with only 9 per cent unsold*, New York can obviously handle such items.

An anonymous institution paid £204,861 for a Limoges reliquary champlevé enamel châsse, made around 1200, while a pair of rural idylls by the 18th century French artist Jean-Baptise Pater far exceeded forecast at £106,178. A pair of George III mahogany china cabinets made £76,447, as did a Venetian bronze of the black Venus of around 1550.

Christie's sold Old Masters in Amsterdam for £1.2m. A record price was paid in the Netherlands for a picture—the £246,000 which secured a river scene by Salomon van Ruysdael. The surprise of the evening sale was the £212,450, nearly four times its upper forecast, paid for a still life of flowers by the little known Jacob van Walscapelle. Two peasant weddings, one by Steen and one by Van Cleve, each made £67,360.

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BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4P 4BY
Telegrams: Finantimo, London PS4. Telex: 8954871
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Democracy in Europe

BUSINESS was much as usual yesterday at the European transport council in Brussels, even though the assembled ministers had just been told by the European Court that they had failed in their duties under the Treaty of Rome. Acting upon a complaint from the European Parliament, Cinderella of the Community institutions, the court found on Wednesday that the council had infringed the treaty by not liberalising the transport industry sufficiently.

The judgment is important not only in the context of the common transport policy which has eluded the Community ever since its foundation. It also raises the fundamental question of the balance between the main institutions of the Ten: the Council of Ministers, which is directly representative of member governments; the Commission, which once appointed by the governments is supposed to work not in national interests but on behalf of the Community; and the Parliament which has little more than a consultative role under existing practice.

Regulations

As far as it went, the judgment is welcome. It is, to say the least, embarrasing that after years of lip service to the idea of a properly functioning, free internal market, the right to move goods within the Community is still largely a national or bilateral preserve. A free internal market requires a common transport policy, and one that is as liberal as possible.

While finding fault with the Council for not ensuring freedom top rovide transport services across the Community, the Court stopped short of making sluch freedom a principle enforceable in the national courts of the member states. There is nothing in the judgment that will force the Council of Ministers to adopt regulations to liberalise transport. The search for a common policy can continue for another umpteen years.

On the more fundamental issue of the balance between Community institutions, the judgment rejected an argument submitted on behalf of the Council that the Parliament was not entitled to take the Council to court for its failure to act. This decision does not change anything very much in the constitutional set up at Brussels. But it has added a little to the standing of the parliament. That is only to the good in a community of democratic nations.

A powerless parliament is a paradox or worse. In the long run the powers of the European Parliament ought to increase both in the name of democracy and in the interests of a smoother running of the Community itself. The objective may be a long term one, but it should not be lost sight of in the wrangling between national governments in the Council chamber which now constitutes the legislative process of the Community.

As things stand, the parliament has the power to amend Community spending in that relatively small area which is not obligatory, meaning that it is not required by a formally adopted common policy. In practice the lion's share of the budget is obligatory, and the overwhelming portion of that obligatory spending goes on the common agricultural policy.

The parliament also has the power to reject the Community budget as a whole, but since it lacks the power to put anything in its place that power is either destructive, or merely illustory. The right to dismiss the Commission is equally destructive, since the member governments — not the parliament — would nominate the successors. The parliament has the power to create crises but not to resolve them. It is a situation that could, one day, become dangerous.

There has been no lack of proposals to rescue the parliament from its shadowy role. The parliament itself proposed last year in the so-called Spinelli plan that it should have more than a merely consultative role in drawing up regulations, the laws of the Community. The Dooge Committee, which reported to the last European summit, suggested that regulations should be adopted by both the parliament and the Council.

The Community would be wise to explore the possibility of cautious progress in those directions. a more influential parliament would not only measure up better to the rules of democracy: it might also restore some of the *elan* which the Community has lost in recent years.

The future of UK farm policy

MR MICHAEL JOPLING, Britain's Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is a well-known sceptic about white papers. He has often said before, and he said it again yesterday, that too often such documents end up as litter in the streets.

It is curious therefore that he should have jointly put his signature, along with that of Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, to yesterday'e White Paper on conservation in the countryside.

The document is, in reality, a standard Whitehall response to a vigorous Commons Select Committee attack; it sidesteps the main thrust of the case, makes the occasional concession on detail and reminds the reader how much of the committee's views are already government policy.

The use of a White Paper for such a routine purpose reflects that Government's unease that is being painted by its political opponents as the enemy of Britain's rural heritage.

The underlying message is that the Government intends to stick to the voluntary method of curbing the excesses of intensive farming. These activities have in recent years resulted, inter alia, in the loss of 88 per cent of the hedgerows in Huntingdonshire and 95 per cent of Britain's lowland, herb-rich meadows.

In the Government's view, the only alternative to voluntary conservation practices would be to subject farmland to planning controls, either via local authorities or other regional bodies. This, it reasons, would involve too much expense and too much bureaucracy.

This, on the whole, is a good argument, although not one perhaps which ought to be applied too rigidly. There may, upon closer examination, be aspects of rural development which would benefit from inclusion in the planning process. It is difficult to see, for example, why farm buildings should be treated differently in planning law from town buildings.

According to the Government, the foundation upon which a conservation policy should be built is the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act, which was Britain'a first comprehensive attempt to legislate a framework for protecting wildlife habitats.

The problem is that the Wildlife Act applies to only 10 per cent of Britain'a landscape, whereas agriculture covers 80 per cent of the land. Although the Government hints that it may, in due course, extend its definition of environmentally sensitive areas covered by the act, this is unlikely to become an all-embracing policy base for the future of the British countryside.

Nor, perhaps, should it. As the White Paper points out: "most of what we now think of as most attractive in the farmed landscape is the result of farmers responding to economic and technological pressures in the past."

In other words the finger points squarely at Mr Jopling's ministry, which this year expects to disburse over £1.7bn in payments to farmers, most of them in EEC price supports which continue to have the effect of creating unsaleable agricultural surpluses.

What is needed is a significant re-orientation of price supports; to pay farmers to produce less in a more environmentally acceptable fashion; to reverse the conversion of pasture and mixed farming into intensive cereals cultivation.

Public opinion

This is no easy matter, as the current Brussels negotiations on lower cereal prices—opposed by Bonn—demonstrate. But it is not enough for Britain to call for lower support prices and, effectively, for changes of farmland use if it lacks a clear policy on the support for marginal farmers or the purpose of land taken out of production by changed price supports.

That is why those in the conservation business and farmers themselves are demanding a lead from Mr Jopling. Farmers have seen the tide of public opinion move against them; and it would be in their own interest to pursue conservationist policies, if they were given financial incentives.

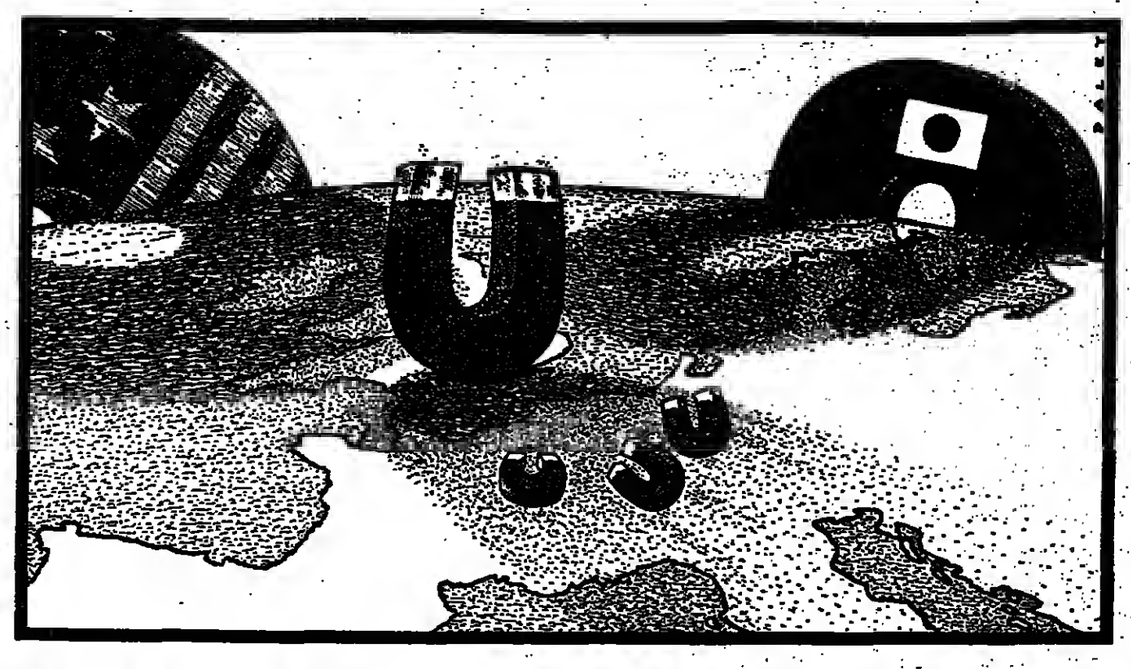
Response to these arguments, however, requires a change of culture at the Agriculture Ministry, which has for decades seen its main task as promoting farm productivity and British self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Like any other industry faced with saturation in its markets, retrenchment is painful; but unlike other industries, farmers have the comfort that the public seems prepared to pay a price for lower efficiency and a prettier, more accessible countryside.

Mr Jopling may as well not have bothered with this White Paper, but a substantive statement on the future of farm policy is eagerly awaited.

FINANCIAL DEREGULATION

Europe takes up the challenge

By David Marsh in Paris, Jonathan Carr in Frankfurt and William Dullforce in Zurich



THE survival instinct is now the main force driving European governments and central banks in efforts to open up competition in their banking and securities markets.

Thanks to international financial deregulation, continental Europe faces twin sets of pressures. These are the aggressive expansion in financial services by U.S. and Japanese institutions and the migration of domestic business to more rapidly innovating centres like London.

The dilemma is a tough one for the West German, French and Swiss monetary authorities. Unless action is taken to break down barriers and increase dynamism on their own markets, Frankfurt, Paris and Zurich risk in the next five years being reduced to non-runners in the world financial stakes already increasingly dominated by London, New York and Tokyo.

On the other hand, over-rapid changes could bring a deluge of foreign competition and harm banks' domestic earnings base—putting them further behind in the race.

The strength of competition has already had a major effect in provoking change. Realisation by Herr Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, that Frankfurt hardly ranked in the first division of the world financial league, has played a strong part in prompting the capital market liberalisation in West Germany over the past few months.

The moves, which would have been unthinkable even a year ago, centre on the phasing out at the beginning of this month of the bank cartel regulating D-Mark Eurobond issues, opening lead managership opportunities for foreign banks incorporated in Germany.

They also include introduction of innovations like zero conpon bonds and variable floating rate notes formerly opposed by the Bundesbank.

In Paris, awareness in the Finance Ministry that an increasing volume of block trading in leading domestic shares was moving to London has been a key factor behind equally far-reaching measures in the last few months.

French exchange controls, and the continuing monopoly of stockbrokers, place limits to how far French deregulation will go. But securities commission structures are being made more flexible, management of domestic bond issues has been opened to foreign banks, setting up of new stock-jobbing companies is under study and markets in financial futures and options are to be opened later this year.

Even in Switzerland, where many traditionally minded banks believe that the country's fabled security and anonymity will continue to protect it from the negative impact of changes elsewhere, ripples from the securities revolution are starting to be felt.

Leading figures like M Rainer Gut, chairman of Credit Suisse, warn that Swiss banks' competitive advantage has started to slip away—and banks have launched a battle against taxes on securities trading which they say is sending business abroad.

Change is also spreading through other continental money centres. Sweden has recently announced it is allowing foreign banking operations—the last west European country (apart from Iceland) to open its borders.

Regulatory changes have been made in Italy, allowing, in particular, opening of unit trusts which are proving a powerful magnet for savings funds.

And in Austria—where the second largest bank, Girozentrale, this month became the latest Continental institution to buy a London stockbroker—radical banking reform is planned for this summer to bring Viennese practices in line with international standards.

Ironically, the countries now most under threat from deregulation are those which, in theory at least, have practised it longest.

West Germany, France and Switzerland, like much of the rest of the Continent, have long run universal banking systems without the traditional or legal barriers between deposit taking and securities activities which have prevailed in the Anglo Saxon world and Japan.

In Swiss eyes, for instance, other financial centres by deregulating, are only catching up with Swiss banks. Fixed traditions, however, have made some banks over-cautious about new opportunities from integration of banking and securities markets.

As M Rene Thomas, the chairman of Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP), puts it: "For 30 years, French banks knew only one thing—how to provide credit. The idea of helping companies improve their capital base was disregarded. But we have long had a merchant banking structure. Now, the aim is to make this bear fruit."

M Thomas, like many other Continental bankers, feels that some of the helter-skelter acquisitions of UK stockbrokers and outside banks may have been made at too high a price.

But BNP, significantly, is looking at the possibility of acquiring a securities team in London, while Paribas has moved its dollar Eurobond activities there and Societe Generale is about to launch a London share dealing venture with Hambros.

> Ironically, the countries most under threat from deregulation are those which have practised it longest

In Germany, the decision by Deutsche Bank late last year to move its non D-Mark Eurobond business to London had a shock effect on the Bundesbank and has been one of the factors speeding up domestic liberalisation.

In Switzerland, Credit Suisse—which through its partnership with First Boston heads the Eurobond issue league—has recently acquired a stake in London stockbroker Buckmaster and Moore. And Union Bank of Switzerland used the occasion of the announcement of their acquisition of a 29.9 per cent stake in Phillips and Drew last November to take aim at Switzerland's domestic stamp duty. Mr Robert Studer, the general manager, said that domestic tax burdens were narrowing opportunities for securities business in Switzerland.

The breeze blowing to the Continent from London could well be followed by much fiercer gusts—from both West and East—in coming years.

After years of relying on loans growth to boost international revenues, U.S. banks are now starting to turn their attention to securities operations, using techniques built up in New York, as a more secure means of generating profits.

The threat is underlined by recent moves by Citicorp—which in the U.S. has mounted a legalistic challenge to 50-year-old restraints dividing commercial and investment banking—to build up its European banking network and move aggressively into activities like securities and venture capital. The Citicorp challenge is viewed with particular misgivings in Paris, which up to now has probably been the most protected of the main Continental centres.

An offensive into Europe has also been mounted from Japan. With Japanese banks and securities houses present in force on the Swiss market—where Japanese convertibles have formed a large slice of Swiss banks' bond business in the last three years—Swiss bankers feel their authorities could be tougher in demanding reciprocity.

Sumitomo was able to take over Gotthard bank without trouble last year. But the Swiss banks are making their point by delaying Japanese securities houses freedom to lead manage private placements until they are allowed to operate more actively in Japan.

Similarly, in Germany, Japanese banks are being excluded from D-mark Eurobond lead management until German banks are given broadly reciprocal advantages in Japan.

A clear underlying factor adding to competition has been the strength of the dollar which has greatly increased the number of U.S. institutions seeking to invest in Europe. Around 100 U.S. insurance companies and investment funds are now thought to be looking to Europe, of which about 30 are active players in bonds and equities.

The dollar's rise has also prompted a warmer response in Europe to such capital flows, with the waning of Bundesbank worries about the D-mark becoming a reserve currency helping prompt recent German changes.

Dr Walter Seipp, chief executive of the Commerzbank, has gone so far as to suggest that the Bundesbank drop its tough minimum reserve requirements on Euromarket business, allowing the Federal Republic to build up "offshore" financial centres to compete with London, Luxembourg and New York. The Bundesbank is still wary that this could upset domestic monetary control—but has underlined recently that the subject is no longer "taboo."

Seen from New York or London the European markets often look under-developed and parochial. "They (Europe) are well aware of the way business is developing. We're looking for a global securities market based in London, New York and Tokyo. So they're having to sharpen their act up a bit," says Mr David Rochester, international strategy director at Merrill Lynch in New York.

The weakly capitalised stockbroking community in Paris has particular reason to worry about the rise of global securities dealing, and could as a result be pushed into forming strategic alliances with banks.

But at the moment offshore trading in Continental shares in London is concentrated on German, Dutch and Scandinavian securities. About 150 stocks are regularly traded by the City of London's growing cluster of international dealing ventures—with turnover in German shares on some days topping trading in the Federal Republic.

The last few months have underlined Europe's ability to make regulatory changes relatively quickly. A deeper response in the form of changes in the structure and attitudes of securities markets will take a lot longer.

In Germany, where eight separate stock exchanges co-exist, some with tiny turnovers, Dr Wolfgang Roellar, new chief executive of Dresdner Bank, is leading calls for longer trading hours and better inter-exchange communications, with a unified trading system the long-term goal.

Plans are also nearing completion to create an Unlisted Securities Market to encourage small and medium companies to float shares, along the lines of the successful exchanges now operating in both London and Paris.

In Switzerland, where some foreign banks are pressing for an ending of the big banks' virtual monopoly of Zurich bourse trading licences, tripartite committees from the Zurich, Geneva and Basle stock exchanges have been set up to examine changes. A more competitive commissions system is to be introduced next year and the exchanges are considering the introduction of traded share index and bond index options.

Liberalisation, of course, can have unpleasant effects too. The break-up of the German D-Mark bond cartel has been a bitter pill for the six member banks to swallow. And the growing moves by the big Swiss banks to establish footholds in Frankfurt heralds tougher competition in the Germans' own backyard.

Similarly, one of the reasons why Paris stockbrokers are nervous about planned introduction of computerised bourse trading is that it will increase further the interest of the "global traders" in the Paris market—and could ultimately increase rather than lessen the tendency for large deals to be negotiated in London.

Men and Matters

Brymon set for second takeoff

Yesterday's decision by Patrick Jenkin, the UK Enviroment Secretary, to take the joystick between his teeth and grant approval to the planned mini-airport in London's Docklands has sent spirits soaring in the West Country as well.

Brymon Airways, the Plymouth-based carrier, which has been restored to full vigour after several years of decline, now seems poised for a period of rapid growth.

Charles Stuart, a former marketing manager with British Airways, has been chairman and chief executive of Brymon since 1983 and is a keen advocate of the Docklands venture. He intends that Brymon should become the major Docklands airline and hopes to build up a network covering not only Britain but the near Continent, to a distance of 400 miles from London.

The environmentalist lobby in East London has been opposed to the new airport, but Stuart brushes their fears aside. "Justice," he says, "has not only been done but has been seen to be done." He plans to increase the numbers of Brymon aircraft from six to 12 with the purchase of six more De Havilland Dash-7 short take-off and landing turboprops, and the Brymon workforce, ba claims should go up from 200 to 450.

Stuart himself had thought after his somewhat abrupt departure from British Airways—"The Night of the Long Knives"—that he was heading, literally, for greener pastures through his purchase of Holmead Farm, near Rackenford, in Devon. Instead, he was headhunted for the Brymon job. But he is not yet lost entirely to the soil. He is, he says, embarked upon "progressive retirement" and hopes to be a one-day-a-week chairman within a very few years. He wants, though, to see Brymon's international expansion well under way before moving back to his rural retreat.

"As a Conservative voter, which opinion poll do you think is most depressing?"

Early warning

Israel's controversial former Defence Minister, Ariel "Arik" Sharon, is a firm believer in the military maxim that attack is the best form of defence, and the latest object of his ire is the outgoing U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, Samuel Lewis.

In a television interview on the eve of his departure, Lewis said that six months before Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Sharon had told the U.S. special envoy, Philip Habib, of his plan, code-named "Big Pines," to send the Israeli Army into Beirut.

The cabinet in Jerusalem had not heard of the plan at that time and subsequently approved only a 40-kilometre-deep penetration of Lebanon. The fact that the army did go on to occupy Beirut has been a source of bitter controversy ever since.

Never one for moderation, Sharon denounced Lewis's remark as "the crude lie" and went on to the attack by accusing the Ambassador and other American officials of giving President Reagan bad advice on Lebanon.

Unfortunately for Sharon, his deputy at the Defence Ministry at the time, Mordechai Zippori, yesterday affirmed the ambassador's version of the conversation which took place, in December, 1981, at the Sharon ranch.

Israeli optimists are refusing to be dismayed by the turn of events. "Don't worry," they say, "it could get worse."

Westminster Reds

Brian Sedgemore, the Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, is clearly not looking to Neil Kinnock for preferment. His new novel — Power Failure—includes a red-haired Prime Minister who is obviously, but none too flatteringly, modelled on Kinnock — "Once a radical socialist, now merely a cautious man with an eye for the psephological tide."

The novel is described as a political fantasy set in the late 1980s, yet it draws on Sedgemore's experience in the late 1970s as parliamentary private secretary to Tony Benn when he was Energy Secretary. The hero is an Energy Secretary called Misson, naturally a man of principle, supported by an ambitious young PPS who falls in love with a Downing Street policy advisor rather bizarrely called Glenys (which also happens to be the name of Kinnock'a wife).

The plot turns on the future of the nuclear industry and Britain's relations with the U.S. Among the goodies and baddies there is a powerful industrialist who goes behind the back of the Energy Secretary to deal directly with the Prime Minister. Who can he possibly mean? And there is, of course, a secretive and devious Permanent Secretary. Sedgemore says he can vouch for the accuracy of his descriptions of Whitehall since he kept a diary of the period when he worked for Tony Benn.

Money talks

Who is making money out of biotechnology? Very few indeed of the best of new biotechnology firms which made such brash promises to their investors in the last 10 years.

Disgruntled delegates at Biotech 85 in Geneva have been grumbling that the only people making money are those who organise what one scientist called "these circuses."

The same faces and papers go round and round — Boston last week, Geneva this, Frankfurt next. Online, the London company which mounted Biotech 85, plans two more of them this year, in Washington DC and Singapore.

Even the British biotechnology industry's own newborn trade association of 19 members is getting in on the act. In the hope of raising enough cash to rent offices in London, it has called a conference—on how to set up a biotechnology firm.

Participation in some of these circuses can be an expensive affair. One company estimates that when all its costs were met for its part in the Biotech 84 conference and exhibition at Wembley, the bill came to £40,000.

Plaice man

Advertisement in a Shropshire newspaper: "Mature, experienced person required as sole manager for three fish shops."

Observer

Politics Today

Thatcher gets the wrong end of the stick

By Malcolm Rutherford

Mrs Thatcher, addressing the Conservative women's conference in London this week

A FEW days in Washington can be quite instructive when trying to think about the future of British politics. There are, after all, similarities. Mr Reagan in his second term is a lame duck President. Yet what is notable in America is the way that the system has begun to adjust to that fact.

Congress has started to reassert itself. The President has been defeated on his budget proposals. The trade and budgetary deficits are now taken seriously. American defence spending will grow by less than 3 per cent a year in real terms, a point incidentally of some interest Europeans who no long orexpect to be lectured by Senator Sam Nunn of not doing enough about defence themselves.

The mood in America has changed: defence was an issue some years ago, so the administration spent more money on it and the country happily went along. Nowadays, however, the view is that the job has been done; the emphasis is more on talks with Russians and on spending—or saving—money for other purposes.

What is striking to the outsider is how easily the system adapts. Presidential power declines because of the finite nature of the second term. Congressional power arises in its place. Mr Reagan is such an astute politician that he almost claims personal credit for it. He will not go down with the ship because there is no question of the ship going down. There will just be another President, perhaps another party administration, in 1989.

At home it all looks rather different. No-one should put too much weight on the opinion polls, though anyone who follows politics closely will not ignore them, either. Marplan in the *Guardian* yesterday had the Conservatives in third place with 29 per cent of the vote. Labour and the Alliance had a joint lead of 35 per cent each.

There is unlikely to be another 'Falklands factor'

It is said that much the same thing happened in 1981, and in a way it did. The Tory Party came back to win, aided by the Falklands war. Yet there are quite significant differences

Apart from the fact that there is unlikely to be another Falklands to the rescue act, it has become highly questionable how much longer the electorate will continue to give the Government the benefit of the doubt over the economy. It is one thing to say, two years into office, that policies have not yet had time to work. It is quite another still to be saying it four years later.

We shall come to Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Conservative Women's Conference on Wednesday in a paragraph or so. Meanwhile, it is hard to imagine any more bad news for a Government in the long term than the report that the University Grants Committee has written to vice-chancellors saying that the proposed cuts in higher education will amount to the equivalent of closing a university the size of Southampton every year.

Of course, the Government's Green Paper published this week did not quite say that. Not even Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, would go that far in his errors of presentation. But it came rather close to it. See, for example, paragraph 1.13: "It is not improbable that some institutions of higher education will need to be closed or merged at some point during the next ten years."

To mitigate first. Anyone who has had anything remotely to do with universities will admit that they have a tendency to be inefficient, self-indulgent and parochial. A Marxist might add that they are an essential part of the English class system, and Sir Keith seems to approve the Marxist sentiment by arguing that they have been too much devoted to the liberal arts and not enough to developing entrepreneurs.

There is also the demographic argument. The structure of the population is changing: there are fewer young people and more candidates wanting to go to university later in life. All of that suggests the need for some adjustment.

Yet for a Government, particularly a rather intelligent Government like this one, to get into a position of appearing to attack universities is the depth of political folly. It cannot even admit that one purpose of going to university is pleasure—it is actually quite nice to read liberal arts — even if it tends in our present society to be pleasure confined to those who are already relatively advantaged.

There is worse still: far worse. Because the numbers are going down, the Government is proposing to cut places. There could be no clearer admission that after six years of Mrs Thatcher's administration the country is still going backwards. More than 20 years on the Government cannot foresee as many places as Lord Robbins suggested in his report in 1963. Nor any longer does there seem to be any obligation to try.

It is especially ironic that one of the reasons why the Government came to power in 1979 was that it had assiduously cultivated intellectual and academic opinion, and learned from it. As they rise, so may they fall. An historian might note that it was in early 1985 that the Conservatives began to lose the intellectual argument.

So to Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Tory women and its most quoted passage.

"Some of our critics, and fair weather friends," she said, "would like us to slow down a bit; to take stock; even to let a few sleeping dogs lie. 'Consolidate,' they say. 'Forget about radical reform.'

"No. There are still too many tasks to be done, too many challenges to face. Some of them present us with immense difficulties. But this Government has never run away from long-term problems and we are not going to start now. And if we did, we wouldn't be worth re-electing. We shall press forward with zest, determination and confidence. This Government has work to do."

The Prime Minister has got the wrong end of the stick and is gripping it hard. Mrs Thatcher's best critics are not telling her to consolidate. They are telling her precisely the opposite. What they are saying is that the Government should get on with radical reform. And they are warning that there is a terrible danger that it is unable to see the wood for the trees.

There was a perfectly feasible way of reforming university financing. It was through a move towards student loans rather than student grants. But who stopped that? It was the Prime Minister, who said that the idea went through mistakenly when she was out of the country: Conservative middle class voters could not afford it and had written to their MPs to tell them. The episode was quite a comment on Mrs Thatcher's radicalism.

There are also ways of transferring resources to other sectors of the economy, or just cutting taxes: for instance, by ending the relief on mortgage interest rates. It is not the Chancellor of the Exchequer who is against that. It is the Prime Minister.

Moreover, one wonders how many people in retrospect would seek to justify the Government's attempt to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan authorities, and the way it went about it. It wasted parliamentary time for about a year, stirred up the House of Lords and cross-bench opinion, and generally tarnished the Government's image. Mrs Thatcher does not have all that much credit left to waste.

That kind of thing tends to happen to most administrations after a period, almost to the extent that one queries why they never learn. The Wilson Government became bogged down in the House of Commons when it tried to reform the House of Lords in the late 1960s. Subsequent Labour governments went through a similar process with Scottish devolution in the 1970s. The present Government has been suffering exactly the same fate since last autumn with the abolition of the GLC.

The lesson should be crystal-clear: never put to Parliament contentious measures involving the way government is run unless you really have to. All MPs have an opinion on them and most want to speak. So do the Lords. It wastes everyone's time and frays tempers, to no great purpose.

Much of the present debate in the Tory Party is about precisely that: how to keep the legislative proposals in the next Queen's Speech relatively short. There is no point in tinkering with social security benefits or the rating system. The choice is between radicalism and the *status quo*.

A choice between *radicalism* and the status quo

For there is another way of looking at Mrs Thatcher's Government after six years: still rising unemployment, high interest rates and a continuing worry about the pound. Just like the old days, in fact. It would be silly to become involved in more unnecessary troublesome legislation.

Lombard

Why India needs more aid

By Philip Stephens

AN IMPORTANT debate is going on within the Indian Government, important both for India and for the rest of the world.

While protectionist pressures in the West continue to strengthen, India is considering to what extent it can risk relaxing import controls as part of the drive to modernise its industry.

The scene was set in the March budget when Rajiv Gandhi announced a series of measures to ease restrictions on the import of some capital goods and high technology items. But the crucial decisions on how much further the Government can go are likely to be made in the next few months with the finalisation of the seventh five year plan for 1985-86 to 1989-90.

There are some powerful advocates for the argument that India must break with its insular past if its industry is to catch up with the advances in other newly-industrialised nations. Dr Abid Hussein, one of the architects of the liberalisation policy and now a member of the Planning Commission puts the case succinctly: "We must change gear, change pace and change direction . . . development should be an act of daring."

The shelter provided for Indian industry by draconian import controls and by a restrictive internal licensing policy has smothered the innovative spirit needed if India is to compete in the rest of the world, he argues. The signs are that the Prime Minister shares this view. But he is also aware of the political and economic dangers of going too far too fast.

Those dangers were underlined earlier his month when some of the older guard of the Congress (I) party staged a revolt against what they saw as favouritism towards the private sector and the rich.

The constraints are not just ideological. India's trade deficit has been widening and came close to Rs 60bn (£4bn) in 1983/84 (April-March). The impact on the balance of payments has so far been offset by a sharp rise in remittances from Indians living abroad, particularly in the Middle East. But with the pace of development in the Gulf slowing India can no longer rely on such increases.

Liberalisation could be expected to worsen the trade gap in the short term.

The problem is compounded by the bunching of commercial debt and the repayments due on an IMF loan over the next few years. This means that even if India does not increase its overall borrowings as a proportion of GDP, the debt service ratio will rise to around 20 per cent by the end of the decade from the present 14 per cent. The danger than is that any significant move to open up the economy would run into a balance of payments constraint which would in turn feed political discontent.

The crunch will come, according to Dr Manmohan Singh, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission (Mr Gandhi is the chairman) if increased imports are perceived to be displacing domestic resources and jobs rather than adding to them.

And this is where the West comes in. Its governments are calling on India to liberalise and at the same time are cutting back on development aid.

The World Bank estimates that India will receive about $8bn of concessional finance during the 7th Plan, the same in nominal terms as in the previous five years, but a sharp drop in real terms. The refusal of the U.S. to agree to more than $9bn as the 7th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) —the bank's soft loan affiliate— accounts for a significant proportion of the fall.

Washington's argument is that India should rely more on commercial borrowing, and it points to a queue of banks ready to oblige. But, as any aid official or banker will tell you, concessional and commercial borrowings are complementary, not substitutes for each other.

The more concessional aid India gets the more it can increase its capacity to carry commercial debt—and the more it can take risks with trade liberalisation. So, if the U.S. wants India and others like it to open up their economies it should look again at the role that aid can play as a catalyst in the process.

Letters to the Editor

The funding of pensions

From Mr A. D. Wilkie

Sir,—In your leading article of May 18 discussing the funding of pensions, you state: "However the contract may be drawn up, the retired will be making a claim on the resources of the economy when they are retired." You almost seem to be encouraging the fallacy that the retired are wholly dependent on the generosity of the working population for their subsistence.

If a man (or woman) purchases a house and furnishes it during a working lifetime, he can enjoy this capital equipment, at no cost to others, during his retirement. If he has saved from his income, financing real capital formation, so that he owns a substantial portfolio of stocks and shares at his retirement, he has a capital investment, the fruits of which he has an economic right, and in this country a legal right also to enjoy.

To argue that the capitalist, the shareholder, the holder of fixed interest stock, the building society depositor, has no moral right to his dividend or interest income is not a view I imagine you really wish to endorse.

The pensioner of a properly funded pension fund has a beneficial right, albeit indirectly, to a share of the underlying capital owned by the fund and to the investment income thereon. He is no more and no less dependent on the working population than the shareholder of any company is dependent on its employees. For most enterprises both capital and labour are required and they must co-operate to obtain satisfactory returns from their enterprise. Nowadays, the pensioners are the shareholders.

One of the themes of the report by a group of actuaries from City and Heriot-Watt Universities, "Pensions: the Problems of Today and Tomorrow," to which you refer in your leading article of May 21 and to which I contributed, is that the connection between investment returns and pension benefits should be made more explicit. Funding may finance real capital formation; pay-as-you-go cannot.

A related point is made by Mr David Basnett in his letter also of May 21. He suggests that entitlements under the state earnings related pension have the same validity as entitlements to government stock. It would indeed be possible to treat the payment of contributions by those contracted into the scheme as purchasing an entitlement to future benefits.

The present value of this liability would then appear as part of government debt; interest would form part of government expenditure; and the automatically reinvested income together with new contributions each year would form part of government borrowing. If the accounting were done in this way Parliament and the people could assess whether or not the liability for the future were acceptable.

But the accounting has not been done this way. Current contributions have been used to pay current benefits, not to buy an entitlement to future benefits. Is it not therefore reasonable to assume that if Parliament were to approve the abolition of SERPS then all earnings related benefits might be abolished too, including both those in respect of past service for the existing workforce and those that current pensioners are now receiving? This is what a pay-as-you-go scheme means.

A. D. Wilkie,
R. Watson and Sons,
Consulting Actuaries.
Watson House, London Road,
Reigate, Surrey.

Looking to San Francisco

From the President of the North Atlantic Assembly

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's report on the North Atlantic Assembly in Stuttgart (May 20). As President I attended each of the five committees which discussed strategic defence initiative and I believe that there was a considerable majority in favour of assisting this American research project. There was, of course, some division of opinion but the matter will be resolved at our next Assembly in San Francisco in October when strategic defence initiative will be the subject of plenary debate.

(Sir) Patrick Wall, MP.
House of Commons,
London SW1.

When you come to the crunch

From D. J. Harris

Sir,—How right J. R. Phelps is in his assertion (May 21) that pre-war potato crisps tasted better than those of today.

I well remember watching Surrey play Glamorgan at Swansea in 1939. My interest as a seven-year-old in the cricket was slight, although I was much impressed by F. R. Brown's multi-coloured cap (or was it E. R. T. Holmes?).

What I did enjoy was prising twopence out of my parents as often as possible and consuming bags of Smiths crisps. (Was there any other make in those days?) I realise now that the bags seemed so huge because I was so small, but there was no illusion about the taste.

As the potatoes have probably not changed much I presume the modern loss of flavour is because they are no longer fried in animal fat or dripping (tasty but dangerous), but in vegetable oil (tasteless but safe).

The same thing happened to the baked bean. It used to be small, of a delicate apricot hue and tasted of something. Nowadays it is larger, rather soggy, dull in colour and tastes of nothing. Why?

D. J. Harris.
6, Brendon Drive,
Esher, Surrey.

. . . and the flavour

From Mr S. Hamilton

Sir, — My concern is over the plethora of new and artificial flavours in which the crisp is now available.

Have you ever waited interminably in a public house while the bar staff complete two circuits of the premises shouting the answers to the question: "What flavour crisps have you got?" and then waited as long again while a decision was made? The cost to the licensed and the retail trades in storage space, as well as time because of this phenomenon must be immense.

We have the solution, however, in theory if not yet in practice. Taking up the fine lead given by some in the confectionery trade, how long before the Pick 'n' Mix Crisp?

Stuart Hamilton.
Director, Marketplan (Anglia).
23, St Andrews Street,
Cambridge.

Employee offers for the buses

From R. Oakeshott

Sir,—The logic of management buy-outs differs profoundly from that of employee buy-outs. It was therefore deeply misleading for David Mitchell to imply the contrary as he did, if he was correctly reported, in his comments about the future of the National Bus Company (NBC) during the final Commons stages of the Transport Bill.

When management buy-outs take place the chief objective of both the managers who lead them and the financial institutions which back them is nearly always to secure substantial capital gains in the medium term. But it will only rarely be possible for these gains to be realised unless there is a market flotation or a sale to a third party. Thus the end result of a management buy out is likely to be and is normally intended to be a move to a conventional capitalist ownership structure of external shareholder owners.

By contrast the main objective of an employee buy-out is to bring into existence and then sustain indefinitely a new class of business of which not outsiders but the employees (and in principle all the employees) are the main shareholders. Of course those employee owners will not be averse to capital gains. But characteristically they will be prepared to accept smaller capital gains.

In the case of the bus industry, whether we are talking about what is now NBC or whether, for example, what are still the direct labour undertakings of the local authorities, there remain formidable obstacles which are likely to inhibit employee buy-outs. But there is at least one which could be substantially eased when the Transport Bill moves on to the Lords.

If, as in the pioneering employee buy-out of the National Freight Consortium (NFC) three years ago, shares are offered mainly to employees but also on a minority basis, to financial institutions, then the offer of sale will be subject to all the "prospectus" rules embodied in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

It is common knowledge that the NFC prospectus went through more than 20 drafts and its cost can be all too easily imagined. It is simply absurd to imagine that one of the operating subsidiaries of NBC, or a municipal bus undertaking, will have resources to meet the requirements of the 1958 legislation.

There is a real need for amendments to the Transport Bill in the Lords which would largely exempt share offers which are made in the course of bona fide attempts to engineer employee buy-outs in the bus industry from the provisions of the 1958 Act.

But none of this is likely to happen so long as Ministers and others continue to confuse employee buy-outs and management ones. On the other hand if it does not happen we will have missed one of the most important opportunities for extending employee ownership in this decade.

If ministers settle for selling the bus industry to a mixture of managers and corporate buyers it will be a classic case, in Mr Tebbit's phrase, of preferring the "easy option."

Robert Oakeshott.
Job Ownership,
9, Poland Street,
London, W1.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Friday May 24 1985

David White in Madrid explains why policy priorities are being called into question

Spanish export boom loses momentum

THE Spanish economy bas been drifting off course since the beginning of the year, as the country eoters the final stretch in its journey towards membership of the EEC. Prospects for stopping the loss of jobs after 2½ years of Socialist rigour are vanishing over the horizon, while, in an increasingly difficult atmosphere between the Government and Socialist labour leaders, policy priorities are starting to be called seriously into question.

Unemployment had reached 2m when Sr Felipe González's Socialists came to power. It is now touching 3m. To make matters worse, the economy is now doing less well than expected after an export boom that evolved into a spectacular and entirely unplanned turnround in the external account last year.

Forecasts that domestic consumption would take over as a source of growth and that the erosion of jobs would finally stop are not being fulfilled. Although the Government still bopes for improvement and says this year's first-quarter job figures show the least negative trend for some years, it has begun to reckon on a further loss in total employment of 100,000 to 150,000 jobs this year.

Instead of the 800,000 extra jobs promised in the Socialist election programme, the balance for its four-year term now threatens to be of the order of 500,000 fewer.

Unemployment as calculated by the National Statistics Institute reached 2.92m in the first quarter, 31 per cent more than when the Socialists came to power and 22 per cent of the active population – the highest rate in Europe.

The figure, based on a survey sample, is considered the most reliable measure, since many jobless do not appear in the totals of registered job-seekers. Part of the increase comes from the inclusion of 120,000 farm labourers in southern Spain who were previously counted as employed because they were involved in community work schemes. But even without them, the increase is dramatic in e country where the benefit system reaches fewer than 40 per cent.

Despite last year's successes – record exports and a significant drop in inflation – more jobs were lost than the previous year and the rate was accelerating in the second half as export-led growth tailed off.

One of the main obstacles to investment – labour rigidity – was partly eased last year by the introduction of fixed-term work contracts, part of a tripartite economic pact. But no incentive has succeeded yet in overcoming employers' reluctance to create jobs.

"We have too few entrepreneurs," a member of the Government complains bitterly, "and many of those we have are bad ones."

But if jobs are the dark side of the economy, the Socialist Government can boast a number of achievements.

Inflation came down to 9 per cent last year, the first single-digit figure since democracy was restored. Exports in dollar terms rose 20 per cent, the trade deficit, at $5.2bn, came down 45 per cent, and the current account of the balance of payments swung from a $2.5bn deficit into a $2bn surplus. Foreign exchange reserves were strengthened by 40 per cent, reaching their highest-ever level of $16bn as the authorities started encouraging borrowers to repay their foreign loans early and swap them for peseta credits.

In recent weeks, however, they have put a brake on this movement, fearful that there will be more demands on reserves after Spain joins the EEC.

What was seen as the basis for a lasting recovery now appears less solid. Growth last year is generally reckoned to have been somewhat lower than the 2.5 per cent announced by the Government, and this year's 3 per cent aim no longer stands.

Prices spurted again in the first months of the year, and the Government's forecast is now for an inflation rate of around 7.5 to 6 per cent, slightly above the original target. Others say the trend might lead back to double figures. The start-up of value-added tax next year is fuelling inflationary expectations.

Consumption levels in the wake of last year's lower inflation are disappointing, partly influenced by the rise in unemployment. Exports have hardly increased. The peseta rose last year against the main EEC currencies, taking the wind out of the boom, and subsequent declines have not restored the competitive edge. Sales to the U.S. have dropped sharply, and the current account is expected to stay in surplus but not by much.

The changed outlook prompted a series of measures, announced last month by Sr Miguel Boyer, the economy "superminister," to reactivate consumption and investment.

The boost to consumption is designed to come from $600m worth of personal income-tax cuts. Reductions for most taxpayers of between 1 and 9 per cent will be followed by new tax scales in next year's budget.

Companies are given the freedom to claim depreciation on their new fixed investments whenever they choose, an important change in conditions. Foreign investment is virtually freed from euthorisation procedures, new companies become easier to start up, incentives for job creation and youth employment are extended and indirect help is provided for the building industry, which has been in deep recession.

But the package, e mix of economic stimulation and pre-EEC liberalisation measures, was poorly presented and hard to digest and the Government has drawn little or no political benefit from it. Business is generally satisfied, but despite higher profits last year there are no more than tentative signs of improvement in the investment trend.

The main public debate has focused on the liberalisation of shop hours, which was meant as a stimulus for the retail sector but which has drawn hostility from both unions and small retailers.

The Socialist UGT union, up to now the less aggressive of the two big labour confederations, complained that tax cuts smacked of Reaganomics and did not square with simultaneous government plans for cutting future pensions.

Pensions, which take up 60 per cent of social security spending, were the first battleground chosen by the UGT.

Sr Nicolas Redondo, the UGT leader, has pointed the finger of blame for the first time directly at Sr González, writing off the last two years of austerity as "an utter failure" and accusing the Government of improvising.

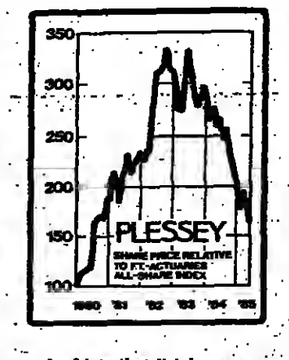
The creation of jobs and the maintenance of real wages, which were points one and two in the Socialists' proposed "100 measures," have returned to the centre of debate. Sr Redondo, who is also a socialist MP and could once bave taken over the party leadership, threatens to divide the Socialist camp. With elections baving to be beld by eutumn next year, that has now become e serious political worry.

Move on political scandal, Page 2

THE LEX COLUMN

Plessey dials the wrong numbers

The beauty of reporting quarterly should be that companies can smooth the flow of information to the market and evoid any shocks – which was precisely what Plessey failed to do with its 1984–85 results yesterday. Everybody expected telecommunications profits to fall slightly, but the news that military communications earnings were way down sent a 240 volt jolt through the market. It now seems that Plessey's U.S. subsidiary, Stromberg-Carlson, has gone from bad losses to worse. With group pre-tax profits of £163.6m about £10m less than expected, the shares fell 20p to 148p – knocking nearly £200m off the market value and about 5 per cent off the electronics sector.



After pouring a great deal of time and money into Stromberg-Carlson over the last couple of years, Plessey may hope to win approval by making loud noises about cost-cutting and retrenchment, although like tha extent of Stromberg's losses, the details of this programme remain a mystery. For the short term this is indeed good news – next year's U.S. losses should be smaller. But until yesterday, Plessey was adamant that it had to have a strong U.S. presence in order to compete in international markets – particularly while its bome market, under the new BT regime, is less than cosy. Now, it is talking about pan-European co-operation – the stuff of which dreams, but not necessarily profits, are made.

Though the first and second quarters of the current year will not inspire, profits should turn around enough in the second half for Plessey to make around £185m for the year, helped by the delivery of 1m lines of System X. On this basis, the shares are on a p/e of over 10 even after yesterday's slippage – and the 4.3 per cent yield on the increased dividend may not yet persuade shareholders that they are being adequately rewarded for their risk. But for a potential bidder, Plessey must be the best valne around – yesterday, its market capitalisation added up to just nine months of sales or two thirds of the order book.

LMI/Allied

British takeover defences have become so elegant, not to say manned, of late that it takes a group of Yorkshiremen to display the old-fashioned tactic of turning defence into attack. In announcing an offer for Mayfield Yarns in the midst of contesting a bid from London & Midland Industrials, Allied Textile bas discovered a narrow-spectrum poison pill whose consumption could be noxious only to LMI. Add a 75 per cent increase in total dividend from a group not previously known for distribution and it is not surprising that Allied Textile's share price is trading at a 6 per cent premium to the LMI offer.

Allied Textile weathered the recession in its principal business by starving all but the most promising subsidiaries of funds and using the resulting cash and investments as a balance-sheet prop for the share price. LMI made no secret of the attractions of this £21m cash pile, which Allied has exploited ably in recent years. Since 1980, it has paid no mainstream corporation tax and has been notably stingy with ACT. When the 1984 budget undermined the leasing shelter, Allied Textile sold the leasing company, together with its future liabilities for tax, and bought a new one. This should still shield it, even at the lower rate, for this year.

The agreed offer for Mayfield Yarns, the former yarn-processing division of ICI, might seem a curious reversion for e group on the way to becoming a cash shell. Yet although Allied Textile's offer document manages almost to ignore the LMI bid, LMI cannot afford to be so haughty. The purchase of Mayfield from its directors will require the issue of 20 per cent more of Allied Textile's equity – quite a bite even for a group of LMI's ambitions. Although LMI and its advisers may feel sore, Allied Textile is consulting its shareholders, it is simply convenient that the extraordinary meeting falls just within the timetable of the LMI bid.

Dalgety/Gill

Dalgety has come to expect hard treatment from the City of London but yesterday's reaction to the agreed offer for Gill & Duffus was savage. The market all but ignored Dalgety's tentative suggestions of economies of scale and synergy, and the share price was lucky to close only 17p down at 443p. In terms of market capitalisation, the City was saying that two and two makes no more than four – and maybe a bit less.

Having watched rather sandy while Dalgety reduced its exposure to excessive Australasian earnings and brought down its equity gearing, the City was in no mood for a move in the other direction. After all, earnings from trading cocoa are not exactly rock solid and Dalgety's net debt now climbs back to 70 per cent of its equity. Gill & Duffus may not be terribly expensive at 182p a share, but a commodity trader, whose own diversification has failed and must now watch cocoa follow its other products into trouble, does not deserve much of a premium.

In Dalgety's defence, the purchase should not involve any earnings dilution on the tax that Gill will actually pay. Dalgety can surely make some money out of the food business which proved too much for Gill. Meanwhile, the Clarkson Puckle insurance business is an oasis of growth and is probably worth some 30p over Gill's published net asset value of 140p.

Dalgety has a lot of business to insure and can justify the possession of a broker. But the most important question is whether Dalgety really needs a terminal trading operation as a superstructure to its physical business. It seems a bit less likely given the imminent deconsolidation of the Australian subsidiary, which will reduce Dalgety's say over the wool clip.

Svenska Varv loses more than SKr 1bn

By David Brown in Stockholm

SVENSKA VARV, the state-owned Swedish shipbuilding group, plunged back into buge losses last year. It now faces further restructuring, which might spell the end of the country's merchant shipbuilding industry.

The group dived into the red to show a loss of SKr 1.03bn ($116m) in 1984. This was a turnround of SKr 1.49bn from 1983, the only year the group had shown a profit since its formation in 1977.

Mr Olle Lund, Svenska Varv's president, warned yesterday that be would announce a rationalisation programme after the general election in September.

The group is seeking immediate government approval, however, to write down its equity capital to half the current SKr 1bn level.

It will also bave to seek a new capital injection of about SKr 2.5bn and is likely to bave to ask the Government to assume its loan guarantees of SKr 12bn.

Sweden, once the world's second largest shipbuilder after Japan, bas closed down some 90 per cent of its capacity in the past decade. Kockums, its only other remaining shipbuilding company, which produces submarines and specialised cruise and roll-on roll-off vessels, says it must win e new order within months in order to survive.

Mr Lund would not comment on the specifics of Svenska Varv's restructuring plan, but said the group intended to "focus more closely on other new activities" including the energy and offshore sectors.

Because of the extremely weak secondhand ship market, Svenska Varv has been compelled to write down by SKr 675m the value of 20 vessels which it holds as security on unpaid deliveries, and to write off a further SKr 400m in unpaid interest charges.

Another SKr 350m loss was generated by the decision last autumn to shut down the troubed Uddevalla yard in one of Sweden's biggest industrial closures to date.

Beyond the problems at Uddevalla, the group's two repair and rebuilding yards continue to generate significant losses and even the Gotaverken Arendal offshore operation reported lower profits.

Chinese leaders urge caution as economy gathers speed

BY ROBERT THOMSON IN PEKING

THE CHINESE economy, fuelled by market forces, has gathered enough speed to convince those in the driver's seat that there is a danger of losing control.

In the past few weeks, various Chinese leaders have delivered lectures on the theme of "too much happening too soon," speaking of the "overheating" economy and stressing the need for caution in economic growth.

Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier, called for an economic "slowdown" but maintained that it would not mean "slamming the brakes on or a big readjustmant." Song Ping, a high-ranking state councillor, said that industrial development had progressed too quickly. On May Day, the Chinese Economic Daily emphasised "thrift and hard work," telling workers that China was a "populous and poor country and cannot become prosperous overnight."

China's economy bas come a long way in e short time. Figures just released by the Ministry of Commerce show that refrigerator sales rose 788 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period last year.

In the same period, electric fan sales were said to have risen 319 per cent, television sales by 47 per cent and tape recorder sales by 105 per cent.

The Government, having noticed the conspicuous consumption (the sight of Japanese-made fridges perched on the back of bicycle trailers is no longer an oddity here), has become noticeably edgy about the loss of its cherished foreign currency reserves.

Between September last year and April this year, the reserves dropped by more than 10 per cent from $16.6bn to $14.4bn: the Government has conceded that the fall was mainly due to record imports of foreign goods.

That is one good reason for gently applying the brakes. Another growing concern of the Chinese leadership is that the fanfare accompanying economic reforms, and widely circuleted stories of peasants earning Y10,000 ($3,500) a year (the average urban dweller earns about Y610) have unreasonably accelerated people's expectations.

There is undoubtedly a fear that the anti-reformists, referred to in the press as "enemies of the reformist line" and said to exhibit "unhealthy tendencies," will capitalise on any disenchantment and attempt to block the reformist movement headed by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader.

The need for more control over the economy was stressed by Zhao Ziyang, a strong supporter of the pragmatic Deng line, in a report to the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament.

Zhao, wearing a Mao jacket instead of his usual Western-syle suit, admitted that be and other Chinese leaders "lacked experience" in executing tha large-scale economic changes that had been undertaken.

He said that there had been a "drastic" increase in credit during 1982, with bank loans increasing 28.9 per cent and the Government's payroll rising 21 per cent. He condemned the blowout in currency supply and accused some eoterprises of "indiscriminately" raising wages. An expected jump in the budget deficit from Y3bn to Y5bn was lamented.

This week Zhao noted that the economy developed at an excessive speed in the fourth quarter of last year, and the aim now is to develop the economy at a suitable speed.

He told a visiting Danish government minister that the slowdown would not affect China's relations with other countries

The leadership, in encouraging initiative and consumption, bas also inadvertently encouraged the less savoury practices of profiteering, speculation in scarce commodities and illegal trading in foreign currencies by government officials and private citizens.

Earlier this month numerous banana sellers appeared on the footpath of Peking's main street, many of them more interested in changing money with foreigners than selling bananas.

While the anti-reformists in the politburo regard these practices as e good enough excuse to halt reform altogether, the present Chinese leadership is not for turning.

Move on political scandal, Page 2; Nicaragua loses Spanish trade support, Page 4

Portugal agrees to Macao talks

BY OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT

THE PORTUGUESE and Chinese Governments agreed yesterday to hold formal talks on the handover to Chine of the administration of Macao, the small Portuguese-run territory in southern China.

Agreemant on the talks was reached between Chinese leaders and Sr Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese President, wbo is visiting Peking.

President Eanes told a news conference last night that the transfer of Macao's administration was inevitable. He said the two sides bad not yet fixed a date for the start of the talks.

President Eanes confirmed that the Macao issue bad not been on the agenda for meetings during his visit. The Chinese side, he said, had raised the matter.

The decision to open talks on the future of the tiny enclave follows the agreement between Britain and China on Hong Kong. That is due to be ratified by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Monday, shortly before Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier, arrives in London on an official visit.

A Macao agreement is likely to prove much easier to negotiate than the Hong Kong deal. Portugal has regarded it as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979.

The Macao and Hong Kong agreements are likely to form the launching pad for China's ultimate goal – the reunification with Taiwan.

A joint communique, issued yesterday by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said the transfer of Macao's administration had been discussed in a "friendly atmosphere."

"The two sides agreed to bold talks in the near future on resolving the question of Macao through diplomatic channels," the communique said.

According to the communique, President Eanes and Chinese leaders "reviewed with satisfaction" the "good co-operation between the two governments in dealing with the affairs of Macao."

Later, the Portuguese President, who is the first head of state from Portugal to visit China, said both countries share "the aim of maintaining the stability and progress of the territory."

Coalition problems in Lisbon, Page 2

BAe may bid for Scottish shipyard

By Lionel Barber in London

BRITISH AEROSPACE (BAe) is considering bidding for the Hall Russell shipyard in Aberdeen, Scotland, put up for sale under the UK Government's privatisation programme.

The missiles-to-civil-aircraft manufacturer confirmed that senior managers visited the yard yesterday and that it had held talks with Lazard, the merchant bank appointed by British Shipbuilders to find a purchaser.

Hall Russell employs about 800 people and specialises in building fast patrol boats for the Royal Navy. BAe believes that it could use the yard to build boats equipped with missiles, as a logical extension to its naval weapons business. Last year, BAe's guided weapons business made trading profits of £105m ($132.7m) on turnover of £791m.

Two months ago, GEC, another leading UK defence electronics supplier, successfully bid £34m for the Yarrow warship yard on the Clyde. GEC has yet to pay the sum because it has not agreed pay and manning levels with the trade unions. Talks were adjourned 10 days ago.

The asking price for Hall Russell is likely to be between £3m and £4m, but it would still represent a significant move by BAe.

The chances of the group's bid proving successful increased this week. A rival consortium led by Mr Ross Belch, former managing director of the Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde, and Mr Iain Sproat, the former Conservative Member of Parliament and shipping minister, withdrew its £1.5m offer, which it described as the only credible bid to have been made.

It emerged yesterday that the consortium had talked to BAe earlier this year with a view to launching a joint bid for Hall Russell. Under the plan, BAe was to take a 49 per cent stake in the business.

BAe bas subsequently decided to go it alone, encouraged by potential orders from the Ministry of Defence. Hall Russell made £765,000 trading profits in the year to March 1984, but its present order book is low.

By far the most important MoD contract might be the offshore patrol vessel Mark 3 (OPV3) project, which may emerge as a corvette design.

World Weather

		°C	°F			°C	°F			°C	°F			°C	°F
Ajaccio	S	22	72	Dubrovnik	S	23	73	Malaga	F	28	82	Salzburg	F	28	82
Akrotiri	S	29	84	Faro	F	18	64	Malta	S	25	77	Seoul	S	25	77
Algiers	C	21	70	Florence	F	21	70	Manila	S	36	97	Singapore	F	30	86
Amsterdam	C	11	52	Frankfurt	C	12	54	Miami	S	27	81	Stockholm	S	10	50
Athens	S	26	79	Funchal	C	19	66	Milan	F	20	68	Strasbourg	F	13	55
Bahrain	S	34	93	Geneva	F	17	63	Moscow	C	16	61	Sydney	F	18	64
Bangkok	S	33	91	Gibraltar	F	19	66	Munich	S	15	59	Taipei	S	31	88
Barcelona	F	17	63	Guernsey	F	14	57	Nairobi	C	23	73	Tangier	F	18	64
Beirut	C	30	86	Helsinki	S	8	46	Naples	F	22	72	Tehran	–	—	—
Belgrade	S	23	73	H. Kong	F	30	86	New Delhi	S	36	97	Tel Aviv	F	39	102
Berlin	S	13	55	Innsbruck	F	18	64	New York	C	18	64	Tenerife	F	23	73
Biarritz	C	18	61	Inverness	R	8	46	Nice	S	18	66	Tokyo	S	25	77
Blackpool	C	14	57	Istanbul	S	27	81	Oporto	S	18	61	Toronto	C	23	75
Bordeaux	S	18	64	Jersey	S	14	57	Oslo	C	7	45	Tunis	C	30	86
Brussels	C	12	54	Jo'burg	S	19	66	Paris	F	15	59	Valencia	C	18	64
Budapest	F	20	68	Las Palmas	C	22	72	Prague	F	13	55	Venice	F	21	70
B. Aires	S	14	57	Lima	S	20	68	Reykjavik	C	8	46	Vienna	F	19	66
Cairo	S	35	95	Lisbon	C	16	61	Rio de J'o	C	29	84	Warsaw	S	14	57
Cape Town	F	18	64	Locarno	C	17	63	Rome	S	22	72	Zurich	F	15	59
Caracas	C	27	81	London	C	16	61								
Casablanca	C	20	68	Los Angeles	C	16	61								
Copenhagen	F	15	59	Luxembourg	C	13	55								
Corfu	S	26	79	Madrid	S	20	68								
Dublin	R	13	55	Majorca	C	20	68								

Readings at mid-day yesterday:

C-Cloudy D-Drizzle F-Fair Fg-Fog R-Rain S-Sun
Sl-Sleet Sn-Snow T-Thunder

New car for Peugeot

Continued from Page 1

M Calvet emphasised yesterday that what was important was Peugeot's decision to remain a large UK-based car manufacturer whatever the name of the new car.

In past months, there had been considerable speculation in France over the future of the Talbot marque which bas seen its domestic market sbare steadily slump. Although Peugeot said yesterday it would continue to manufacture Talbot cars next year and would retain use of the marque for eventual future models, the decision to name the new car a Peugeot in France appears to signal a phasing out of the Talbot marque, at least as far as the domestic French market is concerned.

The French car group is new due to report its consolidated group results et the beginning of next month, and they are expected to show a sharp fall in losses. Peugeot had a group deficit of FFr 2.59bn in 1983 and recently said it expected losses to be cut by at least half in 1984. The figure could be even lower as a result of the favourable impact of tax credits on previous loss carry-backs.

Battle over U.S. budget cuts likely

Continued from Page 1

from the Senate version – it does not cut pensions benefits for 38m ageing Americans as the Seoste version does, and it trims welfare and other federal spending programmes less deeply.

The next stage in the budget process, which is due to begin in June, is for a conference committee of the Senate and the House to try to work out a compromise between the two conflicting budget plans, something which, it is feared, could still cause the budget process to collapse.

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SECTION II – COMPANIES & CAPITAL MARKETS

FINANCIAL TIMES

Friday May 24 1985

SALES SOAR 16 PER CENT IN DEPRESSED MARKET

Daimler starts year strongly

BY JOHN DAVIES IN FRANKFURT

DAIMLER-BENZ, the West German motor vehicle group, has begun this year with a powerful momentum, its sales revenue running well ahead of e year ago.

Executives have also given broad hints of a generous approach to shareholders to coincide with the company's automobile centenary celebrations next year.

Professor Werner Breitschwerdt, the chief executive, said worldwido sales revenue reached DM 16.8bn ($5.4bn) in the first four months of this year, up a hefty 16 per cent on the same period last year.

The increase was only slightly buoyed up by the full takeover of the MTU engineering concern, because its sales were not included until April.

Daimler reached agreement to buy out its equal partner in MTU early this year and recently managed e striking coup by buying 85.5 per cent of Dornier, the small but dynamic aerospace and research group.

In contrast to the decline in the West Germany car market, Daimler-Benz has been enjoying increased sales in domestic and foreign car markets for all three of its model ranges.

DAIMLER-BENZ SALES (DMbn)

	1983	1984
Europe	22.9	23.1
North America	8.5	11.3
Latin America	1.8	2.5
Other	6.8	6.6
Total	40.0	43.5

Its car production in the first four months of this year was 10 per cent up on a year ago at 190,842, while its new registrations in West Germany rose 4 per cent to 94,000 and exports rose 16 per cent to 100,337.

Prof Breitschwerdt said this year would be an "extraordinarily good" one for Daimler-Benz'e car business. With its production capacity expanded, the company expects to produce more than 540,000 cars, with output increasing in all three model ranges.

Everything indicated that in its automobile centenary year tho company would be able to present an "appropriate" result for 1985, he said. This would be an occasion for showing a spirit of partnership with shareholders and employees, Prof Breitschwerdt said.

Such remarks have aroused speculation about a dividend bonus and possibly even o scrip issue, but executives have avoided any clear commitment.

Daimler-Benz's group net profit after tax exceeded DM 1bn last year for the first time, with an increase of 11.7 per cent to DM 1.1bn on sales 8.8 per cent ahead at DM 43.5bn.

Despite the seven-week labour conflict over shorter working hours, the parent company held its net profit at DM 711m and maintained its dividend of DM 10.50 e share.

The strike thwarted plans last year for a substantial rise in car output, which eventually rose 0.5 per cent to 478,349.

Commercial vehicle output worldwido edged ahead to 210,929 last year, with o 9 per cent decline in West Germany to 143,101 being offset by o 28.3 per cent rise to 67,828 abroad.

Sales revenue from cars ot DM 23.2bn further outstripped the commercial vehicles sales revenue of DM 19.4bn, with an additional DM 1.9bn being earned from other activities.

Two years ago, commercial vehicles traditionally produced more sales revenue than cars.

Prof Breitschwerdt said commercial vehicle production remained profitable last year.

Truck and bus markets worldwide have been hit in recent years by tho effects nf recession, government spending curbs and the international debt problems of developing countries.

Markets so far this year showed no basic change nn a year ago, Professor Breitschwerdt said.

Output from Daimler-Benz's commercial vehicle factories in West Germany this year would be about the same as last year, while output abroad would show o further increase.

Despite market setbacks, Daimler-Benz has kept up employment, partly as a result of moving some of its wide-ranging operations from one factory to another within its integrated production network in West Germany.

The company would intensify its efforts to make the most efficient use of this network, Professor Breitschwerdt said.

The company intended to strengthen its worldwido commercial vehicle activities, with the aim of opening up new markets and building up long-term prospects for exports from West Germany.

CBS may strengthen takeover defences

By Paul Taylor in New York

CBS, the U.S. broadcasting group, said it was considering a range of measures designed to strengtheo its defences against Mr Ted Turner's hostile $3bn bid for the group.

In response Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) said yesterday that it would watch tho CBS moves closely and expressed the hope that "any action they tako will not be motivated or have the effect of frustrating the ability of their shareholders to consider our offer."

CBS, in an amended U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filing, said it "intends to examine" the possibility of acquisitions, divestitures and o stock-buyback recepitalisation scheme as part of an effort to rebuff TBS's unwelcome bid made last month.

The CBS move appears to represent o change in strategy for the broadcasting, publishing and record group which had said that it was not considoring any of these measures.

However, in the wako of a directors meeting the group said it "intends to oxamine various alternatives that may include, without limitation, the issuance of additional securities of the company, the repurchase of outstanding securities of the company, the acquisition of disposition of assets or business, changes in the company's capitalisation and possible business combinations involving the company."

CBS said that it "wanted to have the flexibility to consider such alternatives," but said it would not necessarily undertake any of these actions.

In the wake of the TBS offer for 67 per cent of the group, CBS has launched an aggressive counterattack bringing lawsuits against TBS. The company is also rumoured to have held talks with a number of possible merger partners.

Wall Street remains sceptical about the TBS offer

Electrolux profits edge ahead as export markets weaken

BY KEVIN DONE IN STOCKHOLM

ELECTROLUX of Sweden, the leading European manufacturer of household appliances, increased its profits after financial items by 7.7 per cent to SKr 601m ($67.6m) in the first quarter from SKr 558m in the corresponding period last year.

Group sales grew by 9 per cent to SKr 8.9bn compared with SKr 9.2bn a year earlier.

Mr Anders Scharp, managing director, said that markets for the group's main products had weakened in the first three months of the year.

Lower demand in January and February was partly explained by the harsh winter, but private consumption was stagnating in the U.S., while demand was lower in Central and Southern Europe.

A charge of SKr 25m was takeo against first quarter profits in connection with the acquisition of Zanussi, the Italian white goods producer.

Mr Scharp said thet Zanussi losses had proved much higher than expected last year and Electrolux would be forced to "adjust the balance between equity and convertible loan stock," which it had injected into the company.

No further increase in the group's total investment in Zanussi was being considered.

● Svenska Cellulosa (SCA), one nf the leading Swedish forest products groups, increased sales by 8 per cent in the first four mooths of the year, but profits fell slightly by 5 per cent to SKr 473m from SKr 500m a year earlier.

Group turnover rose to SKr 3.85bn from SKr 3.58bn in the first four months of 1984.

Profits in the early months of the year bave been reduced by the harsh winter, which obstructed both production and shipments from Northern Sweden.

New step for currency options

BY ALEXANDER NICOLL IN LONDON

THE London and Philadelphio stock exchanges have set an autumn target date for making their currency options contracts, which began trading in London last week, completely interchangeable.

The move allows an option bought in London to be sold in Philadelphia, and vice versa. It is designed to be the first step towards a 24-hour market, with the Hong Kong Futures Exchange expected to be brought in at a later date.

Exchange-traded currency options, pioneered in Philadelphia, give tho buyer the right, but not tho obligation, to buy or sell a fixed amount of currency at a specified price at any time before the expiry date.

The seller has the obligatioo to deliver the currency if called upon.

The London sterling/dollar contract, denominated in £12,500 ($15,870) amounts, is identical to Philadelphia's and has had daily volume of about 500 contracts since the first day.

Open positions – the amount which would be delivered if all outstanding options were exercised – totalled £30m et Wednesday's close.

Market liquidity could be considerably enhanced by the Philadelphia arrangement, which still needs various regulatory consents and technical details to be resolved.

The interchangeability of contracts – the technical term is fungibility – raises several important issues.

Could it mean that tho powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. regulatory agency, and the Bank of England were implicitly extended into oach others' jurisdiction?

Preussag first quarter profits up 10 per cent

By Jonathan Carr in Frankfurt

PREUSSAG, the West German metals, energy and transport concern, has made a stroog start to this year after boosting its 1984 profits, sales and dividend.

Dr Guenther Sassmannshausen, chief executive, said first quarter earnings were up by more than 10 per cent against the same period of 1984.

Key reasons were the higher price of zinc and the stronger dollar, which raised D-Mark earnings on business done in U.S. currency.

Last year Preussag was able to increase world group net profit to DM 154.5m from DM 135.9m in 1983, on turnover up by 10.1 per cent to DM 13.7bn.

Kaufhof prospects look bleak

BY RUPERT CORNWELL IN COLOGNE

ANOTHER uninspiring year is in prospect for Kaufhof, which after Karstadt is the second largest West German retail group, thanks to the cootinuing flatness of consumer spending in the country, and the steadily increasing preference of its shoppers for smaller speciality stores.

Sales, which in 1984 declined to DM 8.42bn ($2.74bn) at group level from DM 8.57bn, showed another drop in the first four months of the current year, according to Herr Jens Odenwald, the concern's deputy chief executive.

Herr Odenwald, who is due to take over from this outgoing Herr Friedrich Roesch as head of Kaufhof next month, reported that between January and April 1985, turnover of the group fell back a further 1.7 per cent to DM 2.87bn.

The most important setbacks were suffered by the parent company Kaufhof AG, which registered a 2.8 per cent drop to DM 1.78bn, and the 109-store Kaufhalle chain of smaller outlets, which lost 3.9 per cent to DM 503m. Improvements by Kaufhof's travel agency and mail order subsidiaries, ITS International Tourist Services and Friedrich Wenz, were not enough to make good tho difference.

Kaufhof is now selling less than it did in 1980, and Herr Odenwald could promise little improvement in the short-term, despite the rationalisation and restructuring measures which it is pushing through.

Between the end of 1983 and this April, these have cost over 5,500 jobs, bringing the total workforce down to 40,500. Even so, the group is refusing to make any forecast for 1985 results, with high unemployment likely to continue as a brake oo inflation this year and beyond.

Last year, as previously announced, Kaufhof cut its dividend to DM 6.50 per share from DM 7.50 for 1983, following a fall in group profits from DM 69m to DM 60m, and in cashflow from DM 227m to DM 250m. The concern's return on investmeots declined from 11.6 per cent to 9.7 per cent.

Kaufhof's strategy remains to increase the specialisation and appeal of its stores, by tailoring its selection of goods to customer demand.

The group is also hoping for approval from the Federal Cartel Office in Berlin of the planned merger of ITS with NUR, the Frankfurt-based travel company owned by Karstadt.

Tokyo index futures for Chicago

BY CHRIS SHERWELL IN SINGAPORE AND GORDON CRAMB IN LONDON

THE CHICAGO Mercantile Exchange (CME) has been granted licensing rights by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the Japanese business newspaper, allowing futures and options cootracts to be launched in its Nikkei stock market indices.

The seven-year agreement covers the closely-followed Nikkei average of 225 leading Tokyo shares – which was known in the past as the Nikkei-Dow Jones market average but is in the process of being renamed – as well as the broader Nikkei 500 average. No financial terms were yesterday disclosed for the deal.

Trading of tho contract is expected to begin not in Chicago but nn the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (Simex), under a sub-licensing arrangement with the CME – to which Simex is already linked through a mutual offset facility for liquidating positions.

Dealings are due to start later this year. Mr Ng Kok Song, the chairman of Simex, welcomed the announcement yesterday and said bo hoped it would result in substantial Japanese business for the exchange, which has had mixed fortunes since it opened last September.

Dr Clayton Yeutter, president of the CME, said Singapore bad been chosen because of its greater time zone proximity to Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS

U.S. returns for $1bn

BY PETER MONTAGNON, EUROMARKETS CORRESPONDENT, IN LONDON

THE U.S. Treasury is to make its third sortie into the Eurobond market with an offer of up to $1bn in paper specially aimed at international investors.

The issue of five year two month paper is to be auctioned next Wednesday alongside a $7bn issue of similar maturity domestic bonds. This is the first time the Treasury has tapped the Eurobond market since last November.

Bankers say they expect the new offering to be more successful than the Treasury's previous $1bn issue because o more favourable attitude towards the paper has emerged in Europe, particularly Switzerland.

Initially the Treasury bonds met a cautious reception from Swiss investors because they were not launched in full bearer form. Banks were worried that at some stage in the future the Treasury could impose full disclosure requirements on the identity of holders.

Now, however, demand for the paper has increased as investors have realised that the ease with which it can be sold back into the New York market makes it highly liquid. Swiss investors have also recently shown signs of saturation where corporate bonds are concerned.

As a result the two previous issues, which at one stage were trading on the same yield as their domestic counterparts, have improved to trade at a yield about 50 points lower.

The Eurobond market itself was rather quiet yesterday with prices steady to slightly lower, though selling pressure remained on this week's $1.8bn EEC floater and on the £150m perpetual issue for Standard Chartered.

Among new issues were o $100m, eight year, 10¾ per cent bond launched at 100½ per cent for Canadian Pacific by Orion Royal Bank. The deal was regarded as tightly priced and traded just outside its 2 per cent fees.

Bank of Tokyo is raising Ecu 40m through a five year 9⅞ per cent bond led by Bank of Tokyo international and priced at 100¼. The Inter-American Development Bank has launched a Y30bn, 13 year, 7.1 per ceot Samurai bond at 99.9 through Nikko Securities.

Crédit Suisse is expected to launch today a SwFr 100m issue for Japan's Electric Power Development Corporation. Also in Switzerland, Coleco, the U.S. toy manufacturer, is planning a dual currency convertible private placement up to SwFr 120m led by Soditic.

In Asia, Hyundai Engineering of Korea is planning an unusual $50m, eight year floating rate note led by LTCB (Asia) with pricing similar to that of a Eurocredit. The margin is to be ¼ per cent over six-month Libor for four years, rising to ⅜ per cent thereafter. The bonds will be sold in denominations of $10,000 and $500,000.

International bond service, Page 23

Warrants that go to waste

By Our Euromarkets Correspondent

NEARLY half the warrants accompanying bonds issued in the Euromarket expire unexercised, according to a new study by Orion Royal Bank.

A detailed examination of 38 issues of debt warrants that expired before the end of March reveals that only 36.8 per cent were exercised by investors, while 13.6 per cent were repurchased by the borrowers themselves. That left 49.6 per cent to expire unexercised, Orion said.

Altogether 127 issues of warrants were launched between the start of 1980 and the end of March this year, which would have led to the creation of $15.3bn worth of new bonds if all had been exercised.

A survey of the exercise pattern shows that most warrants are exercised towards the end of their life, although intermittent exercise activity occurs throughout the life of longer-dated warrant issues particularly. This pattern clearly depends on the level of interest rates and those bond warrants which remain unexercised tend, naturally, to be ones allowing the purchase of paper at rates below market levels on expiry.

The Orion study points up, bowever, some pitfalls for issuers of warrants, for example where borrowers seek to limit eventual exercise by buying them back in the market.

This can push up the cost of their original borrowing significantly. One borrower saw his original costs rise by 82 basis points as result of an extensive repurchase programme, while others in the study faced increased costs in the range of 8 to 20 basis points.

Intermittent exercise by investors of longer-dated warrants can also cause problems where the issuer cannot call the host bond until the warrants expire. The creation of extro bonds has led to an unforeseen increase in the borrower's long-term debt and total balance sheet, although some issuers have protected themselves against this by the incorporatioo of a clause allowing optional redemption of the host bond as and when warrants are exercised.

Several borrowers contacted for the survey said they noted an increase in trading activity in their warrants during the month before expiry.

The politics of bond pricing

BY MAGGIE URRY IN HELSINKI

THE CONTROVERSIAL question of the pricing of new Eurobond issues was hotly debated yesterday at the Association of International Bond Dealers' annual conference in Helsinki.

Mr David Watkins, vice-president in charge of Eurobond syndication at Goldman Sachs, said in o panel discussion that the primary market has not yet shown itself capable of bringing new issues on terms that make economic sense and which allow the distribution of paper to end investors.

Lead managers of deals had to bridge the gap either by selling bonds at e loss or holding them and hoping for e better market.

Mr Hans Joerg Rudloff, deputy chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston (CSFB), the most prolific issuing house, argued thet the pricing of o deal cannot be called right or wrong because the market can move rapidly.

Lead managers now pricing issues before canvassing demand in the market are taking e big risk in buying an issue. For example, with the EEC floating rate note issue, launched on Wednesday, CSFB bought $1.8bn worth of paper and could not afford to misprice it.

Asked from the floor why CSFB's issues were sometimes over-aggressively priced – for instance, the Standard Chartered perpetual mismatch floater and the EEC floater – Mr Rudloff replied thot co-managers had a free choice of whether to accept or decline an issue.

This point was disputed by some speakers. The new International primary Market Association recommendations were the best way to make sure that lead managers took the consequences of pricing deals by having to bear the cost of stabilisation, said Mr Watkins, o prominent figure in that association.

Mr Rudloff suggested that the trend towards borrowers asking banks to compete for a mandate on price moved the judgment of the market from the banks to the borrower.

Mr James Ammerman, of the U.S. Treasury, and Mr Peter Engstrom, director of the Swedish National Debt Office, argued that the use of auctions to sell debt gave the market the opportunity to price deals.

The thorny question of the role of bond brokers in the primary market was raised.

Mr Rudloff said that, if the lead manager of an issue put a bid price on the brokers' screen, the bid should be identified as coming from the lead manager.

The repeal of the U.S. withholding tax last summer had proved not to be o threat to the Eurobond market's existence, as many predicted a year ago, speakers said.

Mr Watkins felt that the market had proved itself as o separate and distinct market.

Mr Rudloff pointed out that the lifting of the tax had the beneficial effect of setting off market deregulation by other countries, removing barriers to the free flow of capital.

The U.S. Treasury regarded its debt sales in the targeted form designed for non-U.S. residents as successful, Mr Ammerman said.

Mr Rudloff hoped, however, thet the special registered format of these bonds was nnly an intermediary step towards the issue of bearer bonds by the U.S. Treasury. "Wo love bearer bonds," he said.

Mr Engstrom warned of the possibility of an early death for the infant Euronote market. He said thet there were too many programmes, too many houses, to claim to be able to place paper and too few who actually could.

Glico hard hit by blackmail campaign

By Yoko Shibata in Tokyo

EKAZI GLICO, Japan's leading confectionery maker, yesterday reported annual results which showed the severe inroads made by last year's campaign by unidentified extortionists who threatened to poison the company's products with cyanide.

Pre-tax profits plummetted 67.3 per cent to Y3.9bn ($15.5m) in the year to March. At the net level a 79.6 per cent plunge left earnings of Y1.23bn, on turnover 20 per cent lower at Y96.16bn.

The bizarre events began last March when blackmailers kidnapped Mr Katsuhisa Ezaki, Glikco's president, and demanded Y1bn. The ransom was not paid and Mr Ezaki escaped. But then attempts began to poison Glico chocolates.

The company set aside Y1.55bn for extraordinary losses.

For the current year the company forecasts a recovery in sales to Y110bn.

Buoyant U.S. trading boosts Mitsui & Co

BY OUR TOKYO STAFF

THREE OF Japan's top trading companies, which sell everything from noodles to rockets throughout the world, all report marked improvements in earnings for the year ended March, largely thanks to a buoyant U.S. economy.

Nonetheless, the three companies—Mitsubishi Corporation, Sumitomo Corporation and Mitsui and Co — unanimously expect a slowdown in the growth of the U.S. economy in the current year, with little or no growth in profits expected for the year to next March.

Mitsui & Co, Japan's third largest trading company, fared the best of the three, reporting a 17.6 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to Y39.9bn on sales up 6.7 per cent to Y14,900bn. Gross margins at Mitsui were also the best of the three, at 1.52 per cent, a slight improvement on the previous year.

Net profits were down, however, at Y5.19bn against Y6.17bn, or Y5.27 a share compared with Y6.26. This followed extraordinary provisions, notably for its involvement in the Bandar Khomeini petrochemical project in Iran.

Mitsubishi Corp, the largest of the trading houses, showed a respectable 11 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to Y51.7bn on sales of Y16,437bn, up 9.3 per cent. Net earnings were Y23.16bn (Y16.49 a share) against Y20.32bn (Y15.93).

In addition to the strong U.S. economy, Mitsubishi executives said yesterday a marked improvement in its domestic businesses, such as steel trading, had helped to boost profits. Domestic activities are more profitable than its export and import businesses.

Sumitomo Corp, which ranks among the trading companies, reported a 7.4 per cent increase at the pre-tax level to Y45.5bn, on sales up 13.3 per cent to Y13,165bn. Net earnings were Y20.86bn compared with Y18.68bn, or Y31.3 per share (Y30.3).

Both Sumitomo and Mitsubishi suffered some erosion of their gross margins last year.

Hong Kong publisher shifts base to Australia

By Lachlan Drummond in Sydney

MISS SALLY AW, the Tiger Balm heiress, has announced moves to shift ownership of her Sing Tao newspaper group from Hong Kong to Australia in an A$45m (U.S.$31.1m) deal.

The switch of domicile will be executed through a takeover of Sing Tao by Cereus of Australia, a stock exchange listed corporate shell in which Miss Aw bought a 75 per cent stake last November.

In Sydney yesterday Miss Aw, in response to questions about why she felt it necessary to leave Hong Kong, said only that her business empire had become more internationally orientated and that Australia was a good place to set up.

However, her political sympathies are thought to have driven her to shift her base from Hong Kong ahead of the 1997 handover to China. She has been building property interests in Australia for some time, part of which are to be transferred to Cereus.

Cereus will complete the deal through a scheme of arrangement which will see A$38.5m of cash paid for Sing Tao, with shareholders getting a further A$6.6m through an issue of shares in a Sing Tao subsidiary, Cinclus.

Miss Aw's 78.22 per cent stake in Sing Tao will be bought for HK$7.50 (US$0.97) a share plus HK$1.50 in Cinclus shares while other shares will be traded for HK$11.50 cash plus a Cinclus share at A$1.50.

Another related Australian company, Ariadne Australia, is to then buy the Aw interest in Cinclus—which is to be listed in Hong Kong with HK$35m of cash and securities as its sole assets—for HK$2.06 a share. A general offer will then be made provided Cinclus shareholders first agree to taking a 49 per cent stake in a subsidiary of an associate of Ariadne.

In the process of transferring the interest from Hong Kong to Australia, Miss Aw will be liberating something more than A$25m from her Sing Tao investment. While the purchase by Cereus will be funded in part by share placements requiring around A$3m from the Aw interest, the bulk of Cereus' funding will be through an issue of debt like redeemable preference shares.

Reuter adds from Sydney: John Fairfax, the Australian media group, said it would not accept a bid for David Syme and Co, publisher of the Melbourne Age, launched by Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group. Syme is valued at A$144m.

Japan's top electronics groups show sharp gains

BY CARLA RAPOPORT

HITACHI, Toshiba and Mitsubishi Electric, three of the world's largest electronics companies, yesterday reported sharply improved profits for the year to March on the back of surging exports, notably to the U.S. and China.

Hitachi, the largest of the three, pushed up parent company pre-tax profits by 37 per cent to Y256bn ($1.02bn) on sales up 14 per cent to Y3,026bn. Hitachi said its shipments of semiconductors rose by almost 70 per cent in the year.

Mitsubishi Electric showed a dramatic 53.2 per cent gain in pre-tax profits to Y85bn on sales up 17 per cent to Y1,858bn. Sales were led by the strong export performance of the company's semiconductors, computers and office automation equipment, as well as healthy domestic sales.

Toshiba, Japan's second largest electrical company, also reported a strong profit increase, but said that domestic demand for heavy electrical plant equipment added to the gains realised from its export advances. Toshiba's pre-tax profits went up 38 per cent in the year to Y144bn o sales of Y2,526bn, e 25 per cent increase.

A Toshiba official said yesterday that overall exports to China jumped from Y20bn in 1983-84 to Y100bn last year. China exports are expected to reach Y150bn in the current year. In the semiconductor market, Toshiba's sales increased by 55 per cent last year to Y435bn.

All three companies predicted a marked slowdown in growth in electronic components for the current year, largely because of slower demand for all but the newest semiconductors. Toshiba, for example, predicts a 15 per cent drop in its semiconductor sales to Y500bn. The group plans a Y148bn investment in expanding its semiconductor capacity this year.

All three companies also expect their profits growth to slow in the current year, in line with the slowdown expected in the U.S. economy. Mitsubishi Electric and Hitachi are the most conservative, forecasting 4 or 5 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the current year with sales up by around the same percentage. Toshiba, however, is mildly more optimistic, forecasting a 12 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to Y2.8bn and an 8.3 per cent increase in sales.

Net profits for Hitachi in the latest year were Y105.4bn (Y83.4bn) or Y37.60 a share (Y29.76); for Mitsubishi Electric Y34.5bn (Y28.4bn) or Y21.19 (Y17.62) a share; and for Toshiba Y65.5bn (Y50.24bn) or Y24.53 a share (Y19.90).

National Australia Bank ahead

BY OUR SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA Bank has rounded off the interim profit reporting season for the country's private sector banks with a 32 per cent surge in net earnings to A$144.9m (U.S.$ 100.3m) in the six months to March, up from A$109.5m.

The scale of increase is the largest of the three big private banks and the net total outstrips that of its larger rival, the ANZ, which turned in a pedestrian A$140m total as it digested its acquisition of Grindlays in the UK.

National Australia attributed its improved result to growth in trading and savings bank daposits and lending, strong demand for housing finance which offset lower margins in the saving bank, steady margins in the trading bank area and offshore expansion.

Additionally, strict control of costs and the funds from a convertible note issue last August helped, the bank said.

Mr Nobby Clark, deputy chief executive, indicated that the growth rate should be maintained for the full year but that the year would be something of a landmark for the bank ahead of the arrival of foreign competitors as fully licensed banks.

The final half will include some first-time benefits from recent deregulatory moves on interest rate dealings on small amounts.

Tha result came as gross income rose from A$1.48bn to A$1.82bn and interest costs grew by 25 per cent from A$847.3m to A$1.06bn.

The dividend is being lifted from 12.5 cents to 13.5 cents a share.

Carter Holt earnings up 55%

BY DAI HAYWARD IN WELLINGTON

CARTER HOLT, tha New Zealand timber and exporting company which is currently engaged in New Zealand's largest-ever takeover — the NZ$551m acquisition of Alex Harvey Industries, the packaging company—has recorded NZ$38m net profits for the year to March, up 55 per cent.

Carter Holt ontmanoeuvred ACI International of Australia for control of Alex Harvey. It has obtained 28.5 per cent acceptance from shareholders. With the agreed acquisition of ACI's 56.6 per cent holding, Carter Holt now has 84.1 per cent acceptance from AHI share holders.

Its 55 per cent jump in profit was boosted by the lower value of the New Zealand dollar and through big demands for its exports of fish, timber, woodpulp and woodchips to Australia.

Its Australian subsidiary, Southern Australian Perpetual Forests, recorded a better result than expected, partly because of its efforts to convert fire-damaged trees to commercially saleable timber products.

Export sales were up by 41.4 per cent to NZ$187m, providing 40 per cent of total sales which increased 44 per cent to NZ$465m.

A final dividend of 6.5 cents a share is declared, making a total dividend of 12 cents a share, plus a 2 cents a share bonus for the year. Dividends are tax free.

JAPANESE RESULTS

FUJI ELECTRIC
ELECTRIC MACHINERY

Year to	Mar.'85 Y	Mar.'84 Y
Revenues (bn)	381	355
Pre-tax profits (bn)	10.26	8.45
Net profits (bn)	6.69	4.29
Net per share	12.00	8.75
Dividend	5.50	5

PARENT COMPANY

FUJI PHOTO FILM
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Half year to	Apr.'85 Y	Apr.'84 Y
Revenues (bn)	317	274
Pre-tax profits (bn)	60.48	44.71
Net profits (bn)	27.56	21.41
Net per share	74.80	57.96
Dividend	6.25	5.25

PARENT COMPANY

MITSUBISHI ESTATE
OFFICE LEASING

Year to	Mar.'85 Y	Mar.'84 Y
Revenues (bn)	192	186
Pre-tax profits (bn)	42.64	36.14
Net profits (bn)	20.53	18.42
Net per share	19.18	17.68
Dividend	6.50	6.25

PARENT COMPANY

Steady advance by Asahi Chemical

By Jurek Martin in Tokyo

ASAHI CHEMICAL, the diversifying textile manufacturer which has been the hottest stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange this year, has reported fiscal year results well in line with market expectations.

In the year which ended in March, the parent company made pre-tax profits of Y35.52bn ($141.79m), up from Y26.82bn, on sales of Y765.29bn against Y706.46bn.

For the current year, it cautiously forecast only a slight increase in profits, to Y36bn, on sales of Y810bn.

Asahi Chemical has been in the investor spotlight, with its share price rising by about 60 per cent over the past three months, because of reports of its research work into tumour necrosis factor (TNF), an anti-cancer agent. However, this has yet to contribute to sales or profits.

Its current strong suits remain synthetic resins, rubber and housing materials, the increase in sales of which more than offset a levelling off in textiles, brought about by sluggish rayon exports.

At the net level, earnings emerged at Y14.01bn or Y12.26 per share, compared with Y11.12bn or Y10.20 a share.

Two other diversifying textile concerns also reported better than expected returns yesterday. Mitsubishi Rayon and Teijin both appear to have pursued successful cost-cutting exercises because both noticeably improved their profit margins.

Mitsubishi Rayon earned Y10.52bn (Y8.40bn) before tax on sales of Y221.01bn (Y215.97bn. Teijin's taxable profits came to Y27.71bn (Y20.35bn) on sales of Y431.96bn (Y425.32bn). Both forecast modest improvements

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INTL. COMPANIES & FINANCE

Canadian broker's U.S. move

BY BERNARD SIMON IN TORONTO

NESBITT THOMSON, the Canadian securities firm, is to acquire Fahnestock and Company, a New York-based investment bank and stockbroker, in the first takeover of a U.S. brokerage firm by a Canadian investment dealer.

Terms were not disclosed, but the transaction will increase Nesbitt Thomson's capital to over C$50m (U.S.$36.5m) and add 560 employees to its existing workforce of 1,100. Nesbitt Thomson is presently Canada's fifth largest investment dealer measured by capital.

The acquisition will significantly strengthen Nesbitt Thomson's international operations. Fahnestock has 27 offices in the north-east U.S. as well as branches in Loodon, Paris, Munich, Caracas and Bueoos Aires.

Mr Brian Steck, president of Nesbitt Thomsoo, said the major benefits of the acquisition include access to an expanded sales base and U.S. research. The transaction will give Nesbitt Thomson the largest retail network of any Canadian investment dealer operating in the U.S.

FT INTERNATIONAL BOND SERVICE

The list shows the 200 latest international bond issues for which an adequate secondary market exists. The following are closing prices for May 23.

U.S. DOLLAR STRAIGHTS	Issued	Bid	Offer	Change on day	Change on week	Yield
Amex Credit 12⅜ 88	150	105⅜	105⅞	−0⅜	−0¼	10.91
Austria Rep 13⅝ 92	100	112	112½	0	+1¼	11.03
Bank Of Tokyo 12⅜ 92	100	†103½	104	−0⅛	+0¾	11.75
Bank of Tokyo 13⅝ 91	100	109¾	110¼	−0⅛	+0⅝	11.26
BP Capital 11⅛ 92	150	100½	101	−0⅛	+0⅝	10.93
Caisse Nat Tele 13¾ 91	100	111⅜	111⅞	−0¼	+0⅝	11.01
Canada 11½ 90	500	104½	105	−0⅛	+0¾	10.19
Canadian Pac 12½ 89	75	105¾	106¼	−0¼	+0¾	11.00
CBS Inc 11⅞ 92	100	103⅛	103⅝	−0¼	+2⅜	10.88
Chevron U.S.A. 12¾ 89	500	103⅞	104⅜	−0⅛	+0¼	10.97
Coca Cola 11¾ 91	100	105½	106	−0⅛	+0⅞	10.44
Denmark Kingdom 11½ 00	100	101⅜	101⅞	−0⅛	+0¼	11.05
Denmark Kingdom 11½ 92	100	100⅝	101⅛	−0⅛	+0⅝	11.29
Denmark Kingdom 13¼ 91	100	107⅞	108⅜	0	+0⅝	11.35
Denmark 13⅜ 88 XW	100	†108⅛	108⅝	−0¼	+0⅜	10.63
Denmark Kingdom 14 91	100	108	108½	−0⅛	−0½	11.73
E.E.C. 11½ 90	100	101¼	101¾	−0⅛	+0⅛	10.97
E.I.B. 13 98	200	108¼	108¾	0	+0⅜	11.80
Export Dev Corp 12 89	100	105	105½	−0⅛	+0⅝	10.42
Exxon Capital Corp 0 2004	1800	12½	13	0	+0½	11.15
Ford Motor Cred 11⅝ 95	100	99	99½	−0⅛	+0⅞	11.74
IBM Credit 10⅞ 2000	300	100⅛	100⅝	−0⅛	+0¼	10.81
IBM Credit Corp 11¾ 87	200	104⅜	104⅞	−0⅛	+0¾	9.41
Indust Bk Japan 12⅞ 89	100	108⅜	108⅞	0	+0⅜	10.28
Indust Bk Japan 13⅞ 91	125	112¾	113¼	−0⅜	+0⅞	10.84
Int-Am Dev Bk 12¾ 91	150	106⅝	107⅛	−0¼	+0¾	11.16
Japan Air Lines 13½ 94	150	115	115½	−0⅛	+1¼	10.67
Kellogg Company 10⅞ 00	100	101¼	101¾	−0⅛	+0⅜	10.42
Kellogg Company 11¼ 92	100	102¼	102¾	−0¼	+0½	10.68
L.T.C.B. 12⅜ 91	100	107⅜	107⅞	−0⅜	+0⅞	11.12
Macy Cred Corp 11¾ 95	100	102¾	103¼	−0⅛	+1⅜	11.20
Mellon Bank 13 87	100	104¾	105¼	−0⅛	−0⅛	10.35
Merrill Lynch 12¾ 89	100	105¼	105¾	−0¼	+0¾	11.05
Minnesota 11½ 87	100	105⅛	105⅝	−0⅛	+0¼	9.78
Mitsubishi Corp 13¼ 89	100	110	110½	−0⅛	0	10.10
Montagu 13¼ 91	100	105½	106	0	0	11.86
Morgan Guaranty 12½ 89	150	105¼	105¾	−0¼	+0½	10.89
Nippon Cred Bk 13⅞ 89	100	105⅜	105⅞	−0⅛	+0⅝	10.84
Nth America 12⅞ 94	100	105⅞	106⅜	−0¼	+0½	11.43
Penney J.C. 12¾ 91	100	105⅝	106⅛	−0⅛	−0¼	11.37
Pru.Realty secs 12⅝ 95	546	106⅞	107⅜	+1¼	+1¾	11.86
Quebec Hydro 11½ 92	100	105¼	105¾	0	+3¼	10.36
Ralston Purina 11¾ 95	150	102¾	103¼	−0⅛	+0⅞	11.23
Ralston Purina 12¾ 89	100	106¾	107¼	+0⅛	+0½	10.63
Royal Bk Can 12¾ 92 XW	100	103¾	104¼	+0⅛	0	11.84
Saskatchewan 10 3/4 92	100	98⅞	99⅜	−0⅛	+0⅞	10.92
Saskatchewan 11 7/8 89	100	104⅛	104⅝	−0⅜	−0¼	10.58
S.N.C.F. 12⅜ 92 XW	100	102	102½	0	−0¼	11.87
Statoil 13½ 88	100	110¼	110¾	−0⅛	+0¾	10.25
S Wales Trsy 11¾ 90	150	103½	104	0	+0⅛	10.72
Swed Exp Cred 12¾ 89XW	100	105¼	105¾	−0¼	+0¾	11.03
Sweden Kingdom 10⅝ 00	300	100¼	100¾	0	+0¾	10.74
Sweden Kingdom 11½ 89	200	103	103½	−0¼	+0¾	10.52
Sweden Kingdom 11¾ 94	100	103¼	103¾	−0¼	+0¾	11.11
Texaco Capital 12⅞ 87	300	104¾	105¼	−0⅛	+0⅜	10.23
Texaco Capital 13½ 89	200	108⅜	108⅞	−0⅛	+1⅜	10.80
Toronto Dom Bk 12½ 88	100	†103	104	0	+0¼	10.96
Walt Disney Pro 12½ 87	150	†103⅞	104⅜	−0⅛	−2	10.37
Weyerhaeuser 12¼ 87	150	103⅝	104⅛	−0⅛	+0¼	10.27
World Bank 12¼ 94	150	106¼	106¾	−0⅛	+1⅛	11.08
World Bank 12⅞ 94	200	108⅜	108⅞	−0⅛	+1⅜	11.13

Average price change On day 0 on week +0⅝

DEUTSCHE MARK STRAIGHTS	Issued	Bid	Offer	Change on day	Change on week	Yield
Asian Dev Bank 8 94	200	102⅜	102⅞	0	0	7.61
Austria Republic 7⅜ 94	200	101½	102¼	−0⅛	+0⅜	7.32
Baxter Travenol 7¾ 94	200	101⅝	102⅛	0	+0¼	7.47
Credit National 8⅛ 94	200	104¼	105	0	+0⅜	7.38
Degussa Int Fin 7½ 94	100	104⅝	105⅛	0	+1	6.71
E.E.C. 8 92	200	103½	104¼	0	+0⅜	7.24
Eskom 8 92	150	99¾	100½	−0⅛	−0⅛	7.97
Ferrovie Dello Stato 8 91	100	102½	103	+0⅛	0	7.42
Finland Republic 7 92	200	98½	99	0	0	7.23
Gould Int Fin 7⅜ 91	100	101⅞	102⅜	0	+0½	7.15
Ireland 8⅛ 92	150	102¾	103¼	+0¼	−0⅛	7.58
Japan Fin Corp 7⅜ 91	105	102⅝	103⅛	+0¼	0	7.00
Mitsubishi Hvy 3½ 89WW	300	108⅝	109⅛	−0¾	+3⅛	1.07
Mitsubishi Hvy 3½ 89XW	300	90⅞	91⅜	−0¼	−0⅛	6.17
Mitsubishi Met 3⅛ 89WW	100	99⅝	100⅛	+0¼	+2⅝	3.15
Mitsubishi Met 3⅛ 89XW	100	86½	87½	+0½	+0⅜	6.40
O.K.B. 7½ 88	100	100¼	101	+0⅛	+0¼	7.27
Pepsico O/S Fin 7¼ 94	250	102⅛	102⅞	−0¼	+0⅛	6.85
Renown 3⅛ 90	80	101¼	102¼	+0¾	+2¼	2.75
Reynolds O/S Fin 7⅜ 94	125	101¾	102½	+0⅛	−0⅜	7.00
Societe Cent Nucleair 8 91	100	102¼	103	−0⅛	−0⅛	7.44
Sth Africa Rep 8½ 91	200	102¼	103	−0⅛	+1⅜	7.95
Sth African Tran 7⅜ 92	100	96¾	97½	0	+0⅛	8.14
World Bank 7¾ 89	100	101½	102¼	+0⅛	+0⅜	7.14
World Bank 8 94	200	104⅞	105⅝	0	+0¾	7.16

Average price change On day 0 on week +0⅝

SWISS FRANC STRAIGHTS	Issued	Bid	Offer	Change on day	Change on week	Yield
African Dev Bk 6¼ 94	100	†101½	101¾	0	−0¼	6.01
Asian Dev Bank 6⅛ 96	100	†101	101¼	0	−0¾	5.98
Avon Cap Corp 5¾ 94	130	†98¾	99	0	+0¼	5.93
Brit land Corp 6½ 99	75	†103	103¼	−0½	−0¼	6.16
Council of Europe 6 92	120	†100¾	101	0	−0¾	5.85
Creditanstalt 5½ 94	100	†97¾	98	0	0	5.79
Deutsche Bk Fin 5⅜ 95	100	†101	101¼	+0¼	+0¾	5.22
E.I.B. 5⅞ 94	120	†101	101¼	0	+0½	5.71
Eurofima 5 87	100	†*98¾	99	−0½	−0⅛	5.13
Eurofima 5¼ 96	100	†*100½	100¾	+0⅛	+0⅛	5.17
Export Dev Corp 5⅝ 92	125	†100½	100¾	+0½	+1¼	5.25
First Boston Inc 5¾ 94	80	†101¼	101½	−0¼	−0½	5.56
Gen Occidentale 4½ 94	80	†101½	101¾	−0⅛	+0½	4.29
I C Industries 5⅝ 94	125	†101¼	101½	0	+0¼	5.43
Ind Fund Fin 5¾ 94	40	†*100	100¼	−0¼	−0¼	5.73
Int-Am Dev Bk 6⅛ 94	120	†102½	102¾	+0⅜	+1⅛	5.75
New Zealand Govt 5¾ 94	150	†102½	102¾	0	+1¼	5.38
N.Zealand steel 5¾ 98	70	†99	99¼	0	0	5.85
Oberos Klwk 5¾ 95	100	†98½	98¾	+0⅛	−0¼	5.95
Ost Donaukraft 5⅝ 95	70	†98¾	99	+0¼	−0⅜	5.52
Ralston Purina 5⅝ 94	125	†99½	99¾	+1	+0¼	5.42
Santos Finance Ltd 6 94	130	†98¼	98½	−0¼	−0¼	6.23
Tokyo Elec Pwr 5½ 93	120	†99¼	99½	0	0	5.60
Tokyo Metropolis 5¼ 94	80	†98⅛	98⅜	−0⅛	+0½	5.43
World Bk 5¾ 94	150	†100¾	101	−0¼	+0¼	5.52

Average price change On day 0 on week +0⅛

YEN STRAIGHTS	Issued	Bid	Offer	Change on day	Change on week	Yield
Austria Republic 7 95	30	87½	88	0	+0¼	7.32
BP Overzee 7 92	17	100	100½	+0⅛	+0¼	6.95
Fed Natl Mort 6⅞ 92	50	98	98½	0	+0⅛	7.20
Finland Republic 6¾ 00	15	98⅛	98⅝	0	0	7.10
World Bank 6⅞ 00	25	98⅛	98⅝	0	0	7.02

Average price change On day 0 on week +0⅛

OTHER STRAIGHTS	Issued	Bid	Offer	Change on day	Change on week	Yield
Bell Canada 12¼ 97 C$	125	†102⅞	103⅜	+1⅛	+1¼	11.73
British Columbia 12 89 C$	125	†103	103½	+0⅛	+1	11.09
Can Nat Rail 12½ 95 C$	100	†105	105½	+0¼	+0¾	11.57
Chrysler Cred 12⅝ 92C$	50	†100⅝	101⅛	+0¼	+1⅛	12.43
Denmark 11⅝ 91 C$	100	†98½	99	0	+0¼	11.97
Desjardins 12½ 90 C$	50	†101⅜	101⅞	−0⅛	+0⅜	12.05
E.I.B. 12 95 C$	75	†103⅛	103⅝	−0⅛	+1¼	11.42
Giro Und Bk 10½ 93 ECU	80	105⅜	105⅞	+0¼	+0⅜	9.49
World BK 10¾ 89 ECU	125	105⅜	105⅞	+0⅛	+0⅛	8.96
World Bk 10⅝ 94 ECU	75	106½	107	0	+0⅝	9.50
Eurofima 7½ 92 FL	50	100¼	100¾	0	+0⅜	7.40
Philips Lamps 7½ 90 FL	100	101	101½	−0¼	−0⅛	7.10
Rank Xerox 8 00 FL	100	101⅝	102⅛	0	+0¾	7.53
Van Lanschot 7½ 90FL	50	98⅞	99⅜	0	+0⅜	7.71
World Bank 7½ 00 FL	150	100¼	100½	0	+0¼	7.41
Charbonnages 13⅞ 85 FF	400	†*101	102	−0⅛	−0⅛	10.56
American Brands 12 95 £	40	103½	104	0	−0⅜	11.32
Amer Express 11½ 92 £	30	102¼	102¾	0	+0⅛	10.82
Australia Comm 11 92 £	40	98	98½	−0⅜	+0⅜	11.37
BP Capital 10¾ 92 £	50	97	97½	+0⅛	+0⅛	11.29
E.I.B. 11⅛ 93 £	50	97¼	97¾	−0⅛	+0⅛	11.61
Inco 12¾ 93 £	50	99⅝	100⅛	0	+0⅛	12.74
Mcdonalds 10⅞ 90 £	40	98¼	98¾	+0⅛	+0¼	11.29
Norsk Hydro 11⅝ 91 £	50	101⅞	102⅜	−0⅛	−0½	11.08
Privatbanken 11⅞ 92 £	20	98⅛	98⅝	+0⅛	+0¾	12.10
Rank Xerox 11 92 £	40	96⅜	96⅞	−0⅛	0	11.73
Royal Trustco 11¾ 00 £	30	99⅛	99⅝	0	+0¼	11.53
Star Drug Cap 10⅞ 89 £	30	97¾	98¼	0	+0⅛	11.41
Swed Exp Cred 11⅛ 92 £	50	98⅛	98⅝	−0⅛	+0⅛	11.49
Trthouse Forte 11⅛ 90£	50	96⅞	97⅜	+0⅛	−0¼	11.92
World Bank 11¼ 95 £	100	98¼	98¾	0	+0¼	11.51
E.C.S.C. 10½ 94LF	100	104⅝	105⅝	+0⅝	+1¼	9.62
Nat Lux Alum 10½ 92 LF	600	104⅝	105⅝	+0⅛	+1	9.48

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Spread	Bid	Offer	C.dte	C.cpn	C.yld
B.B.L. Int 5 98	0⅛	100⅜	100⅝	11/10	8⅝	8.58
BankAmerica O/S 5¼ 96	0⅛	100⅛	100⅜	28/5	8.81	8.79
Bank of Montreal 5 96	0⅛	100⅝	100⅞	28/7	8¾	8.68
Bankers Trust 5 2000	0	99¾	100	11/6	8.81	8.82
Bankers Trust 5¼ 96	0⅛	100⅛	100⅜	13/5	8.31	8.29
Barclays O/S Inv 5 2004	0⅛	100⅜	100⅝	4/9	10¼	10.20
B.F.C.E. 5¼ 96	0⅛	100⅝	100⅞	13/9	10.06	9.99
B N P. 5¼ 96 (July)	0¼	100	100¼	22/7	8⅛	8.11
C.C.F. 5¼ 97	0	99¾	100	22/9	10⅛	10.64
Chase Man'tn 5¼ 2009	0⅛	99⅞	100⅛	5/6	9.88	9.89
Citicorp O/S 5¼ 96 Sep	0⅛	100	100¼	19/12	11.10	11.17
Credit Lyonnais 5¼ 98	0⅛	100⅝	100⅞	11/10	9.80	9.82
Dresdner Fin 5¼ 89	0	99⅞	100⅛	25/5	9⅜	9.38
Ireland 5¼ 97	0	100⅜	100⅝	26/10	9.69	9.64
Ireland 5¼ 99	0	100⅜	100⅝	14/11	10	9.95
Italy, Republic 5 94	0⅛	99⅞	100⅛	9/5	8.94	8.94
Lloyds Euro.5 2004	0¼	100⅛	100⅜	18/10	9⅛	9.10
Midland Int Fin 5 99	0⅛	100⅜	100⅝	6/9	10.44	10.39
Nat West - Perp 5 89	0⅛	100⅞	101⅛	13/5	10⅜	10.27
Queensland Coal 5¼ 96	0¼	100⅜	100⅝	9/5	10.06	10.01
Roy Bk Scot 5¼ 2005 £	0	98¼	98½	2/5	5¼	5.29
Societe Gen 5¼ 96	0	†100¾	101	12/10	8½	8.42
Sweden Perp 5¼ 85	0¼	100⅛	100⅜	9/7	9.44	9.41
Tokai 5¼ 99	0⅛	100⅜	100⅝	12/6	9.84	9.80
Toyo 5¼ 99	0⅛	100¼	100½	14/6	9.81	9.78

Average price change On day 0 on week 0

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Cnv. date	Cnv. price	Bid	Offer	Chg. day	Prem
Ajinomoto 3 99	4/84	1053.64	93¾	94¾	−0½	−1.49
Fanuc 3¾ 98	1/84	7032.3	157	160½	−1⅞	38.85
Fujitsu 3 99	5/84	1320.0	87⅜	88⅜	−2½	12.35
Kumagai Gumi 3½ 2000	3/85	600	100½	101½	−2¼	−1.77
Marui 3½ 99	7/84	1162	92⅛	93⅛	−2⅛	−3.49
Mitsubishi Elec 2⅞ 00	3/85	422	91½	92½	−0¾	−1.29
Murata 3½ 99	2/84	2351.2	109¾	110¾	−1⅞	24.37
Murata 3½ 2000	7/84	2398	107¾	108¾	−2⅛	25.86
Nippon Elec 2⅞ 2000	1/85	1295	81⅞	83⅛	−1⅞	48.99
Nippon Oil Co 3 2000	5/85	923	96	97¼	−0⅜	8.32
Nippon Oil Co 3¼ 00	3/84	1052	86	87	−1	11.21
Oki Elec Ind 3½ 99	10/84	805	85⅞	86⅞	−0¼	21.58
Orient Leasing 5¼ 98	8/83	2580	99	100¼	−0⅞	−2.42
Sekisui House 3 96	6/84	612	95½	96½	−0⅝	−1.14
Sony Corp 2 2000	5/85	4578	90⅛	91⅛	−0⅝	0.94
Sumitomo Corp 2⅞ 99	5/84	683	101¾	103	−0¾	−2.54
Taiyo Yuden 3¼ 2000	3/85	1078	95¼	96¾	−2½	−3.21
Takeda Riken 3⅞ 2000	10/84	7683	91½	93½	−0½	11.89
Tokyo Sanyo Elec 3½ 99	12/84	772	86⅛	87⅜	−2⅜	3.94
Toshiba Ceramics 3 2000	4/85	1734.2	91⅛	92⅛	−1⅜	−1.47
Nippon Oil Co 2⅞ 92 SF	3/84	1052	†105¼	105½	−1⅜	14.12
Nippon Shinpan Co 2 92 SF	3/84	801	†93¾	94	−0⅞	16.41
Settsu Paper 2¼ 92 SF	4/84	677	†*138	139	0	−4.58
Asics 5 92 DM	12/83	520	103⅝	104⅝	−0⅛	21.43
Sum Realty 6¼ 92 DM	2/83	338	221	222	+1½	−0.57

* No information available—previous day's price.

† Only one market maker supplied a price.

Straight Bonds: The yield is redemption of the mid-price; the amount issued is in millions of currency units except for Yen bonds where it is in billions. Change on week – Change over price a week earlier.

Floating Rate Notes: Denominated in dollars unless otherwise indicated. Coupon shown is minimum. C. dte – Date next coupon becomes effective. Spread – Margin above six-month offered rate (†† three month: § above mean rate) for U.S. dollars. C.cpn. – current coupon. Cu. yld – current yield.

Convertible bonds: Denominated in dollars unless otherwise indicated. Chg. day – Change on day. Cnv. date – First date for conversion into shares. Cnv. price – Nominal amount of bond per share expressed in currency of share at conversion rate fixed at issue. Prem – Percentage premium of the current effective price of acquiring shares via the bond over the most recent price of the shares.

Woodward offer is increased

By Robert Gibbens in Montreal

THE BATTLE for control of Woodward's, a Vancouver-based department store group, intensified yesterday when Cambridge Shopping Centres, a major institutionally controlled property developer, increased its bid to about C$300m ($220m).

Cambridge is now offering C$19 cash for each Woodward's share, or C$13.50 cash for the Woodward's property assets alone if a shareholder wants to retain his interest in the stores business.

Previously Cambridge had offered C$18 and C$13 on the same basis.

The increase tops a rival bid earlier this week from Mr Grant MacLaren, President of Woodward's, in co-operation with Cadillac Fairview, the property company controlled by the Edgar and Charles Bronfman interests of Montreal.

This bid amounted to C$18.50 per share and also would have separated the property assets from the store business. All bids are subject to the outcome of litigation between members of the Woodward family.

Dutch insurer lifted by exchange gains

By Laura Raun in Amsterdam

AMEV, the third largest Dutch insurance company, achieved a 20 per cent increase in profit to Fl 58.6m ($18.9m) in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year as foreign exchange movements buoyed results.

The Utrecht-based insurer warned that the first three months could not be taken as an indicatioo of the rest of the year, which could be influenced by the volatility of the dollar. But Amev reiterated that it expected a "reasooable" increase in 1985 earnings compared with last year's Fl 259m.

Total income jumped 33 per cent to Fl 2.09bn in the first quarter from the comparable period of 1984. The increase was attributed to foreign currency fluctuations and consolidation of companies that were not included in the previous year's results. Some 58 per cent of Amev's total income derives from countries outside the Netherlands.

All business activities contributed to the higher net income, which rose only 14 per cent when discounting currency effects.

Pickens hopes for profit on bid war

By Our Financial Staff

MR T. BOONE PICKENS, the Texan oilman, says he hopes to make a profit of $100m to $200m from his three-month takeover fight against Unocal, the Californian oil company, which he abandoned earlier this week.

Mr Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, said his prediction was based on the assumption that Unocal would take significant steps to enhance its stock price.

He did not elaborate on what actions be expected Unocal to take to increase its stock value. He also conceded that be had made no profit yet on the deal. Analysts expect Mr Pickens may lose close to $100m from this week's agreement with Unocal.

● Multimedia, the South Carolina TV broadcasting group, has rejected a sweetened $1.08bn offer from Mr Jack Kent Cook, owner of the Washington Redskins American football team.

Reuters takes on the Stock Exchange

By Charles Batchelor

PLANS BY the London Stock Exchange to modernise and automate the buying and selling of shares have collided with the ambitions of Reuters, the world-wide business information group, to create its own international electronic stock market.

It emerged this week that Reuters has set July as the date for launching in the UK an international share dealing network which will rival the system planned by the Stock Exchange. Reuters reached agreement two months ago with Instinet, a U.S. share dealing system, to market this service outside North America.

Reuters, the once loss-making news agency which turned itself into a highly profitable provider of financial information before going public last June, is keen to repeat in stock market terms its earlier success in foreign exchange markets.

Reuters Monitor, an international network now numbering 53,000 terminals into which banks and brokers feed their foreign exchange rates, effectively created the international foreign exchange market during the 1970s. In 1981 it expanded the system to allow users to complete deals through their terminals.

The London Stock Exchange, for its part, has a greater commitment to developing the new technology for share trading than most exchanges in running its own in-house information network, known as Topic.

Three thousand Topic terminals are now installed, most of them in the City. Recently the Stock Exchange has place terminals with clients in New York and the Continent. They provide the exchange with an invaluable means of delivering company and share price information to brokers, jobbers and fund managers and merchant bankers.

Topic also represents a useful base for the more sophisticated information network, the Stock Exchange Automated Quotation System (SEAQ), which the exchange plans to install by Autumn 1986.

SEAQ is an essential element in the "big bang" which will sweep away the traditional distinction between brokers and jobbers and create a new class of market makers, combining both functions. SEAQ will carry far more information than is currently available on Topic. It will display competing bid and offer prices being quoted by the different market makers and

Mr William Lupien, chairman and chief executive of Instinet of New York.

the size of deals done. An important aim of this vast increase in information is to make dealings more "visible" and provide a safeguard for the investor.

The Stock Exchange's information services division is already looking a stage ahead to when share dealings will be carried out over the SEAQ network—thus the electronic networks may ultimately become the trading floor, possibly leading to the demise of the conventional trading floor in the Stock Exchange building in Throgmorton Street.

But with still more than a year to go until the launch of the new-style London stock market, the Stock Exchange faces a threat from Instinet. This is in addition to challenges to the Stock Exchange being posed by Robert Fleming, the fund management group, the European Banking Company, which have been unofficially making markets in a number of leading UK stocks.

Reuters first announced plans to link with Instinet in March, with the specific aim of marketing in Europe the U.S. company's share dealing system covering U.S. stocks, foreign stocks traded in the U.S. in American Depositary Receipt form, and U.S. options. Instinet—full name International Networks Corporation—was founded in 1969 and reported revenues of $7.6m in 1984.

Users of the Instinet System can automatically complete deals involving up to 1,000 shares through Instinet's terminals. They can also negotiate larger transactions and deals of up to 20m shares worth up to $50m have been carried out.

Ultimately, Reuters and Instinet want to add shares from other stock markets around the world and talks have been started with the London Stock Exchange with the aim of bringing in UK stocks first.

But while the Stock Exchange goes ahead with its careful programme of preparing for the "big bang," some of its members (jobbers and brokers) have become increasingly restive at the prospect of business slipping away from them.

For Stock Exchange members are not only barred from providing UK share prices to Reuters and to Instinet; they are unable to join in the growing dealings in leading UK stocks which are quoted in ADR form in the U.S. No fewer than 33 U.S. market makers were quoting a price for ADRs of Glaxo, the UK pharmaceutical concern, on the Instinet screens this week.

If Reuters decided to start listing UK stocks on the Instinet screens without Stock Exchange co-operation, it might find willing providers of prices among the scores of licensed dealers who are not members of the Exchange or among foreign investment banks with operations in the UK.

Opinion among Stock Exchange members are inevitably divided. "Everything is in the melting pot," said one. "Our interest is in getting the best system. One hopes it would be a Stock Exchange system since it is the Exchange which regulates the market place in London."

Comments another: "We must look at any new system that comes along, but we are not certain that a U.S. system can be adapted effectively to handle the overseas securities we deal in. In the U.S. stocks are dealt in in dollars. Take Vaal Reefs, the South African mining stock. We deal in Cape delivery in rand or sterling, London delivery in sterling or dollars, and in ADR and Swiss certificate form.

"We would not be happy to go to a machine dealing system in the early stages of the 'big bang.' We have enormous changes coming anyway."

"We are anxious to come to some kind of agreement with the Stock Exchange," said Mr Bill Lupien, chairman of Instinet. "The problem is in deciding which part of the carving out belongs to whom."

Reuters, which would like to reach an accommodation with the Stock Exchange, is keen to play down the risk of confrontation. "Our discussions are continuing with the Stock Exchange over ways of transacting business in international securities," it said this week.

On the other hand, given its tough battles with other major information vendors, Reuters is in no mood to see its international ambitions thwarted by the London Stock Exchange. The company faces cut-throat competition from Quotron, a U.S. company in the field of share prices, and from Telerate, in international money markets. Telerate is 52 per cent owned by Exco International, the British money broker.

Says Mr Lupien: "The Stock Exchange has to decide what business it wants to be in. I question whether going it alone in trying to provide an international equities service would be smart for its members. When people started trading stocks over the telephone the Stock Exchange did not go into telephones."

Reuters and Instinet say they are only interested in quoting the most actively traded international stocks on their network. But it would be unthinkable for the Stock Exchange to take a back seat while the core of its market moved elsewhere.

The exchange spent £500,000 developing Topic in the late-1970s, but several times that figure has since been spent upgrading the network. SEAQ is expected to cost about £5m, though extra sums would be needed to upgrade it to become a dealing system.

With the Exchange's annual report due to be published today, Stock Exchange members will receive a timely reminder of the cost of investing heavily in new technology. It has been forced to write off large sums on proposed improvements to its settlements systems which became obsolete when the decision was taken to abolish the distinction between jobbers and brokers. This was the main reason for a drop in the exchange's surplus from £5.2m to £400,000 in 1984-85.

As the systems become more complex so the costs and the risks go up. "Where does the stock exchange want to draw the line," asks Mr Lupien. "How much money do they want to spend?"

Putting German tractors to work in the U.S.

Peter Bruce in Bonn looks at the market Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz has penetrated in the U.S. with its purchase of the agricultural businesses and dealer network of Allis Chalmers

SOMETIME in the next three weeks, Herr Bodo Liebe, chairman of Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), the Cologne-based diesel engine and farm equipment producer, expects to become the proud new owner of $260m worth of assets in the U.S.

KHD is buying the agricultural businesses of the Milwaukee-based Allis Chalmers, including its credit corporation and 1,100 dealers, for $85m and is going to pay a further $22m for the manufacturing rights to Allis Chalmer's range of equipment.

Allis Chalmers has not been able to include its tractor and engine production plants in the deal and will have to close them.

KHD is likely to do little more with the production rights than lock them away in a safe place.

The dealers are the real prize. Despite making strenuous efforts to break into the U.S. in the 1970s, KHD has only 350 dealerships in the country, almost all of them in the east, and the West Germans have found it extremely difficult to "turn" established dealers away from their suppliers.

Under present management, which Herr Liebe says he will keep, Allis Chalmers has been losing money in agriculture, some $103m last year and $51.6m in the first quarter of this year, but KHD is convinced this can be reversed, especially with the manufacturing of tractors and engines hived off.

It expects the new U.S. operation, Deutz-Allis Corp., to be doing $500m worth of business by 1988. "It will be a profitable acquisition," says Herr Liebe. Whether the U.S. dealers will profit from it remains to be seen. The immediate benefits are going to be felt in Germany.

Quite simply, KHD is buying market share in for its weak tractor and engine business and, in the International Harvester production facilities it is also buying from Allis, another engine customer. "We are only interested in acquisitions that help us increase capacity utilisation in Germany," says the chairman.

The company expects direct sales from Germany to increase rapidly by up to DM 1.36bn ($443m) a year because of the Allis purchase, three times total sales in the whole of North America in 1984, as Deutz tractors and engines begin to be shipped out to the U.S. when Allis finally halts production and when its current dealers begin to make a reasonable dent in the $500m stock they are now carrying.

News that KHD was buying parts of Allis generated a few sneers when it was announced more than a month ago. Many competitors tried to dismiss the move as an act of desperation. KHD has not exactly covered itself with glory in previous forays into the U.S. market, buying an engine plant in Virginia in 1979 and then having to run it down a few years later.

The U.S. is the biggest agricultural equipment market in the West and KHD's tractor and engine sales at home are stagnating. Its engines business, which only three years ago accounted for 56 per cent of sales, is being hit badly abroad as well.

Releasing full-year figures for 1984 yesterday, Herr Liebe noted that, while the group had improved net profits 12.1 per cent to DM 60.1m, with total turnover rising 22 per cent to DM 4.6bn, domestic turnover fell 13 per cent to DM 1.2bn. Sales outside Germany increased 43 per cent to DM 3.3bn, but most of that increase was due to one major contract to build a cement plant in South Korea.

Leaving out KHD's third major division, its industrial plant business, total turnover in agricultural equipment, mainly tractors, and engines fell 5 per cent to DM 3.9bn and the modest 1 per cent increase in sales outside Germany came nowhere near covering a disastrous 12 per cent slide at home.

Engine sales in Germany have been hit by a slump in the construction industry and consequently, in construction equipment, and a 24 per cent drop – blamed on uncertainty over EEC farm policies – in the total domestic tractor market. Hopes that exports, boosted by the strength of the dollar, would neutralise the domestic problems have been dashed by falling orders from developing countries, particularly Opec members.

Tractor sales abroad did a little better, improving 11 per cent but once again failed to halt the damage being done at home, where sales fell 30 per cent, leaving overall tractor turnover down 6 per cent and total farm equipment sales down 3 per cent at DM 1.22bn.

Figures for the first four months of 1985 seem to confirm the predicament, at least for the short to medium term, that KHD finds itself trapped in. Compared with the same period last year, parent company turnover is 6 per cent up at DM 1.07bn, but tractor and engine sales at home are down and are being carried by exports.

Feeling themselves forced, then, to try and make real headway in the U.S. market, the risks are almost as high as the potential rewards. Buying the U.S. dealer network from Allis Chalmers, for instance, will also oblige KHD to finance 1,100 individual businesses, as is U.S. practice, through the Allis Chalmers credit corporation and officials in Cologne show very little enthusiasm taking over what is basically a bank.

The other main risk is one they probably feel more comfortable with – can they sell Deutz's air-cooled diesels, the mainstay of the group, to U.S. farmers? Often heated arguments about the merits and demerits of air-cooled diesels over their more conventional water-cooled rivals are hoary with age, but KHD can certainly expect its competitors in the U.S. to revive them now that it looks like becoming a serious player there.

The campaign against Deutz's air-cooled engines has always held that they are not reliable in the heat. The accusation is becoming harder to prove as the technology becomes more sophisticated. There seems little doubt that KHD has a major selling job on its hands. Maybe, says one Cologne official, "but American farmers are not interested in how the thing works, but whether it works, and ours does."

KHD is about to cover itself by making another major purchase – Motoren Werke Mannheim (MWM), West Germany's oldest diesel engine producer and an important domestic supplier of medium to large-sized water-cooled engines.

Herr Liebe would not say how much KHD is paying MWM's struggling parent, Knorr-Bremse, for the Mannheim plant, which will take over production of KHD's remaining water-cooled engines.

MWH will in all likelihood be left to operate on its own, with KHD executives happy to keep the water-cooled engines at an arms length. It cannot be ruled out, however, that should the Deutz air-cooled engines not take off in the U.S., then MWM might begin to play a somewhat more central role.

Neither the Allis Chalmers nor the MWM deals have been concluded. KHD needs German Cartel office approval to buy MWM, although this seems unlikely to prove difficult, and dealing with Allis Chalmers' 80 creditor banks, each of which must agree to the KHD purchase, has clearly taken longer than Herr Liebe had hoped.

Assuming all goes well, KHD will have added some DM 2bn to its sales power, which is bound to unsettle the many cynics who like to label the group as unadventurous. And although Herr Liebe says there will be no more major acquisitions for at least two years, he clearly has no intention of stopping now. "We certainly want to acquire more," he says, "but only where there is a synergy and only into things we understand. We are not a conglomerate."

Bouygues crowns its success with a little corporate Versailles

BY PAUL BETTS IN PARIS

M FRANCIS Bouygues, the self-assurred entrepreneur who since the war, has expanded the company which bears his name, into France's largest construction group, is building himself a FFr 500m (£53.5m) headquarters near Versailles.

Work on the new building is due to begin next month. It will be a little corporate Versailles palace surrounded by parks and fountains. M Bouygues looked pleased with the project as he showed the large model to journalists, and later to financial analysts, during his annual meeting with the French Press and financial community.

At a time of continuing gloom in the construction business, Bouygues' new headquarters is a clear expression of the group's and M Bouygues, confidence in the company which has consistently managed to chalk up higher earnings and sales year after year.

Even in a poor domestic and international building environment, Bouygues saw sales rise to FFr 24.6bn last year, from FFr 18.1bn in 1983, and forecasts sales to reach FFr 25.7bn in 1985. Profits rose to FFr 452m for 1984, compared with FFr 338m and M Bouygues expects earnings to be higher again this year.

"We are the only construction group in France which has continued to grow strongly in 1984," says M Bouygues. "The other two big groups (Dumez and SAE) are out of breath, their profits and sales are falling and they are on a recessionary trend."

A man not given to playing down his achievements, the patron of Bouygues said it was no accident that his group had successfully bucked ths trend. "It's all the more significant because the construction business is suffering a major recession in France and abroad. At home activity has fallen 50 per cent during the past 12 years —33 per cent in tha past three years—and is down 60 per cent internationally over the past two years, he said.

Bouygues has so far succeeded in beating the recession by a policy of moving into sectors related to the company's basic construction business. The group has built up a major presence in the oil rig and services business following its acquisition of Amrep, the bankrupt French offshore rig company. Its oil service business is expected to see sales jump this year from FFr 867m in 1983 to FFr 2.3bn. The division had profits of FFr 23m in 1983 and FFr 25m last year.

In the U.S., Bouygues has invested in the hospital equipment and construction business, among other sectors, and has seen its sales there grow from FFr 717m in 1983 to FFr 885m last year. Bouygues expects its U.S. operations to show turnover of about $950m this year. Profits in the U.S. totalled FFr 16m last year.

Another major diversification has been in water distribution following Bouygues' acquisition of the French SAUR company last year. This sector, with sales in 1984 of FFr 2.5bn, already accounts for about 10 per cent of the group's total annual turnover, and profits last year amounted to FFr 52m or 11 per cent of overall earnings.

Bouygues has also entered the electrical systems business, has developed large-scale real estate operations, and started selling residential property by catalogue. This last sector is suffering from a slump in home buying in France and is expected to show another decline in earnings this year, after profits of FFr 56m in 1983 and FFr 45m last year.

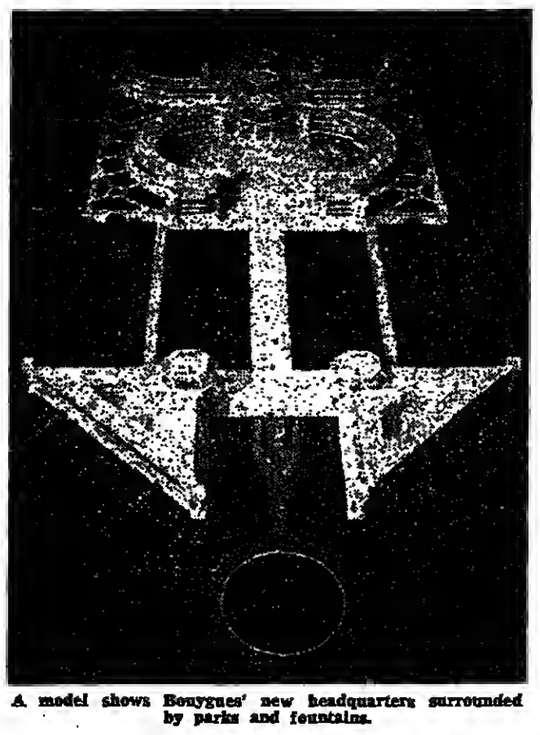
As the group has expanded activities, its traditional construction business has been a fall in share of total sales and profits.

Traditional construction operations involved sales of FFr 12.8bn in 1983, or 68 per cent of the group total. In 1984, revenues from these activities rose to FFr 13.8bn, but already represented only 56 per cent of group turnover. M. Bouygues says that sales this year from this sector sre expected to drop to FFr 12.6bn and will account for 49 per cent of the group total. "This is the first time that ths traditional consruction sector will accoun for less than half group sales. It could be even less if we undertake new diversifications," he remarked.

Among possible areas of activity is the ambition of Bouygues to scquire a stake in Framatome, the French nuclear power station group. Following the collapse of Creusot-Loire, the heavy engineering company which owned a major stake in Framatome, the latter has been seeking new shareholders. M. Bouygues claims that the nuclear sector would represent an attractive challenge for his group.

Another challenge for Bouygues is the project for a fixed link across the Channel. After proposing ths construction of a bridgs across the Channel, Bouygues has now joined sevsral other major French building companies and nationalised banks, in the British Channsl Tunnel Group.

The Channel Tunnel Group is proposing the construction of a twin-bore tunnel under the Channel. It is the main rival to the Euroroute consortium which is proposing a bridge and tunnel project. The British and French governments are due to decide on the winner by the end of this year or st the beginning of next year. And M Bouygues clearly wants to be in the bidding for what could, after all, be one of the largest civil engineering contracts in the world since the last war.



A model shows Bouygues' new headquarters surrounded by parks and fountains.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION GROUPS IN FRANCE

	Sales (FFr bn) 1984	Net earnings (FFr m) 1984
Bouygues	24.6	401
Dumez	9.2	360
SAE	16.3	202
Spie Batignolles	15.4	135
GTM	13.2	60
SGE-SB	14.5	−1,140
SCREG	22	−50
Campenon Bernard	7.2	10
Fougerolle	4.7	2

BASE LENDING RATES

A.B.N. Bank	12½%	C. Hoare & Co.	12½%
Allied Irish Bank	12½%	Hongkong & Shanghai	12½%
American Express Bk.	12½%	Johnson Matthey Bkrs.	13 %
Henry Ansbacher	12½%	Knowsley & Co. Ltd.	13½%
Amro Bank	12½%	Lloyds Bank	12½%
Associates Cap. Corp.	13 %	Edward Manson & Co.	13½%
Banco de Bilbao	12½%	Meghraj & Sons Ltd.	12½%
Bank Hapoalim	12½%	Midland Bank	12½%
BCCI	12½%	■ Morgan Grenfell	12½%
Bank of Ireland	12½%	Mount-Credit Corp. Ltd.	12½%
Bank of Cyprus	12½%	National Bk. of Kuwait	12½%
Bank of India	12½%	National Girobank	12½%
Bank of Scotland	12½%	National Westminster	12½%
Banque Belge Ltd.	12½%	Northern Bank Ltd.	12½%
Barclays Bank	12½%	Norwich Gen. Trust	12½%
Beneficial Trust Ltd.	13½%	People's Trust	14 %
Brit. Bank of Mid. East	12½%	Provincial Trust Ltd.	13½%
■ Brown Shipley	12½%	R. Raphael & Sons	12½%
CL Bank Nederland	12½%	P. S. Refson	12½%
Canada Permanent	12½%	Roxburghe Guarantee	13½%
Cayzer Ltd.	12½%	Royal Bank of Scotland	12½%
Cedar Holdings	13 %	Royal Trust Co. Canada	12½%
■ Charterhouse Japhet	12½%	■ J. Henry Schroder Wagg	12½%
Choulartons**		Standard Chartered	12½%
Citibank NA	12½%	TCB	12½%
Citibank Savings	¶12½%	Trustee Savings Bank	12½%
Clydesdale Bank	12½%	United Bank of Kuwait	12½%
C. E. Coates & Co. Ltd.	13½%	United Mizrahi Bank	12½%
Heritable & Gen. Trust	12½%	Westpac Banking Corp.	13 %
Comm. Bk. N. East	13 %	Whiteaway Laidlaw	13½%
Consolidated Credits	12½%	Williams & Glyn's	12½%
Co-operative Bank	*12½	Yorkshire Bank	12½%
The Cyprus Popular Bk.	12½%		
Dunbar & Co. Ltd.	12½%		
Duncan Lawrie	12½%		
E. T. Trust	13 %		
Exeter Trust Ltd.	13½%		
First Nat. Fin. Corp.	13½%		
First Nat. Secs. Ltd.	13½%		
■ Robert Fleming & Co.	12½%		
Robert Fraser & Ptns.	13½%		
Grindlays Bank	‡12½%		
■ Guinness Mahon	12½%		
■ Hambros Bank	12½%		
■ Hill Samuel	§12½%		

■ Members of the Accepting Houses Committee.

* 7 day deposits 9½%, 1 month 10¼%. Top Tier—£2,500+ at 3 months notice 12¼%. At call when £10,000+ remains deposited.

‡ Call deposits £1,000 and over 9½% gross.

‖ 21-day deposits over £1,000 10¼%.

¶ Mortgage base rate.

** See Provincial Trust Ltd.

§ Demand deposits 9¼%.

Rugby Cement in £65m agreed bid for John Carr

BY CHARLES BATCHELOR

Rugby Portland Cement, Britain's third largest cement-maker, is to take over John Carr (Doncaster), a leading joinery manufacturer, in an agreed shares and cash deal worth £64.6m.

Rugby had undertakings from the owners of 41.6 per cent of Carr's shares in addition to the 2.5 per cent stake it already owned when it announced the bid yesterday morning.

It nevertheless moved later in the day to strengthen its position still further by buying an additional 12.9 per cent stake in the market, extending its control of Carr to 56.5 per cent.

This takeover, will allow Rugby to reduce what it widely regarded as an over-dependeoce on tho static cement markot and give Carr increased resources to expand. Carr's profits have been undor pressure over the past 15 months.

This is tho second acquisition to be carriod out hy Rughy outside the comont-related field in the past 12 months. In August 1984 it paid $12m for Addison Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of timber and joinery products based in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr Barrie Hardcastle, managing and finance director of Rugby, said: "We could have been criticised for being too dependent on one product in one country. But we have diversified geographically into the U.S. and Australia in cement and in product terms we havo gona into timber products.

"We try not to compete with our customers which restricts us a great deal in what we huy in tho UK. Joinery was an activity we were already involved in in tha U.S. Wa made the initial approach to Carr."

Carr first announced on May 8 that it bad begun negotiations aimod at an agreed takeovor. It did not name the potential partner but Rngby was widely regardod as the favourite.

Rugby is offoring three of its own shares and 384p cash for every eight Carr shares. Rugby's shares foll 5p yesterday to 124p to valuo tho hid at 94.5p por Carr share. Carr's shares roso 3p to 91p.

Carr estimeted yesterday that unaudited pre-tax profits fell from £4.2m in the first half of last year to about £3m in the six months ended March 1985 on turnover down from £22.6m to £20.7m.

Tha first half suffered from poor conditions in the building industry, a bad winter and a weak pound which increased the cost of imports. Demand has however increased in the spring to the lovels of e year ago, it said

Rugby expects to benefit from an interchange betwoen Carr and Addison in the areas of product development, marketing and distribution techniques.

Rugby said it plans to at least maintain the total 1984 dividend of 6.2p per share in tho yoar onding December 1985 on its share capital which will be increased by 17.2 per cent as e result of the issuo.

Analysts said the proposed Carr acquisition apneared to reflect tho influence of Mr Andrew Teare, who camo in just over two years ago as doputy managing director from Cement Roadstono Holdings where ho had been in charge of acquisition policy.

Al Fayed's preference share bid lapses

By Charles Batchelor

In a surprise move yesterday the Al Fayed brothers decided to allow their £663,000 bid for the preference shares of House of Fraser, the Harrods department store group, to lapse after failing to garner 90 per cent of the Fraser preference equity.

The outcome of the preference share offer does not affect the future of House of Fraser. The Al Fayeds gained control of the company in March when share purchases took their holding in its ordinary equity to more than 50 per cent, guaranteeing the success of their £615m takeover bid. They have since increased their stake in the ordinary shares to more than 90 per cent.

The decision to allow tho preference offer to lapse rather than declare it unconditional was interpreted by some City analysts as e warning to those investors who have fought for increased offers for the preference equity.

Kleinwort Benson, morchant bank advisers to the Alfayed Investment and Trust, the company set up to make tho bid, denied tho move was intended to discourage pressure for more generous offers to be made to preference shareholders.

Kleinwort said there was no time under the Takeover Code to increase the offer even if it had wanted to. "We were left with taking anothor potshot at the rump of shareholders who were either unwilling or who had died," It said.

"A preforence share clean-up would have been neat and tidy and the offer seemed welcome to the majority of preference shareholders," it added.

The Al Fayeds will now be required to continue to send Fraser annual reports to the preference shareholders disclosing more about the company than they otherwise might have wished.

The Al Fayeds had already increased the value of their preference offer once at the prompting of the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society, a strong defender of preference shareholders' rights.

However, despite the willingness of the NFU Mutual to accept the higher bid the Al Fayeds still narrowly missed the 90 per cent level of acceptances needed to compulsorily acquire the outstanding Fraser shares under Section 209 of the Companies Acts.

The NFU Mutual was also surprised et the failure of the bid. "This is extremely disappointing from our point of view and from that of all the other shareholders," the Mutual said.

"They must just not have been able to chase up the small shareholders. I am sure they are as disappointed as us."

The Al Fayeds won acceptances from the holdars of 81.7 per cent of the 3.15 per cent preference shares, 88.8 per cent of the 3.85 per cent prefs and 85 per cent of the 5.25 per cent prefs.

Martin Dickson examines the Dalgety move for Gill & Duffus

Buying a cocoa future

THE £120m agreed takeovor bid by Dalgety for Gill & Duffus brings together two companies which have each tried to diversify rapidly out of their traditional businesses, but with starkly differing results.

Dalgety, which just a decade ago was still heavily dependent on its traditional Australasian trading operations, has radically shifted tho emphasis of its business to tha Northern hemisphere with a series of successful ecquitions. These include Spillers, the UK milling and baking group, bought for around £80m in 1979, and tho 1983 purchase of tho agricultural divisions of Ranks Hovis, McDougall for some £28m. Profits have risen steadily to £67m last year, on turnover of £3.7bn.

But Gill & Duffus — probably the world's biggest cocoa trader — saw profits plummit in the early 1980s when it tried to move out of its traditional agricultural commodity merchanting activities into areas such as chemicals. And although it has retrenched over the past couple of years, moving back to the businesses it knows best, a tougher commodity trading climate has had a depressing effect on profits, which fell last year from £20.4m to £17.1m.

The result has been a lowly stock market rating, with shares trading not much above net asset valuo prior to Dalgety's move, leaving the company highly vulnerable to a predator.

A potentially hostile bidder duly emerged several weeks ago in the form of a U.S. company which Gill & Duffus will uot name. That made Gill keen to embrace — et the right price — e more congenial "white knight" and Dalgety seemed a logical partner, given tho close trading relations that already exist between the two.

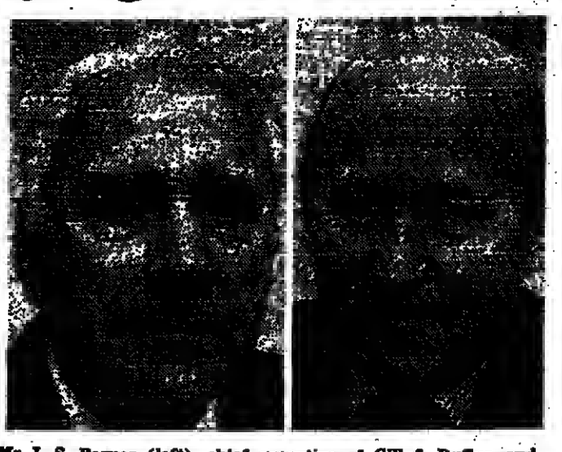
Dalgety, for its part, says that It had long been eyeing Gill & Duffus as a potential acquisition. Just who made tho first move remains unclear, but there was evidently a rapid meeting of minds

"This really is a takeover that is all about—that awful word—synergy," says Mr David Donne, Dalgety's urbano chairman, who explains that the deal will create e broader based agricultural and food group with complementary skills and spreads of geographical interest.

City analysts, however, took a more lukewarm attitude to tho deal last night, arguing that Gill & Duffus's businesses were unlikely to add much to the quality of Dalgety's earnings. "It's a fair deal," said one. "They are not paying much over asset value, but I can't see it as tremendously exciting."

Dalgety maintains otherwise, saying that a merger will bring benefits from all Gill's three main areas of operations:

● Commodity trading and processing. This is Gill & Duffus' most important activity, accounting for abont three-quarters of last year's pre-tax profits—with more than half of that coming from cocoa. It is a substantial coffee trader and also deals in rubber and sugar, though it has recently pulled out of the grain business.



Mr J. S. Barnes (left), chief executive of Gill & Duffus, and Mr David Donne, chairman of Dalgety.

Dalgety gets some 20 per cent of its profits from trading commodities, such as timber and grain, and says that Gill will bring to it skills and experience which it lacks in other commodities.

It also sees possibilities in linking its strong presence as a commodity supplier — for example, it handles about a third of the Australian woolclip, but does not trade it—with Gill's broking abilities.

Furthermore, it says, Gill has trading strengths where Dalgety does not—in South America, South East Asia and Africa—which should open up some important new markets.

But it is a moot point just how much growth there is—at least in the short term—in Gill's traditional commodity markets, where supplies are plentiful and prices depressed. Even cocoa has moved over the past year from being in short supply to surplus, a fact which was partly responsible for Gill's profits fall last year. Before the bid analysts had been predicting a further drop in 1985 to only £15m to £16m pre-tax.

"You can't stay there's great growth in it (Gill's commodity trading)," acknowledges Mr Terry Pryce, Dalgety's chief executive. "What you can do is run things better, learn from mistakes . . . You can squeeze more out of these lemons—and it will improve our trading very much."

● Insurance. One of Gill & Duffus' more successful acquisitions was that of Clarkson Puckle, which owns two Lloyd's brokers. Last year it made £3.8m pre-tax and analysts are expecting a healthy improvement on that in 1985.

Dalgety has substantial insurance interests in Australia, where it mainly retails business to the farming community and sees scope for blending this expertise with Puckle's.

● Food Processing and Packing. Gill bought Pearce Duff, the UK manufacturer of cornflour, custard and baking powder, last year for about £4m, adding it to its Sundora subsidiary, which processes and packs fruit and nuts. But the operations made no contribution to profits last year.

Dalgety, for its part, is already a major presence in the UK foods market, notably through Spillers, which makes pet-foods and cook-in sauces, and believes that it can rapidly improve the returns on Gill's interests. "Pearce Duff has a good brand name," says Mr Pryce, who has a reputation as good turner-round of businesses. "We will make it hum."

BSR chiefs face £200,000 pay cuts

THE TWO most highly paid directors of BSR International, the record changor group which transformed itsolf into a manufacturer of electronic components, are to take sizeahlo pay cuts.

Mr Noal Stewart, doputy chairman, and Mr Brian Christophor, chief executivo, have agreed new three-year contracts with tho company which would have lopped about £200,000 oach off their total 1984 oarnings of £526,000 each.

Both men may, however, reduce tho impact on their earnings if profits of BSR increaso strongly after the new contracts come into force in January 1986.

Speaking after yesterday's annual moeting in London of the Hong Kong-based company, Mr Bill Wyllio, the chairman, said the company had renegotiated the contracts of all its directors.

The large salary and bonus paymonts being made to Mr Stewart and Mr Christophor wore related to the profitability of Astec, a Hong Kong manufacturer of power units

The new contracts will provide for a smaller percentage of profit sharing on the audited post-tax earnings of the BSR group rather than just of Astec's earnings.

Mr Stewart and Mr Christopher each earned £60,000 in salary and allowances and £466,000 in profit related bonuses last year.

BSR's trading levels were not as high as had been hoped in the oarly months of 1985 and tha rescheduling of production had intensified, Mr Wyllio told the meeting.

"In recent weeks we have begun to see some signs of a pick-up in demand but I do not now expect that we will feel any benefit from this until tho second half of to year," he added.

Leyland Paint reveals Kalon merger plans

BY STEFAN WAGSTYL

AN INDEPENDENT paint manufacturer with a market capitalisation of about £35m is expected to ho creatod from tho proposed morger of troublod Leyland Paint and Wallpaper and Kalon, a privato Yorkshire paint and chemicals company.

Kalon, ownod by Mr Leslio Silver, chairman of Leeds United Foothall Club, is revorsing into Leyland, whose shares wero suspended whon tho deal was first announced last month.

Uodor torms revoaled yesterday, Leyland is issuing 91.5m new shares to Kalon shareholders, giving them over 78 per cent of the enlarged group. Of these new shares, £3m worth will be placed on tho stock market next month and dealings in the new company, to be called Kalon Group, are expected to begin on Juno 24.

Mr Silver, Kalon's chairman, will head the enlargod group and Mr James McDonald, managing director of Leyland, will be deputy chairman. Mr Sliver and his family will own over 50 per cent of tho new group's equity.

Kalon has been mnch tho most profitable of the two companies in recent years. Last year pre-tax profits dipped from £3.2m to £2.7m on turnover of £53.3m (£47.9m)

By contrast Preston-based Leyland, which has mada heavy cuts and disposals to return to profit after two years of losses, made £26,000 pre-tax (£1.3m loss) on sales of £22.9m (£32.9m).

For tho third year in succession Leyland is not paying a dividend.

After eccounting adjustments, tho merged group in its present form would have made £2.5m pre-tax on sales of £69.2m last year.

Holders of more than 36 per cent of Leyland's equity are backing the morger plan, which will be put to a company extraordinary meeting on June 17.

County Bank is edvising Leyland and Kalon's financial adviser is S. G. Warburg.

Higsons quote suspended

Higsons Brewery, the Morseyside independent hrewer, yesterday suspended dealings in its shares at 177p in what is believed to be a prelude to a bid being made for the company.

Depressed market conditions was one factor cited by the company, when, for the year ending September 28 1984, tho group operating profit was £1.29m, a reduction on tho previous year of 17.7 per cent.

opened a new brewing complex costing about £5.8m where it started to brew its own lager, Higsons Pilsner, lager being the ono great growth area in the beer market. Previously the company bad taken Carling Black Label from Bass, Britain's largest brewor, which has e 12.5 por cent shareholding in tho brewor.

According to Mr Harold Thomas, Higsons' company socretary, the new lagor had performed quite well although there were still pockets of resistance.

Mr Thomas said, however, that because of the investment the company's 160 pubs bad suffered, although modernisation programmes had recently begun.

Higsons is the only brewer on Merseyside with the directors, all related to the chairman, Mr Gerald Corlett, bolding some 30 per cent of the shares. Bass is the second largest shareholder, with Royal Insurance holding 9.5 per cent.

Speculation was rife within the industry yesterday as to e potential purchaser. The North West of England is ono of the most competitive heer markets in the country, with some of the most serious problems of over-capecity in an industry with static heer sales.

RHP profit doubled to £4.3m

RHP Group, the precision engineer which recently launched a bid for Muirhead, yesterday reported a more than doubled interim taxable profit of £4.28m, against £2.11m.

The mslor improvement continues to be within RHP Bearings and the overseas companies which are also mainly engaged in bearings, says Mr David Ewart, the chairman.

Turnover for the six months to end-March 1985 moved ahead from £53.46m to £57.59m and produced a higher trading profit of £4.81m compared to £2.92m.

Bearings operations produced higher tradiog profits of £3.09m (£1.45m); electrical activities improved to £1.45m (£1.34m); and fasteners contributed more at £261,000 (£230,000).

The interim dividend has been raised from 1.25p to 1.65p. Earnings per share were more than doubled at 7.2p against 3.2p.

Mr Ewart says that Industrial Bearings, by far the greater part of RHP's UK bearings manufacturing activity, continued the progress made last year in improving margins and reducing costs.

Precision Bearings, he says, has shown strong sales and profit growth and its order book continues to improve. Aerospace is having to recruit once again to meet strengthoning demand which now goes well into 1986.

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Tho olectrical division has performed well overall, he says, although programmable controller sales by MTE suffered as expected through the changeover from Modicom to Westinghouse.

He states that it will take some time for programmable controller sales to reach previous levels but remains confident of the potential of the Westinghouse products.

Philidas, the fastener offshoot, experienced slightly better trading conditions and improved results.

Group prospects for tha second half look good and RHP is looking for a further cash inflow following the £2m attained in the opening period.

The 1983-84 year produced a taxable result of £6.23m on turnover of £105.71m, and the final yesterday reported o more than 1.75p.

Tax for the first six months of 1984-85 took £951,000 (£638,000), leaving a net result of £3.31m (£1.47m).

● comment

RHP's £15m acquisition of Muirhead is now proceeding smoothly with the target's chairman writing yesterday to shareholders asking thom to accept the offer—although It will not be until tho ond of the month thot tho final result will be known. What is clear from the increasingly pessimistic Muirhead statements is that any contribution to RHP this financial year will be minimal and thot a two-year sorting out process will be needed before the acquisition starts to fully pay its way. For RHP tho continuing growth of its speciality bearing market is good news—as is the fact thet 40 per cent of sales of this division are overseas. Less can be expected from the electrical division until the new products are integrated—tho company has switched from Modicon to Westinghouse. However, the results at the interim were better than expected—supporting tha 7½p price rise to 110p—and even the threat of some dilution from the share offer for Muirhead should not hold back the price too much. For the year analysts are forecasting £10m pre-tax which on a 22 per cent tax charge suggests a prospective multiple of six—modest enough to be still attractive despite the dilution risk.

Albion pays dividend

Albion, the Belfast-based clothing manufacturer, has after a five year absence returned to the dividend list with the payment of a 0.6p interim in respect of the six months to March 31 1985.

Pre-tax profits for the half year were slightly lower at £171,000, against £175,000, on turnover ahead from £3.04m to £3.29m. However, the directors say that Albion has completed e satisfactory period and are hopeful that the full year will show continued progress.

Private paper company takes Woodhead stake

Parsons and Whittemore, a privately-owned manufacturer of that Parsons held 5.4 per cent vately-owned manufacturer of pulp and paper mills, has built up a stake of at least 5.4 per cent in Jonas Woodhead, the Leeds-based maker of vehicle suspension springs and shock absorbers.

The share price of Woodhead rose 6p yesterday to 42p after the company disclosed that it was aware of a share build-up by another company. The intentions of the buyer were not known, but it had requested a meeting with top Woodhead executives, Woodhead said.

Later, it received notification that Parsons held 6.4 per cent by May 17. It was not known whether the holding had increased since then.

Woodhead made a £325,000 pre-tax loss in the first half ended last September on turnover of £30.3m, and said it had closed plants and cut staff. It saw no vigorous signs of recovery in its sector. At yesterday's closing price, the company was valued at £6.2m.

IEP Securities has a 12.5 per cent stake in Woodhead, and Norwich Union 8.8 per cent. Other major shareholders are the Prudential and Pearl insurance groups.

UK COMPANY NEWS

City lops 15% off Plessey's market value

BY JASON CRISP

PLESSEY, the telecommunications and electronics group, yesterday reported a fall in pre-tax profits of £12.5m to £163.7m for the year ended March 25 1985.

The shares, part of the FT 30-share index, were marked down by 28p at one stage but finished the day slightly off the bottom at 148p, a fall of 26p. This knocked £189m off Plessey's market value to £1.06bn, a fall of 15 per cent.

The main reasons for the fall in profits were losses at Stromberg Carlson in the U.S., weak sales of military communications in the Middle East, higher research and development costs and delays in System X deliveries.

Sir John Clark, chairman and chief executive of Plessey commenting on the results, said: "Taking into consideration the investment of substantial sums of money in the development of future products and the financing of work in progress, I do not regard them as unsatisfactory."

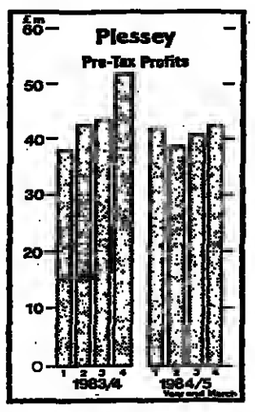
Total turnover increased from £1.25bn to £1.42bn. But the pre-tax result was struck after a £3.77m increase to £13.24m in interest charges and a fall from £32.75m to £26.49m in investment income.

Stromberg Carlson, the U.S. telecommunications company which Plessey bought two years ago, made a loss and Plessey is to make major changes which are likely to involve substantial cuts. The company currently supplies key systems and private exchanges to organisations and public exchanges (PABXs) and transmission equipment to the telephone operating companies.

Sir John said that the company was taking remedial action which would "reduce significantly" the losses. Plessey refused to say what action it was taking but it was likely to involve significant cuts in Stromberg's workforce.

Plessey is understood to want Stromberg to concentrate on making and selling equipment for the telephone operating companies rather than customer premise equipment like PABXs.

Although Plessey's profits in UK telecommunications rose by £3.6m the company was adversely affected by the delays in the acceptance of System X, the new digital exchange being bought by British Telecom. The first local System X exchange has only just been accepted by BT. The delay in acceptance has affected payments—which are phased—and Plessey has added to the increase in working capital of £70m for System X.



In the financial year Plessey's System X deliveries totalled just over £100m. It expects that to rise to £200m in the current year for about 1m exchange connections.

Like other suppliers of defence systems to the Middle East Plessey has been badly hit by a sharp fall in orders for its military communications from the oil producing countries. As a result the electronics systems division experienced a fall in operating profits of nearly £14m to £24.1m.

Research and development expenditure rose by £17.4m to £83.8m which represents 5.9 per cent of turnover compared with 5.3 per cent last year. The company also made further provisions for redundancies recently announced for its plants at Ilford and Beeston. The current provisions for redundancies at the end of March were £75m compared with £91m at the same time last year.

fits came in the aerospace and angineering division. Seles rose 8 per cent to £460.3m and operating profits increased 45 per cent to £22m.

Sir John said thet Plessey Marine had echieved exceptional success with orders for sonar equipment of approximately £200m which he said would contribute substantially over the next two years.

He added that: "Microelectronics bava had a good year, increasing their profits to £13.8m, despite an expansion programma into new product areas within Plessey Three-Five and Optoelectronics. These are the new technology businesses working at the leading edge whicb will provide us with the basic building bricks for the next geoeration of equipment and systems."

He also warned that the weak trend of the financial year was likely to continue in the first quarter of this year. In addition, the company hed industrial dispules in three of its telecommunicetions factories whicb was likely to affect the company's performance.

"However, I would expect to see a steady improvement in our performance in the second half of the year—and this confidence is reflected by the board's dividend policy," he edded.

The final dividend is being raised from 2.24p to 2.58p, which lifts the total by 0.58p to 4.38p. Earnings pre-extraordinary ltems amounted to 12.7p, egainst 15.25p.

See Lex

BOARD MEETINGS

The following companies have notified dates of board meetings to the Stock Exchange. Such meetings are usually held for the purpose of considering dividends. Official indications are not available as to whether the dividends are interims or finals and the sub-divisions shown below are based mainly on last year's timetable.

TODAY

Interims: Adam Leisure, Cambrian and General Securities.

Finals: Castings, Delyn Packaging, Hobson, Lifecare International, Macdonald Martin Distilleries, Prince of Wales Hotels, H. Samuel.

FUTURE DATES

Interims—	
Hobson Park Industries	May 31
Henson Trust	June 4
Intnl. Thomson Organisation	May 29
Isle of Man Enterprises	May 27
Smart (J.)	June 6
Finals—	
Applind Computer Techniques	June 13
Chesterfield Properties	May 29
Freshbake Foods	May 31
Property Partnerships	June 14
Radland	June 13
Reed International	June 5
Rowlinson Securities	June 12

Utd. Scientific midway fall

FOLLOWING the downturn in profits for the last full year, United Scientific Holdings has slipped further in the opening six months of the current year, reporting a decline of more than £1.5m to £5.36m for the period ending March 31.

There have been more problems at the Ni-Tec plant in Dallas, Texas, where night telescopic sights are made. Delays in completion of the new facility resulted in greater disruption to production than had been anticipated, and costs relating to this beve been included in an extraordinary charge of £1.62m (nil).

In the accounts for 1983/84 the directors said that the cost of the Ni-Tec move had been eccounted for in full with e £3.64m debit below the line. They also then expected a better result for the current year, and stressed the strength of the order book. This is unchanged at the midway stage st £163m.

There will be further costs incurred at Ni-Tec in the second half, during which time the fseilities will become fully operational.

Turnover for the period under review—the group is an arms company—fell sharply from £64.28m to £49.94m. Sir Frank Cooper, who became chairman last April, says thet the fall was due to reorganisation and lower vehicle sales at Alvis, its armoured car mannfacturer, as well as the Ni-Tec troubles.

Sir Frank adds that apart from Ni-Tec all group companies bave traded profitably during the first half, and that this should continue. Sevcral major contract opportunities, including those for armoured vehicles, are expected to be brought to a conclusion shortly.

Production of night-sight tubes has re-started at Ni-Tec, and the current order book there is et a record level. Furthermore, says Sl Frank, Ni-Tec is now competing fo the U.S. requirement.

A contrect award is expected about the end of the year and would guaranlee production continuity for the new fectory through to the end of the decade.

He adds thet group trading end profits in the second half should exceed that of the first. The dividend is increased from 2p to 2.2p on the ordinary shares, which ended yesterday 3p down et 170p.

Earnings are shown at 8.3p (7.5p).

● comment

The market has become so used to dreadful figures from defence companies—and was distracted by Plessey's — that it was happy only to knock 3p off USH's shares. Though the figures, compared with last year's first half, were unimpressive, the tenor of the company's comment was much more optimistic. Even on current orders, USH expects to make more in the second half than in the first—which suggests profits et least close to last year's £12m. If it then wins a couple of large orders, for U.S. night vision or the MCV80 for Alvis, its longer-term growth will be rather more secure. In the meantime, the disruption et Ni-Tec, with the concomitant extraordinary costs, will continue this year and Ni-Tec's profits will not come through until next yesr. The prospective p/e of over 11 on yesterday's price of 170p seems ressonable enough, but the shares will look cheap if USH does win e major order.

More growth at Pyke

Profits et Pyke Holdings have continued to grow, with pre-tax figures improving from £505,000 to £793,000 in the six months to March 31 1985. Profits include two months results from the recent acqnisition of Branshys, which is trading in eccordance with the company's expectations, says Mr P. Garner, the chairman.

Turnover of this meat wholesaler and catering butcher climbed from £15.86m to £21.8m. After tax of £355,000 (£246,000) attributable profits emerged at £438,000 (£259,000).

The interim dividend is raised from 2p to 2.5p net—last year a total of 5p wes paid—and this ebsorbs £115,000 (£77,000), leaving retained profits up from £182,000 to £323,000. Stated earnings per 10p share rose from 8.7p to 10.6p.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

	Current payment	Date of payment	Corresponding div.	Total for year	Total last year
Albion ....int.	0.6	—	Nil	—	Nil
B & C Shipping	2.2	July 29	1.9	4	3.5
Cater Allen	20.88†	July 9	20.88	28.88†	28.00
J. A. Devenish ....int	2.75	July 1	2.25	—	11.5
A. Goldberg	0.5	July 9	3.96	1	5.25
Heavitree Brewery int.	6.6	—	6.6	—	30
Philip Hill	6.65	—	6.25	9.65	8.25
Maynards ....int.	4.25	July 4	4.25	—	11.75
Milletts Leisure	1	July 18	4	3.96	6.95
Plessey	2.58	Nov 1	2.24	4.38	3.8
Pyke Bldgs ....int.	2.5	—	2	—	5
Rembla Rubber	1	—	1	1	1
RHP Group ....int.	1.65	July 11	1.25	—	3
Sandhurst	0.81	July 6	0.68*	1.2	0.86*
Spectra‡	1.53	—	—	2.28	—
Utd Scientific	2.2	—	2	—	5.5
Weeks Associate	0.1	July 31	0.4	0.1	0.4
Young's Brewery	3.3	—	3	6.3	5.5

Dividends shown pence per share net except where otherwise stated.
* Equivalent after allowing for scrip issue. † On capital increased by rights and/or acquisition issues. ‡ USM stock. § Unquoted stock.

Minorco revises forecast

By George Milling-Stanley

THE BERMUDA - registered Minerals and Resources Corporation (Minorco) has revised earlier forecasts of e "substantial reduction" in net profits for the year to June 30 in the wake of an announcement of plans to sell a further sizeable part of its holding in Phibro-Salomon, the U.S. commodity broking and investment banking company.

Minorco, the international arm of South Africa's Anglo American Corporation/De Beers group, said that the extraordinary gain which will result from the disposal should bring 1984-85 net earnings broadly into line with the US$27.1m recorded for the year to last June.

The proposed sale of 10m shares in Phibro-Salomon will lower Minorco's holding from 22 per cent to 14.5 per cent, and et yesterday's market price for the shares would have a gross value of over $400m. The sale will be effected through a public offering to be managed by e syndicate led by Salomon Brothers and co-managed by Lazard Freres.

The residual holding in Phibro-Salomon will remain Minorco's largest single investment, and the group said it plans to retain its interest.

The group said yesterday that the proposed sale "will mark a major reorientation of Minorco's business policy." The investment in Phibro-Salomon, made in 1974, has shown "very satisfactory capital appreciation." Minorco added, hnt the gross casb yield from dividends has been only around 1.4 per cent of the market value of the investment.

The group expects to realise a "significant" capital gain on the sale, and plans to use its enhanced liquidity "in attractive growth situations, both in new investment areas and through its existing major investments."

At the time of the earlier forecast of a fall in earnings in March, Minorco reported net earnings of $22m ($205.7m) for the half-year to December 1984.

The group's problems stemmed largely from the weakness of sterling against the U.S. dollar, which reduced the value of dividends from its investments in Charter Consolidated and Consolidated Gold Fields by 15 per cent.

Coupled with this were a fall in the share of income from group companies consequent on poor performances by Charter and Phibro-Salomon, and $40.4m in extraordinary debits arising from Minorco's share of Charter's losses on its investments in Pobnson Matthey and Cepe Industries, and of Engelhard Corooration's losses on the closure of its refinery operations.

UK COMPANY NEWS

A. Goldberg in profit after better second half

A SECOND half turnround at A. Goldberg & Sons has left this Glasgow-based department store group, with pre-tax profits for the 52 weeks to March 30 1985 of £640,000, compared with £1.9m for the previous 53 weeks.

Following the first half losses of £762,000, Mr M. Goldberg, the chairman, announced actions to return the group to "acceptable levels" of profitability and growth.

The dividend total is being reduced from 5.25 to 1p.

In proposing e final dividend of 0.5p (3.956p), the directors say they have considered the trading results for the year, the effect of the abnormally high tax of £487,000 (£679,000) on available profits and the group's funding requirements. Stated net earnings are shown as 0.9p reduced from 5.25p to 1p.

The chairman says that the current year has started well with the much improved retail sales trend continuing. This, *together with anticipated further* growth in the earnings capability of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Style, gives tho chairman increased confidence in the prospects for profit recovery.

The improvement in 1984-85 performance has come mainly from the retail operations, where a half year loss of £1.2m has been reduced to £224,000 by the year end.

A review of the group's retail operations and opportunities has resulted in the development of integrated plans for city stores, comprising Glasgow and Edinburgh department stores, town stores and stand alone Wrygges stores.

Barry Riley on Mercantile House's review of London operations

Investment banking, U.S. style

Mercantile House Holdings has completed the strategic review of its London securities market operations and has announced to its staff the creation of a new integrated investment bank to be called **Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank Holdings** (ALCH).

The group has appointad a firm of headhunters to recruit a chief executive for the new organisation. Mr John Barkshire, Mercantile's chairman, is looking for somebody with a broad investment background and U.S. investment banking experience, and in salary terms is ready to pay "whatever the market price is to get him."

ALCH is being formed out of six component parts. One will be Alexanders Discount, in the money markets, and another will be the planned gilt-edged primary dealer trading as Alexanders Laing and Cruickshank. Three more divisions will be split out of stockbrokers Laing and Cruickshank and will trade under that name—a private cliont stockbroking firm, *a separate institutional* broking operation, and a corporate finance section. The sixth component will be Saturo Leasing.

Mr Barkshire says that the group is alming to build an American-style investment bank in London. It has been modelled on Oppenheimer (OpCo) to take advantage, Mr Barkshire says, of the fact that Mercantile House is the only British company to own an American investment bank.

Quite separately, Mercantile House will bo applying to the Bank of England to set up an inter-dealer brokor (IDB) in the new London gilt-edged market. This will not be part of the investment banking structure, but will be a joint operation between its London money broking operation Marshalls and its U.S. subsidiary Fundamental Brokers which is prominant as a U.S. IDB.

Mr Barkshire concedes thet ALCH will, like others, find the initial going tough in the new-style London gilt-edged market, whicb could come into operation in October 1986.

"I believe thet on a three- to five-year time-scale people will find it is not a profitable business," be says. Over that period, he suggests, an initial 25 primary dealers will shrink to no more than 10 significant contenders.

He argues: "Simplistically, they will have 10 per cent of the market each. That, we believe, is the reason for going into it and staying in it. Wo think at that stage it will be a very profitable business to be in."

As for Laing & Cruickshank, there will be little emphasis on equity market-making, for which Mr Barkshire believes prospects are if anything even worse than for gilt-edged market-making.

In the early years the group will be relying on private clients as "quite an important profit base." It will build up the institutional side along U.S. lines, and in particular will attempt to develop an "aggressive and innovative" corporate finance side. The research side will be expected to provide ideas for the mergers and acquisitions team and so "will become a profit centre as well as a sales aid."

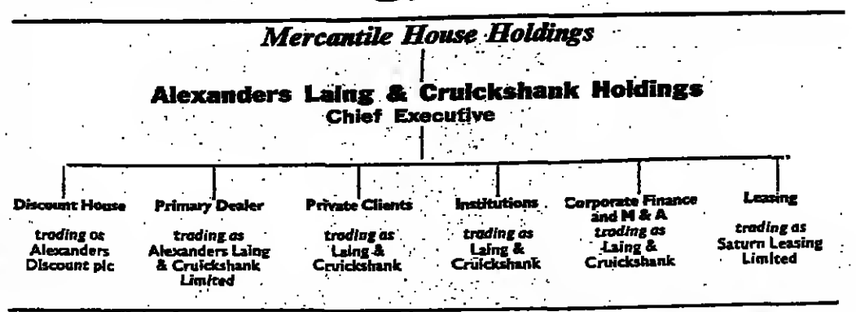
"One or two" merchant bankers will shortly be joining L & C's expanded corporate finance department.

Mercantile House still intends to build a presence in Tokyo to add to its operations in London and New York. Mr Barkshire explains thet he hopes to link with one of the second tier of Japanese securities houses on a reciprocal basis: Mercantile would have perhaps 25-40 per cent of the Japanese house, with the latter taking a rather smaller stake in Mercantilo itself.

"At the moment it's a little too early. The Japanese aren't ready for that sort of deal yet," he says. "We hope over the next five years they will be."

In the short run Mercantilo faces a profits dip as earnings at OpCo and Alexanders come under pressure. Meantime, it will be unable to buy tho remainder of Laing & Cruickshank until next year (currently it owns a 29.9 per cent stake).

But Mr Barkshire claims: "We think we have got e jolly good framework on which to build. We believe we will emerge as one of the half-dozen winners there are going to be in tho City."



Young & Co profits rise over £3m

There was further growth for **Young and Co's Brewery** in tho year to the end of March 1985. Pre-tax profits grew by 14 per cent to £3.03m, from tho previous year's £2.64m, on turnover increased from £32.37m to £35.57m, np 10 per cent.

With tax at £1.34m (£1.13m) and no extraordinary doblts, against last year's £3.28m, earnings per share came out at 12.69p (11.28p).

Tho final dividend is raised *from 3p to 3.3p, making a total* of 6.3p (5.5p).

The chairman, Mr John Young, says that the increase in profits is mainly due to improved efficiency at its brewery in Wandsworth, London, where a new *£6m* brewhouse is working folly.

Beer production was down by 1.3 per cent in the year, but six new pubs were opened.

In addition the company's beer is now being sold through tho big supermarkets, including Sainsbury's, Waitrose and Tesco, and is being exported to Italy. Deliveries to the United States are due to begin next month.

Traditional draught beer is the company's mainstay but lager now accounts for 19.6 per cent of production. A premium lager has recently been introduced which is going very well.

Mr Young says that there is a great air of optimism at the brewery, where a new £1m bottling line is on order.

Tho shares rose by 10p to 210p on tho day.

Gomme slips but intends dividend

HIT BY the weak demand for furniture which existed last summer, **Gomme Holdings'** profitability was adversely affected in the first half of the 1984/85 year, with the result that taxable profits fell from £854,000 to £732,000.

However, the company intends to resume dividend payments this year.

Mr Leslie Gomme, the chairman of the group—based in High Wycombe and manufacturer of G-Plan furniture—says that the order intake so far this year bas been substantially higher than that for the corresponding period, and the order book is satisfactory. He expects that profit for the current half will be greater than that achieved in the first six *months*.

Provided satisfactory trading conditions are maintained, be forecasts that the company will be able to resume dividend payments with a single final payment for the year. The last dividend was paid in 1980. Arrears on cumulative preference shares were paid up at tho end of January last.

Midway turnover was little changed at £14.68m against £14.51m, from which operating nrofits came to £922,000 (£1.15m). Interest charges fell from £298,000 to £190,00.

Tax on the profits came to £22,000 (nil) for a net result of £710,000 (£854,000) or 5.12p (6.62p) per share.

John Perkins Meats

The offer for sale of 3.4m shares in **John Perkins Meats** was slightly oversubscribed. Tho applications included 11,000 from employees, who will be treated on a preferential basis and receive their allocation *in full*. For the rest, all applications op to 90,000 shares will receive their allocations in full, while those above 100,000 will receive about 86 per cent.

Rembia Rubber

Lower full-year taxable profits of £66,000, against £153,000, have been reported by **Rembia Rubber**, a producer of natural rubber.

Turnover for 1984 amounted to £107,000 (£147,000). Earnings per share were down from 2.61p to 1.16p — the single final dividend is being held at 1p net.

B & C Shipping buoyed up by associates' £43m profits

AN INCREASE of 13 per cent in 1984 taxable profits at **British & Commonwealth Shipping** was well above City expectations, but was accounted for solely by the group's considerable associate interests. In its own operations —principally shipping and aviation—profits were nearly halved to £22.28m.

Associates, which inclnde a 21 per cent stake in Exco International and 20 per cent of Overseas Containers, lifted their contribution by almost £30m to £42.76m, to give a group taxablo return of £66.22m against £58.53m. BCS shares closed down 3p et 277p on the day.

The directors acknowledge that tho affairs of associates are of considerable importance, and say that subject to their performance the indications for the current year are that profits will show an improvement.

Within the group's own activities, losses from shipping deepened, from £1.74m to £2.3m in 1984, but both air transport and aviation support services showed increases, from £14.58m to £17.12m and from £5m to £6.1m respectively.

Hotel profits moved ahead from £522,000 to £966,00, but the return from office equipment slipped to £2.56m (£2.93m).

Other activities, including central costs not specifically allocated, accounted for a £2.02m debit against credit £967,000. This deterioration was largely due to the absence of a contribution from Gartmore Investment Management.

Operating profits last time were inflated by a £16.1m surplus on the salo of aircraft, which for 1984 is reduced to £7.41m, and by e £2.42m profit on the sale of ships, absent this timo. There is included in the figures under review a provision of £7.56m (nil) for unrealised currency losses

The final dividend on the 10p ordinary shares is lifted from an adjusted 1.9p to 2.2p, making a total 4p (adjusted 3.5p). Earnings are shown at 17.3p against a restated 17p.

Group turnover rose from £350.28m to £376.55m and depreciation took £22.92m (£23.71m). Income from investments was virtualy unchanged at £15.39m

● comment

Once again British and Commonwealth has shown itself to be an excellent investor and exemplary in its conservative accounting policies. The market was already prepared for record contributions from the two largest associate companies, Exco and OCL, but the total from associates was still greater than analysts had been expecting. B and C's operating income was a little lower than some had forecast, but that was partly duo to a £7.6m charge taken above the line relating to changes in the way foreign currency loans are accounted for. The one genuine disappointment was office equipment, which after a good first half turned in a lower total for the year. However, changes in management have now been made, and tho division should pick up again this year. Forecasting a total profit for B and C is no easy matter, but of the associates, Exco is expected to have another spectacular year, while OCL may be hard hit in the second half by competition from Evergreen and United States Lines. A heavy inflow of cash from helicopter sales and from the reduction in B and C's Telegate holding may add another £5m or so on to interest received, which could lift pre-tax profits to about £80m. Although there is no company with whom B and C can appropriately be compared, if it continues to steam ahead as expected, it shares at 277p are not too dear.

Britannia and Heseltine talks off

Britannia Arrow Holdings, the fund management, property and publishing group, has broken off talks with Heseltine, Moss & Co, the stockbroker.

The talks started last November. Britannia announced then that it had agreed with Heseltine, Moss partners to take an initial 29.9 per cent stake in the stockbroker. Britannia intended to take its stake to 100 per cent when Stock Exchange rules permitted.

Heseltine Moss has 30,000 private clients of whom 4,000 have £325m of funds under advice and discretionary management.

Both sides said that the negotiations had been discontinued due to a failure to reach agreement on the details of the consideration. Although the terms were understood to be a contentious issue in the merger there were also disagreements over future management philosophy and the running of tho broking business.

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UK COMPANY NEWS

Miners' strike and mild weather depress Milletts

Milletts Leisure Shops yesterday blamed the miners' strike and the mild early winter weather for a full-year taxable loss of £396,000.

The strike affected trading throughout the year, particularly in the north of England, says Mr Alan Millett, the chairman. And the mild weather which lasted until after Christmas "was not helpful to trading in what is our busiest period."

The losses, compared to profits of £431,000, were below the company's expectations and the market knocked 20p off the share price to 145p.

Shareholders of this leisure wear retailer are having their final dividend cut by 75 per cent to 1p, which leaves the total at 3.95p against 6.95p. This is again uncovered with Milletts showing an attributable loss of £917,000, up from £152,000.

However, they are told that the board is confident that, with normal trading conditions following the end of the strike, there will be e return to profitability.

Operating margins in the year to January 28 1985 were severely reduced with higher turnover of

Mr Alan Millett

£29.06m, compared with £20.06m, producing an operating profit halved at £630,000.

The taxable result was struck after depreciation of £667,000 (£599,000), interest payable of £434,000 (£261,000), and included a surplus on fixed asset disposals of £75,000 (£9,000).

The loss per 20p share was 6.3p (earnings 4.8p) pre-extraordinary items.

During the year Milletts purchased Lewis Enterprises (Gents Wear), which traded satisfactorily and is earmarked for expansion, and 53 shops from Wakefields Stores.

"We are today a very much larger company than at any time in our history," says Mr Millett. However, he says there is still a good deal more work to be done to integrate fully the Wakefields shops.

The integration and rationalisation of these shops brought about an extraordinary provision of £470,000 (£64,000).

Milletts also acquired from Black of Edgington its 50 per cent interest in Milletts Shops Scotland and the eight shops are now wholly owned.

Negotiations are well advanced for the disposal of a number of surplus properties which, the chairman says, will substantially reduce borrowings.

"We believe these actions are laying e firm base for the future growth of the company," he says.

Cater Allen suffers setback in second half

Cater Allen Holdings yesterday joined the ranks of discount houses that have reported lower profits for the latest full year's trading.

After reporting a substantial improvement et midway, Cater experienced a setback in the second half which redneed the 1984/85 outcome by 5 per cent from £3.92m to £3.71m. This was after providing for rebate, tax and a transfer to contingency reserves.

Dividend held

Despite this, however, the dividend total for the year to April 30 is being held at 28.875p through an unchanged final dividend of 20.875p on the enlarged rights capital.

Capital and disclosed reserves at the year-end amounted to £32.07m compared with £22.06m a year previous. The total of balance sheet assets was £1.79bn against £1.44bn.

comment

Cater Allen has picked a nimble path through this year's troubled discount market to come out with after-tax profits only a shade down on last year's level. The out-turn compares well not only with some smaller houses, including Clive Discount, which were hit so badly by the sudden increase in interest rates in January that they reported losses for the year, but revealed a near 50 per cent profits fall earlier this week. The City rewarded Cater Allen with a 12p jump in the share price to 538p, where the yield is 7.7 per cent again Gerrard's 5.5 per cent. The gap reflects the market's thoughts about the relative sizes of the two houses, rather than their recent performance. Clearly the City is concerned that there will be little room for smaller houses like Cater Allen when the gilts market is opened up to the big banks. Cater Allen is keen to stay independent and prove the pundits wrong.

Maynards begins to see benefits of re-organisation

Maynards, the confectionery manufacturer and toy retailer, is beginning to reap the benefits of its reorganisation. Although the effects were only partially reflected in the result for the first half to the end of February 1985, sales excluding VAT rose by 5 per cent from £22.84m to £24.01.

Trading profit was down by £64,000 to £1.47m, but after the repayment of £180,000 of overpaid VAT, pre-tax profits showed a rise of 7 per cent from £1.53m to £1.64m.

The chairman, Mr Robert Ramsdale, expects the reorganisation to be completed by the end of the year.

All of the company's confectionery, tobacco and newsagents shops have been sold, but most of the freehold properties, as well as some of the leasehold, have been retained and sub-let at commercial rent. These will form Maynards new property division, the full benefits of which will not eppear until the next financial year. However the divisions contributed profits in the first six months of £81,000.

The closure of the confectionery manufacturing factory at Crawley, Sussex, and the transfer of most of its capacity to the company's North London factory was completed last month. Lower overheads and improved use of labour is being achieved already.

The acquisition of a small confectionery manufacturing company, with a product range complementary to that of Maynards, is being completed at the moment.

The Zodiac toy retailing subsidiary managed to maintain its margins by the policy of developing its own range of prodncts. That was achieved despite considerable price competition.

New shops have been opened in Liverpool, Scunthorpe, Bristol, Brighton end Newbury. Further outlets, each with a sales area of 8,000 sq ft, in line with the company's moves to have larger retail units, will be opened in Portsmouth, Barnsley and Kings Lynn.

Mr Ramsdale, says that with an enlarged range of summer and ecitivity toys and increasing display opportunities the chain's quality continues to improve as does its performance throughout the year. He anticioates an improved second half for the division.

The interim dividend is maintained at last year's 4.25.

The share price closed at 320p, which was 5p down on the day but still 70p above that offered by Mr Lew Cartier in his partial bid which the company successfully fought off et the beginning of last year.

Second half recovery by Deritend

A good second half enabled Deritend Stamping, the West Midlands-based company, engaged in forgings, castings, electrical installations and repairs, to report pre-tax profits up by 6.2 per cent for the year to the end of February 1985. That compares with a fall at the interim stage of more than 30 per cent from £623,000 to £427,000.

For the full year, taxable profits were £1.52m, compared with last year's £1.43m, achieved on turnover which was 10 per cent higher at £37.9m.

The chairman, Mr David Mead, says that the results confirmed his views at the interim stage that prospects were encouraging.

A final dividend of 4.1p, up from last year's 3.8p, makes a total for the year of 6.3p, compared with last year's p.

Earnings per share rose by 5 per cent from 22.3p to 23.4p.

Mr Mead adds that most companies in the group have had a quiet start to the year. However, the volume of new work, which is being processed at the moment, is encouraging for the full year.

Ecobric launches rescue rights as losses mount

BY STEFAN WAGSTYL

Ecobric Holdings, a North London demolition and scrap metal recycling company, has launched a rescue rights issue after heavy losses in e venture making fire extinguishers.

With the agreement of its bankers, the company is raising £756,000 with a seven-for-two rights issue and is planning to sell its head office in Finchley to help cut borrowings.

Mr Ronnie Aitken, a company doctor, has taken over as chairman from Mr Leslie Jones, Ecobric's founder, who becomes deputy chairman. Mr Graham Errington replaces Mr Philip Sims as finance director.

Ecobric, which was floated on the USM in 1982, announced pre-tax losses of £304,000 for the year to the end of January, against £362,000 for the previous 16 months.

In addition, there was a £1.4m extraordinary charge — largely brought about by closing down the loss-making fire extinguisher subsidiary which the company set up in 1983 in an ill-fated bid to diversify.

As a result of these losses, shareholders funds are being reduced from £1.9m to £350,000 in a capital reconstruction. There is no dividend, against a single 3.26p payment previously.

However, Ecobric is forecasting pre-tax profits of £150,000 for the current year and intends to pay a 0.5p dividend on both old and new shares.

Mr Peter Addison, a director of the English Association Trust which has underwritten part of the rights issue, said the company was now trading profitably.

After the issue and the planned sale of the head office building, bought in 1983, group borrowings of £2m would be very substantially reduced, he said.

The new shares are being offered at 10p each, compared with a stock market price last night of 32p, down 3p. Holders of both ordinary and deferred ordinary shares are eligible.

The directors and the Edinburgh Financial Trust, the largest institutional shareholder, have undertaken to take up 35 per cent of the issue and the English Association has underwritten the rest.

Weeks Associates betters forecast with £186,000

TAXABLE PROFITS £6,000 ahead of forecast at £185,981, a strategy for expansion by building on the success of the distribution activities and moving into new areas, are announced by Weeks Associates for its continuing companies.

Results for the 53 weeks to February 3 1985 exclude the effects of the appointment late last year of a receiver to the Weeks Trailers subsidiary. Also excluded are pre-tax losses of £356,123, ettributable to Trailers, and extraordinary charges.

The group's continuing operations—rubber products distribution and engineering equipment—achieved a turnover of £8.7m compared with £7m previously.

Mr Wilfred Airey, the chairman, says that the distribution division responded to re-organisation with an 84 per cent increase in profits on sales up 24 per cent. In the engineering division, be says action had been taken to deal with lower trading levels and eroded margins, but profitability had declined in 1984-85.

He says that in the current financial year, emphasis is being placed on expanding in-house manufacturing operations, further development of the distribution network and the introduction of new products.

"Profits are predicted to rise in a slowly improving trading environment, and the division looks forward to an on-going and stable growth," he says. Generally, Mr Airey says that although engineering market conditions will continue to be very competitive, prospects for the group are "not discouraging."

A final dividend of 0.1p (0.4p) is being paid, this being the only payment for the year. Dividends absorb £10,429 compared with £41,715. There was a stated loss per share of 2p against earnings of 1.1p last time.

MANAGEMENT

EDITED BY CHRISTOPHER LORENZ

John Wiltshier: still building for local firms mentioned in his company's century-old ledgers

'We stick to what we basically know'

John Wiltshier explains the growth of his empire to Joan Gray

"I NEVER in the slightest bit wanted to build a multi-million pound empire, I just wanted to create a more stable and enjoyable business."

So says John Wiltshier, head of the 175-year-old John E. Wiltshier group, which, in the 24 years of his reign, he has built up to be the largest privately owned commercial building group in Britain.

In the process, he has implanted a mangement style which gives an unusual degree of autonomy to his staff, and a corporate structure designed to ensure that no individual unit in his empire gets too big.

He also has no sympathy whatsoever for companies which complain about declining workloads and the recession in Britain's construction industry.

For, in the years since he took over his family's business—based in the Cathedral town of Canterbury in Kent and still regularly called upon to work on the Archbishop's Palace — he has managed to increase its turnover from £600,000 a year to its current £140m a year, with operations now extending into the U.S., Middle East, and Singapore as well as throughout the UK.

"We have kept up our workload by identifying sectors which are not in decline and by not blanketing the country," he says. "We have concentrated on defined areas and then gone hard for work we have identified, by putting management effort into planning and pre-tender analysis."

Selecting the right kind of client is crucial, he says. "We try to go for clients who identify their interests with our interests — that is, getting a building built on budget and on time—and who know what they want. We avoid those authorities whose primary interest is not in building but in avoiding making mistakes."

For Wiltshier, selecting new clients is rather like choosing new employees. "We talk to other contractors who have worked with a prospective client, other professionals they've worked with, and other contractors who have done business with their professionals."

With a list of projects in progress including a £2.7m superstore for Tesco, £1.8m office building for Legal and General and £6m building for Porsche, he emphasises that he particularly likes working for "High Street clients because they're positive, insurance companies because they're positive, and major property companies because they're positive."

This is not to say Wiltshier does not enjoy working with public sector clients—after all the company is, for example, currently building new offices worth £3.8m for the Chiltern District Council, a £1.5m library in Reading and a £3.7m Crown Court in Guildford, and has just laid the foundation stone for Cleveland County Council's new £3m computer centre in Middlesborough. It just likes them to be positive.

Wiltshier's considerable personal energy has also been a major factor in fuelling his company's growth. He emphasises his philosophy that "business is exciting and if you are to be successful you have to enjoy coming to work and motivating people to achieve,"—but he can be a hard example to keep up with.

As his longest-serving director, Harry Hills, director and general manager of Wiltshier Canterbury puts it: "Mr John expects action and expects other people to work as fast as he does. He is very dynamic, with a quick and agile mind, but we are not all as fast as he is."

Hills started his career with the company working for Mr John's father, and has seen what he describes as its "massive growth" under his son. "Mr John is different from his father," he says. "His father was more of a gentleman and ran things at a slower pace."

The company's original 1810 headquarters buildings are now being refurbished and, in the attic office, Mr John points proudly to the rules of the company's Sick Fund for Employees established in 1877.

He also points to the century-old ledgers which show Wiltshier working for local firms still in business today. But as Hill stresses, tradition and reputation as a reliable local contractor "may help us at the smaller end of the business, but on the larger jobs—such as building a £3.6m supermarket for Sainsburys or a food processing plant for Batchelors—it is price and service that matters most."

In denying that he ever intended to build a multi-million pound empire Wiltshier maintains that he does not look at it as one £140m business anyway, "but as several smaller businesses making up a group and welded together by the team at the top. And we can guide someone growing a business from £1m to £10m because we have done that already."

He describes his policy as "encouraging people to build their own businesses under our umbrella—we like the MD of each of our regions to be looked on as the Mr Wiltshier of that region."

This policy of granting managers a high degree of autonomy spreads right down the company—and seems to work. Hill emphasises that one reason he likes working for Wiltshier was the independence it gives him, and he then extends the principle.

"The company has grown by splitting it down from large units, and I also split my operations down into painting and plumbing and small works and masonry and give the people in charge of them autonomy too."

But none of this should be taken to imply that the growth has been achieved without pains.

"When we hit £40m a year turnover I hit sleepless nights because of fear of the unknown," says Wiltshier. "You have to have the discipline to make sure that it is you running the business and not the business running you, and often in the past years it's been the business running me because so much has been going on."

He points to two particular danger points in the company's expansion. The first came when it was starting to expand overseas, and he decided to set up a small company linked with a French house manufacturing business.

Wiltshier describes this as a "thoroughly unsatisfactory partnership which we terminated after three months because our attitudes were different and we had different ideas of what could be done."

Ending the French venture cost Wiltshier £60,000—although it did help lead to a contract for the group's interior contracting subsidiary to renovate the Cafe de la Paix by the Opera in Paris.

But the failure of its first French venture was small beer compared with its second major mistake, resulting, says Wiltshier, from putting "too much strain on the management at once."

The problem started when, in February 1982, Wiltshier acquired some building businesses from the Humphries and Glasgow group. It set these up into two companies—Wiltshier Scotland and Wiltshier (Housing) Northern, and it was with the latter that the problems arose.

"We were successful in Scotland, but we ran into serious trouble with the north-east of England operation, which was doing new local authority housing—a business we did not understand," he says.

Wiltshier (Housing) Northern has now been shut down—with a loss of £1m in 1984—a year when the group's profit was £2m. Wiltshier Scotland—which carries out the same sort of building as the rest of the group—is now operating profitably.

One lesson the company learnt from this costly mistake was to "stick to the business we basically know," he now says, ruefully.

Following this principle, Wiltshier has also withdrawn from the small mechanical and electrical engineering and air-conditioning businesses it set up as "sidelines," selling them out to their managements.

Another problem to which John Wiltshier admits is the difficulty of finding the right quality management to keep up with a rapidly expanding company. Though "currently well served throughout the group," Wiltshier has in the recent past fired four finance directors.

It was, he explains, "difficult to get a man who was the right guy at £X m turnover and still the right person at £3Xm in a few years' time."

He emphasises that, latest in a long line of building Wiltshiers though he may be, he himself is not driven by dynastic feelings.

"It would be quite wrong; I have no burning desire for a Wiltshier succession," he says. "The oldest Wiltshier child is now 19. They will have to prove themselves elsewhere before perhaps they can join up in small part of one of our businesses."

Getting to the top

Insecurity: a good basis for a successful career

David Bell reviews a book on the motivation of industry leaders

JOHN HARVEY-JONES, chairman of ICI, will not take business calls on Sundays except in dire emergencies. Arnold Weinstock, chief executive of GEC, believes that, in the end, he is "responsible for everything" in his company. Jonathan Miller, the director, is still haunted by the memory of his father on his deathbed "rearing off his pillows, clutching his breast and saying 'I am a flop'."

Three vignettes from a tantalising new book called "The Change Makers"* which attempts to isolate the factors that have made 17 Britons successful in business and industry. They are a disparate lot — from Sir Michael Edwardes, late of Chloride, BL, ICL and Dunlop, to Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers. The list includes Sir Peter Parker, erstwhile head of British Rail and now chairman of Rockware, the glass group, Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the union ASTMS, and Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4 TV. Five of the 17 are women, including Prue Leith, the successful restaurateur and director of British Rail, and Mary Quant, the designer.

No chorus of agreement

All 17 agreed to in-depth interviews about their success. The result is interesting enough, but oddly two-dimensional because so much of what they have to say is left at face value. There are scarcely any comments from colleagues, wives (husbands) or children, save in the case of Mary Quant's husband. So when Lord Weinstock says "no one feels obliged to agree with me about anything and they do not agree with me all that much" there is no chorus of agreement, or disagreement, from his colleagues.

Still some common themes do emerge. First, most of the 17 felt a sense of insecurity or loss in childhood. Weinstock's parents died when he was very young. Parker's father went bankrupt, Harvey-Jones felt "almost orphan-like" because he was "abandoned" to English boarding schools while his parents remained in India. Both of Len Murray's parents died before he was 19. Arthur Scargill was pole-axed by the death of his mother when he was 18.

Second—and closely linked—a surprising number still feel themselves to be loners. Solitary and self-sufficient, many of them clearly feel they had something to prove as they were growing up. Most confess still to what Harvey-Jones calls "an element of self-doubt."

Success does not necessarily mean being "driven." But most of the 17 clearly share the third characteristic: enormous energy, an ability to slog away, to keep going. Part of this is because almost all have what the authors call, in business-school-speak, "clear value and belief systems." Clive Jenkins finds echoes of Welsh Calvinism. People like him, he says, "have always got a goblin on their shoulders saying 'why aren't you working and preferably perspiring?'"

These beliefs are not necessarily religous, but they are buttressed by the conviction that individuals *can* change things. To believe that, says septuagenarian, Lord Longford, who still works a day that would exhaust some people half his age, "yes, you must be a loner."

Fourth, all stress the importance of their families. Harvey-Jones still always takes birthdays and anniversairies off. Isaacs somewhat ruefully concedes, like many of the others, that his intense work schedule has sometimes been a very great strain on his family. Jonathan Miller, also like several others, only just managers to be philosophical about the drawbacks of "fame". In his case, comments in Private Eye, the sartirical magazine, still cut deep.

Fifth, most are conscious of a sense of loyalty to their colleagues. Harvey-Jones says he is fiercely protective of ICI's reputation as a company that cares for its employees. Weinstock is determined all the time to "do better" for the sake of his employees and shareholders. If things go wrong which threaten the company or "if we have a bad manager" then it's my fault for putting him there."

Indeed, it is "people problems" that seem to worry them much more than anything else. Hence the sixth theme, the one they all stress the most: the ability to communicate. Successful managers, says Parker, "talk to as many people as they can . . . break the reporting system, break the hierarchies, break the systems that breed bureaucracy." Nothing, says Edwards, is more vital than the ability clearly to communicate "aims and intentions." In Harvey-Jones' world "a lot of successful people I know are bloody awful listeners." Managers, says Weinstock, have to know how to be a "psychoanalyst or a psychiatrist." For Clive Jenkins "it's teaching and preaching; it all goes back to that."

Ambivalent attitude

The women among those interviewed have clearly had an extra problem to solve. Prue Leith notes that far too many managers still dismiss women as "gentle, meek and lacking aggression" when actually they are just as successful at running things. Clare Mulholland, deputy director of television at the Independent Broadcasting Authority, thinks women need more role models to bolster their confidence because they are still so much in the minority as managers. Elizabeth MacDonald, marketing director of estate agents Knight, Frank and Rutley, has, with the others, come to terms with the fact that "most men, if they are honest, have a very ambivalent attitude towards females' careers—they think it is a marvellous idea provided it doesn't affect their convenience personally."

This book is almost free of the didactic, how-to-make-friends-and-make-a-million, superficiality that disfigures so many works of this kind. Almost, but not quite. The authors can't resist cramming a history of leadership from Plato to the present into about 10 pages. And most of the interviews seem to have stuck to relatively "safe" generalisation. The devil, in this case, is surely in the detail.

*By Cary Cooper and Peter Hingley. Harper & Row, £7.50

TECHNOLOGY

EDITED BY ALAN CANE

Holograms join the fight against industrial forgery

Peter Marsh on a novel printing technique aimed at beating the counterfeiters

THE GROWING threat to industry of counterfeit goods can be resisted by the use of holograms in labelling technology, according to a British company that has developed a novel printing technique for these devices.

Each year, "pirate" organisations around the world produce more than £10bn worth of products that are sold under the name of well-known companies.

The problem has become so bad that earlier this year the International Chamber of Commerce, an organisation with about 100 member nations, set up a Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau (CIB) to track down the pirates.

Among the industries affected are jewelry, fashionwear, toys, computers and perfumes. Mr Jack Heslop, an ex-fraud-squad officer in the City of London police who is chief investigator at the CIB, says that counterfeiting is growing, partly because modern computerised machinery makes it easier to turn out near-perfect replicas of industrial and consumer goods.

A way to counter the forgers is being promoted by Applied Holographics, based in Braxted Park, Essex. The company is turning out several thousand holograms a week on behalf of about 20 companies investigating their application in security-labelling as well as other areas such as printing, credit and identity cards and general packaging.

Holograms are three-dimensional "photographs" of objects than can be very difficult to reproduce. If stamped onto a label or a credit card, they can act as a guarantee that the item is the genuine article.

Applied Holographics hopes to gain commercially through its adoption of a novel technique in which a particularly secure type of hologram (which is virtually impossible to copy) can be made relatively quickly and cheaply.

These so-called reflection holograms are produced by a different method to the transmission devices that are being introduced, for example, on credit cards. The transmission holograms are made by an embossing method similar in principle to the way letterheads are stamped on notepaper.

According to Applied Holographics, this type of hologram lends itself more easily to forgery than the reflection variety. A world leader in transmission holograms, which makes the embossed devices seen on many British credit cards, is American Banknote Company of the U.S.

The Essex company was set up two years ago and has raised about £2m on the unlisted securities market. It began trading in February and expects to build up to an annual turnover of several million pounds in the next few years.

Among the customers of the 34-strong company are:

- A small software enterprise in Rochdale, Lancashire, called A 'n F Software. The company is selling a video game for use with home computers called "Chuckie Egg 2." The package in which the cassette is contained has stamped onto it an Applied Holographics hologram as a seal that the game is not a forgery.
- An unnamed British perfume company that plans to use holograms in a similar application.
- A British chemical enterprise, which wants to stamp holograms onto containers of pharmaceuticals to depict to customers how many pills they should take a day.

Applied Holographics bases its activities on a £200,000 machine, called a Holocopier, that produces reflection holograms very quickly, at the rate of one every 5 seconds. These so-called reflection holograms are normally made by a laborious process, in which one is turned out every hour or so.

A hologram is the result of the physical interaction, called interference, between two sets of light waves, both of which emanate from a source of coherent light (in which all the radiation has the same wavelength) such as a laser.

One set of waves, called the object beam, is scattered from an object whose characteristics are to be copied. The scattered radiation interferes with the second set of waves, called the reference beam, on the surface of a plate covered with a chemical emulsion.

After development, in a process similar to the treatment of a chemical film in photography, the emulsion becomes a hologram which captures in three dimensions an image of the object. This image can later be created by shining onto the hologram light of suitable wavelength.

Most holograms in general use, for example on credit cards, respond to white light — in which radiation of all visible wavelengths appears.

Applied Holographics has sold three Holocopiers, two to companies in printing and one to the chemical industry. It also operates two machines at its Essex headquarters which are used by customers to make holograms in batches of anything from a dozen to several thousand.

One reflection hologram the size of a large postcard costs about £4, with smaller devices costing proportionately less. Mr Oswald Boxall, Applied Holographics's chairman, says that as far as he knows no other company can make reflection holograms at this kind of speed.

Development of the Holocopier, the size of a large filing cabinet, required a mixture of skills in optics, chemical processing and computer-control technology. Film coated with a special polyester-based emulsion (made by Ilford) is pulled past a laser on a spindle controlled electronically.

The film rests on a glass window, whose angle in relation to the laser can be changed by a simple mechanical system.

Every five seconds, a burst of radiation from the laser, supplied by J. K. Lasers of Rugby, impinges on the film, forming the reference beam. A second beam from the same laser is channelled by an optical arrangement through the film and is scattered off an object held the other side (see diagram).

The object could be a model of a logo, a bunch of keys or anything that a customer wants to use as a 3-D illustration on a certain product.

The reflected radiation, forming the object beam, interferes with the reference beam throughout the complete cross section of the emulsion, which is about 6 micrometres thick. As a result, an interference pattern of alternating light and dark areas is formed on dozens of microscopically thin layers within the emulsion.

Transmission holograms, on the other hand, store information in the form of an interference pattern only on the surface of an emulsion. They contain far less information, in the form of interference patterns, than the reflection variety and are therefore easier to copy.

To copy a hologram (whether of the reflection or transmission variety) with the Holocopier, the "master" film is held in contact with another layer of film and the laser fired again.

With a transmission hologram, it is fairly easy to see at which angle the film should be held in relation to the laser. The hologram is simply turned until one of the colours seen is the same as that of the light that the laser produces.

With a reflection hologram, on the other hand, the fact that the interference patterns are overlaid many times makes it practically impossible to spot the right angle for the laser light by trial and error, providing an inbuilt protection against copying.

A second protective mechanism is that after the light has impinged on the emulsion-coated film, the latter is subjected by the Holocopier to a series of chemical reactions which change the nature of the interference patterns.

Unless the potential fraudster knows the type and sequence of these reactions, he is unable to reproduce the right conditions for copying.

THE Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, set up a few months ago just outside London, is investigating 18 cases brought to its attention by companies that have been hit by counterfeit goods.

Mr Jack Heslop, chief investigator at the bureau, says most companies do not want their names revealed as they do not want to divulge to competitors that they are in commercial difficulties.

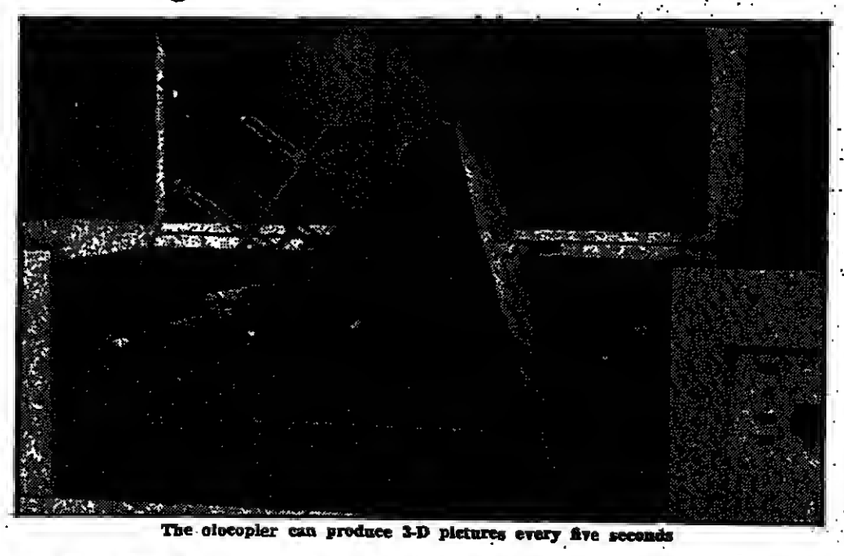
Companies pay Mr Heslop's team of four officers a fee to trace the source of the counterfeit goods and to come up with suggestions on legal mechanisms to counter the problem.

Counterfeiting has spread in recent years from its original base in the Far East. Organisations practising this activity are operating in the Middle East, South America and some parts of Europe, particularly Italy.

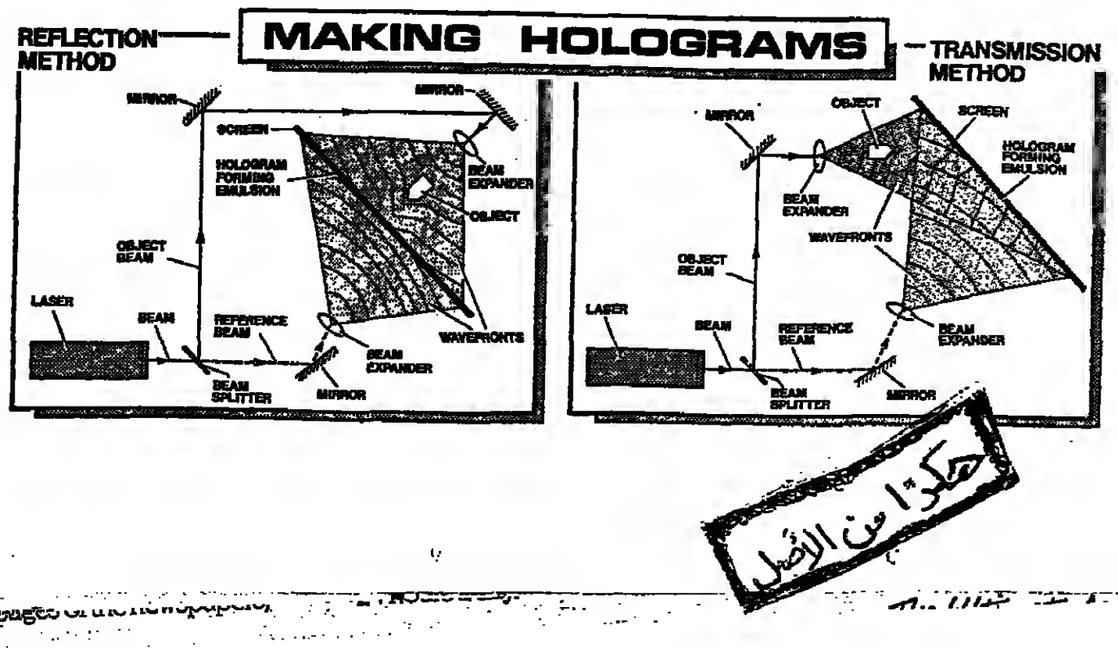
Relatively few cases have come to light in Britain. Trading-standards officers on Merseyside, however, have set up their own museum of counterfeit goods collected in recent years.

In one recent case, Crown Wallpapers, owned by Borden Chemicals of the U.S., found it was losing millions of dollars in exports as a result of counterfeit goods, which were on sale in China and the Middle East. The culprits were later traced to Taiwan.

Modern computerised machinery used in the engineering industry may have led to the greater activity in counterfeiting in the past few years. With such hardware, a relatively low-skilled engineer can turn out replicas of parts used in, for instance, computers or consumer hardware, which can then be made the basis of copied equipment.



The olocopier can produce 3-D pictures every five seconds



All change in switching market

THE WORLD public switching market is about to see a major turnabout, generating substantial opportunities for suppliers ready to meet the demand for digital switching technology.

That is the chief conclusion of a new report, World Public Switching Markets 1985 Edition, from the New York consultancy Northern Business Information.

It says the digital switching market is still wide open as only five manufacturers had managed to enter the market on a large volume basis by the end of 1983: Alcatel-Thomson of France, Northern Telecom of Canada, L. M. Ericsson of Sweden, NEC of Japan and GTE of the U.S.

It warns that up to half the existing suppliers will disappear over the next five years because of exponentially increasing development costs, overcapacity, market saturation and ruthless competition.

The study costs $1,275. More on New York 732 0775.

Z-TAT chip

HITACHI of Japan has developed a complementary metal oxide (CMOS) semiconductor single chip microcomputer with one-time electronically programmable read-only memory (EPROM), which the company says is a first for the electronics industry.

It is the first of a new family of microcomputers, Z-TAT, for telecommunications, office automation and industrial control uses.

The new chip, the HD63701XOP, is an eight-bit microprocessor with 4,000 bytes of EPROM and 192 bytes of read and write memory. Priced at $15.95 in quantities of 1,000 it will be available in August.

Also in August the company will be sampling a static RAM which it says is twice as fast as any other on the market. It will be priced at $68.50 in quantities of 10,000.

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Friday May 24 1985

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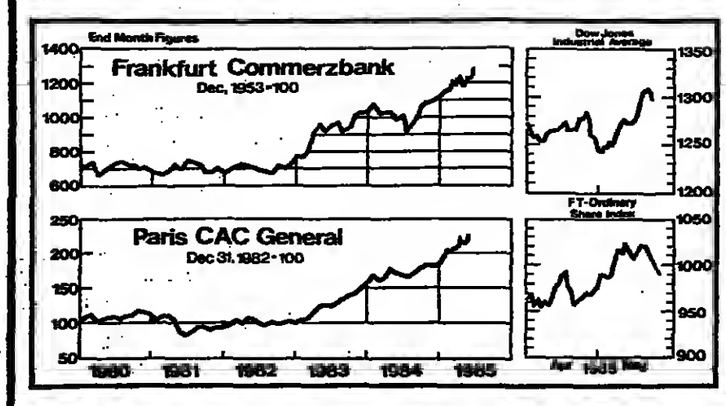


STOCK MARKET INDICES

NEW YORK	May 23	Previous	Year ago
DJ Industrials	1,296.71	1,303.76	1,113.80
DJ Transport	620.57	622.90	468.11
DJ Utilities	161.26	161.98	124.71
S&P Composite	187.60	186.56	153.15
LONDON			
FT Ord	1,010.2	1,020.9	826.4
FT-SE 100	1,325.3	1,333.8	1,085.4
FT-A All-share	640.34	642.98	496.61
FT-A 500	702.25	705.49	542.89
FT Gold mines	479.8	484.9	633.7
FT-A Long gilt	10.77	10.74	10.67
TOKYO			
Nikkei-Dow	12,649.13	12,697.35	10,023.5
Tokyo SE	991.92	995.59	787.40
AUSTRALIA			
All Ord.	887.4	888.5	694.4
Metals & Mins.	560.6	562.0	460.7
AUSTRIA			
Credit Aktien	96.01	95.03	54.81
BELGIUM			
Belgian SE	2,276.99	2,253.85	—
CANADA			
Toronto			
Metals & Minls	2,016.5	2,026.4	1,916.0
Composite	2,691.3	2,708.1	2,208.1
Montreal			
Portfolio	131.87	132.96	106.28
DENMARK			
SE	n/a	190.36	187.68
FRANCE			
CAC Gen	226.4	223.1	173.3
Ind. Tendance	126.5	124.2	89.0
WEST GERMANY			
FAZ-Aktien	442.38	439.29	349.40
Commerzbank	1,294.6	1,285.9	1,015.8
HONG KONG			
Hang Seng	1,617.30	1,599.64	912.15
ITALY			
Banca Comm.	n/a	319.64	208.70
NETHERLANDS			
ANP-CBS Gen	209.5	209.6	161.3
ANP-CBS Ind	169.9	170.2	128.3
NORWAY			
Oslo SE	336.11	339.57	283.76
SINGAPORE			
Straits Times	820.98	822.45	928.57
SOUTH AFRICA			
JSE Golds	–	1,074.6	942.8
JSE Industrials	–	970.7	976.9
SPAIN			
Madrid SE	111.25	111.33	85.26
SWEDEN			
J & P	n/a	1,393.32	1,442.69
SWITZERLAND			
Swiss Bank Ind	434.7	434.3	367.2
WORLD	May 22	Prev	Year ago
Capital Int'l*	211.8	212.2	177.9

COMMODITIES

(London)	May 23	Prev
Silver (spot fixing)	489.45p	488.40p
Copper (cash)	£1,203.50	£1,210.50
Coffee (July)	£2,114.50	£2,082.50
Oil (spot Arabian light)	$26.625	$26.675

GOLD (per ounce)

	May 23	Prev
London	$315.75	$316.75
Zürich	$315.50	$316.75
Paris (fixing)	$315.27	$317.49
Luxembourg	$315.25	$317.25
New York (June)	$316.10	$316.15

* Latest available figure

CURRENCIES

(London)	U.S. DOLLAR May 23	U.S. DOLLAR Previous	STERLING May 23	STERLING Previous
$	–	–	1.2625	1.264
DM	3.075	3.0765	3.88	3.895
Yen	251.2	250.65	316.5	317.0
FFr	9.4125	9.385	11.8425	11.885
SwFr	2.5845	2.5865	3.26	3.275
Guilder	3.4775	3.4765	4.3725	4.3975
Lira	1,967.0	1,963.5	2,475.5	2,484.0
BFr	62.05	61.95	78.1	78.35
C$	1.3715	1.3685	1.7255	1.7355

INTEREST RATES

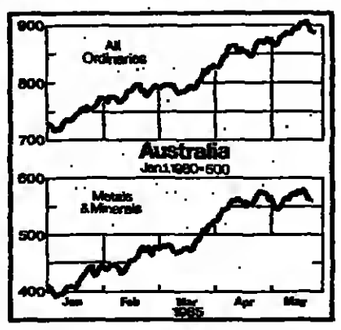
	May 23	Prev
Euro-currencies (3-month offered rate)		
£	12 11/16	8
SwFr	5⅝	5¼
DM	5⅝	5 9/16
FFr	10¼	10 9/16
FT London Interbank fixing (offered rate)		
3-month U.S.$	8 9/16	8
6-month U.S.$	8⅝	8¼
U.S. Fed Funds	7¾*	7⅝
U.S. 3-month CDs	7.65*	7.6
U.S. 3-month T-bills	7.23*	7.28

U.S BONDS

Treasury		May 23* Price	May 23* Yield	Prev Price	Prev Yield
9¼	1987	99 29/32	9.23	99 11/32	9.13
11¾	1992	106 6/32	10.467	106 13/32	10.43
11¼	1995	103 19/32	10.655	103 31/32	10.59
11¼	2015	102 25/32	10.925	102 24/32	10.93
Corporate		May 23* Price	Yield	Prev Price	Yield
AT & T					
10¾ June 1990		100⅛	10.25	100⅛	10.25
13⅞ July 1990		80¾	8.75	80¾	8.75
8¾ May 2000		82	11.25	82	11.25
Xerox					
10¾ March 1993		98½	10.90	98½	10.90
Diamond Shamrock					
10¾ May 1993		96½	11.30	96½	11.30
Federated Dept Stores					
10¾ May 2013		92	11.20	92	11.20
Abbot Lab					
11.80 Feb 2013		102¼	11.55	102¼	11.55
Alcoa					
12¼ Dec 2012		101¾	12.05	101¾	12.05

FINANCIAL FUTURES

CHICAGO	Latest	High	Low	Prev
U.S. Treasury Bonds (CBT) 8% 32nds of 100%				
June	75–03	74–28	74–20	74–29
U.S. Treasury Bills (IMM) $1m points of 100%				
June	92.83	92.76	92.67	92.75
Certificates of Deposit (IMM) $1m points of 100%				
June	92.27	92.24	92.19	92.27
LONDON				
Three-month Eurodollar $1m points of 100%				
June	91.95	91.98	91.89	91.98
20-year National Gilt £50,000 32nds of 100%				
June	105–18	105–18	105–08	105–20



WALL STREET

Conflicting views on outlook

WALL STREET clung by its finger ends to its recent new peaks as clashes in the House of Representatives over the budget proposals gave fresh cause for investment uncertainty. With opinions again divided on the outlook for interest rates and Federal Reserve policies, bond prices trod water. The stock market suffered renewed profit-taking which quickly drove the Dow average below 1300 again, *writes Terry Byland in New York.*

The market was on the downside throughout the session, although it edged above the Dow 1300 mark a couple of times – albeit briefly. At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was a net 7.05 points down at 1296.1, turnover remained high.

The division of opinion among investors was displayed by conflicting views expressed by Dr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Bros, who believes the economy is recovering fast, and Mr Preston Martin of the Federal Reserve, who is worried that growth may be too slow.

In the credit market, hopes of a second cut in the discount rate abated for a while – Dr Kaufman rejected such suggestions emphatically in his address to a savings industry convention. Federal funds slipped back below 8 per cent again and money market and Treasury-bill rates showed little change from overnight.

In the stock market, there was some disappointment at the struggle to hold on to the Dow 1300 mark – regarded as a significant benchmark of bullish sentiment. At mid-session, the Dow had edged above 1300 again, but the recovery was somewhat lacking in conviction.

Stock in Gulf Canada fell ⅜ to $13½ ahead of the purchase by Olympia and York of the stake held by Chevron at $22.21 for a total $2.5bn. The NYSE active stocks list was headed by the when issued Unocal stock, which added ⅜ to $34¾.

In the aerospace-defence sector, General Dynamics stood out again with a rise of 1⅝ to $72⅝ on the market's hope that the navy's ban on new contracts with the company will be resolved when the new chairman takes over.

Three Wall Street brokerage firms recommended General Dynamics stock to clients, on the view that the bad news is now out of the way and the fall in the stock has been overdone.

Boeing added $¼ to $83⅞ after All Nippon Airways ordered jet airliners and Lockheed at $50 were $⅝ better. But some other defence issues shaded lower after reports reached Wall Street of struggles over defence and welfare spending as the House debated budget proposals.

McDonnell Douglas at $72⅞ gave up $¾ and United Technologies shed $⅝ to $40½. General Electric was $⅞ off at $60½.

A fall of $1 to $131⅝ in IBM helped hold down the Dow Jones average. Other computer stocks were mixed, NCR adding $¼ to $29⅝, while Honeywell shed the same amount to $81.

Motor stocks were somewhat disappointing, however, turnover was small. Although lower interest rates traditionally benefit industry sales, General Motors shaded by $⅜ to $69⅝, and Chrysler by $⅛ to $35⅛.

Pharmaceuticals came in for some profit-taking after the strength of recent sessions. Merck shed $⅛ of this week's advance to stand at $107⅞ and Pfizer was $¾ off at $50¼, still waiting for a clearer prospect for the U.S. dollar.

The strongest feature in the sector was Upjohn, which bounded ahead by $4¼ to $106¼ after recommendations by Morgan Stanley for Minoxidil, its hair restorer.

But chemicals had a sluggish session. Du Pont, a strong spot this week, remained ver firm, adding a further $⅛ to $56⅞ in quiet trading.

Airline stocks featured renewed demand for Pan American, which edged up by $⅛ to a new 52-week peak of $6⅝. More than 2m Pan Am shares have been traded in the past two sessions as the market responds to the group's aggressive thrust into some domestic routes.

But United, now in the grip of a strike by its pilots, eased by $½ to $46, also on heavy turnover. American at $45⅛ and Delta Air at $45⅞, held steady in light trading.

In the bond market, prices began to slip lower at mid-session, when traders commented that turnover was thin. The strong upswing in prices over the past month seems to have come to an end, and the good news – the cut in the discouot rate – is now out of the way.

LONDON

Electricals detract from bid activity

THE announcement of three more takeover bids whetted speculative interest in Loodon, but a minor blow was dealt by falls in electricals.

The FT Ordinary share index flirted with an all-time high throughout the session but ended down 10.7 at 1,010.2.

Debenhams, up 8p at 368p, again held centre stage on hopes of a counter to the Burton bid. Business was also highlighted by a bid for Gill and Duffus, 10p lower at 180p, from Dalgety, 17p easier at 443p.

Gilts opened easier, resisting the effects of a stronger dollar, lower U.S. bond prices and a warning that UK interest rates could remain high because of excessive monetary expansion, but later rallied to close with few changes.

Chief price changes, Page 34; Details, Page 35; Share information service, Pages 36–37.

AUSTRALIA

BARGAIN HUNTERS moved into Sydney to quell the recent slide, but most shares ended steady to easier.

The All Ordinaries index dropped only 0.9 to 887.3 compared with a 9.8 slide the previous day.

Gold stocks suffered most from the activity with Central Norseman 6 cents lower at A$9.20, Kidston off 10 cents at A$4.25 and Bougainville 6 cents easier at A$2.26.

Oil and gas stocks also fell on indications of weaker international oil prices. Vamgas shed 10 cents to A$4.40, Bridge Oil 5 cents to A$2.25 and Hartogen Energy 4 cents to A$3.30.

In banks, National Australia added 4 cents to A$4.34 after reporting a mid-year profit well above market expectations. Westpac put on 3 cents to A$4.25, while ANZ lost 5 cents to A$4.63.

HONG KONG

A FORAY by small investors' into Hong Kong in search of bargains sent prices higher in active trading. However, institutional buyers elected to remain on the sidelines.

The Hang Seng index recovered some of its previous day's losses to rise by 17.86 to 1,617.30, back through the 1,600 barrier.

Hongkong Telephone picked up the HK$1 it dropped on Wednesday to return to HK$95.

News that Sing Tao Newspapers plans to shift its base to Australia had little effect on the market and its shares, last traded on Tuesday at HK$11.50, will resume trading today.

SINGAPORE

THE easier trend in Singapore continued for the third consecutive day and prices turned lower across the board.

Foreign and institutional buying, which encouraged last week's rally, were absent, affected by poor economic growth figures.

A 10 cent drop in DBS to S$6.25 led most othar banks down. Malay Banking shed 5 cents to S$6.30 and UOB lost 2 cents to S$4.42.

Elsewhere, Genting continued to fall, dropping 5 cents to S$6.30, while Keppel Shipyard put on 3 cents to S$1.60.

Hotels and properties were slightly weaker while commodities and plantations ended steady to stronger. Industrials tended to ease.

EUROPE

Frankfurt powered by automotives

FOREIGN institutional investors made their presence strongly felt during robust trading in Frankfurt yesterday as the Commerzbank index continued its upward drive to new peaks.

For the 11th day in the past 15 sessions the market indicator reached a record, adding 8.7 to 1,294.8, despite a modest easing in the tone during late trading.

The foreign and domestic interest was centred on a select group of stocks with automotive shares replacing banks as favourites.

Spurred by Daimler Benz's strong earnings growth in the past four months and the implications this has for others in the industry, almost all stocks in the sector marched forward.

Daimler led the field with a DM 12.50 advance to DM 758, while BMW added DM 5.70 to DM 388.50 and Porsche DM 16 to DM 1,219.

Trading in bank shares lost momentum after several days of unabated rises. Deutsche Bank lost DM 1.50 to DM 498 and Dresdner DM 1 to DM 226.50, although Commerzbank firmed 30 pfg to DM 188.30.

Engineering stocks eased after a firm opening with Linde falling DM 3 to DM 448 and Preussag down DM 2 to DM 279.50 after news of lower first-quarter sales. MAN moved against the trend and firmed DM 1 to DM 157.

The bond market's sentiment was dented by a lower close in U.S. credit markets, a firm dollar and a lack of new incentives to continue the recent strength.

Trading remained active in Amsterdam, although price movements were marginal either way.

Insurer Amev slipped 10 cents to Fl 242.70 despite its announcement of a first-quarter profit rise while Aegon was down Fl 4 after going ex a Fl 3.50 dividend to finish at Fl 169.

Among other major groups, Royal Dutch eased Fl 7.50 after going ex a Fl 8.75 dividend and Unilever firmed Fl 1.50 to Fl 343.50.

Consolidation after a rally seen during the past week continued in Zurich with bank stocks falling to profit-taking. Bank Leu dropped SwFr 175 to SwFr 3,775 an Union Bank SwFr 35 to SwFr 3,880.

Insurance stocks were generally sold with Winterthur shares marked down by SwFr 185 to SwFr 4,390, despite news that it will pay a higher dividend, and Zurich Insurance moved SwFr 175 lower at SwFr 25,550.

Paris share prices continued sharply higher in a busy session. The opening of the new trading account help build on the market's fundamental strength.

By the close of trading, advances outnumbered declines by 117 to 20 with seven companies unchanged.

The recent declines in domestic interest rates continued to lift the tempo of trading in Brussels and hopes of further reductions added further support.

Wagon Lit was again among the leading rises, firming Bfr 185 to BFr 3,170 while Gavaert added a further BFr 85 to BFr 3,750.

For the fourth consecutive day, Stockholm prices lost ground as fears about high domestic interest rates hit into confidence.

Electrolux was an important exception, closing SKr 1 higher at SKr 290 as the most actively traded stock.

The fall in Volvo's first quarter earnings, although widely expected, pushed the group's shares SKr 12 lower to SKr 233.

The banks were mixed with Handelsbanken SKr 1 down at SKr 141 and Skanska the same amount higher to SKr 91.

Milan ended the day mostly lower in heavy hut erratic trading. The market, having risen sharply in recent months, is consolidating while awaiting direction from the outcome of union wage negotiations.

Business remained light in Madrid with the market marginally lower.

TOKYO

Hesitation tempers the mood

CAUTION was evident during trading in Tokyo yesterday as investors began to question whether the market had overextended itself during the recent six-day upswing, *writes Shigeo Nishiwaki of Jiji Press.*

Large-capital stocks, notably electric and pharmaceutical groups, came under the heaviest profit-taking pressure.

The Nikkei-Dow market average, which had gained 316 points in the previous six trading days, lost 24.44 from the preceding day to 12,649.13. Losses outnumbered rises by 449 to 339, with 143 issues unchanged. Volume decreased from Wednesday's 751.18m. shares to 554.91m.

However, among biotechnology-related stocks, Mitsubishi Chemical topped the active list with 26.41m shares changing hands as it rose Y11 at one point before closing Y6 higher at Y505, while Asahi Chemical, after opening weaker, attracted strong buying interest toward the close and finished at Y1,010 – unchanged from the previous day.

But other biotechnology issues were generally depressed, with Green Cross falling Y90 to Y2,710 and Dainippon Pharmaceutical Y30 to Y4,610.

Fuji Electric, which had been sought following its development of solar batteries using amorphous alloys, closed Y3 lower at Y386, with a turnover of 13.62m shares.

Cement stocks were also in the spotlight. Onoda Cement added Y30 to Y372, while Nihon Cement and Sumitomo Cement each gained Y11 to Y291 and Y350, respectively. Plans for diversification attracted investor attention to these issues.

Buying interest in large-capital stocks weakened. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was the second busiest issue with 25.89 shares changing bands, but dropped Y4 to Y283. Nippon Steel also dipped Y4 to Y155.

Electric power and gas issues lost strength across a broad range, with Tokyo Gas shedding Y5 to Y212 and Tokyo Electric Power Y20 to Y1,930.

Sanko Steamship tumbled to Y96 at one point but closed Y10 down at Y100. Small-lot selling pushed down blue chips across a wide front. Fujitsu lost Y30 to Y1,110 and Hitachi Y15 to Y771.

Buying orders placed with the "big four" brokerage houses by foreigners in early trading totalled 43m shares against selling orders for 31.5m shares. Foreign interest centred on steel, electric power, gas and railway issues.

Bond prices opened lower in response to the weakness of U.S. bond prices and the yen, hut later recouped some ground on purchasing by trust banks and other institutions. The yield on 7.3 per cent government bonds due in December 1993 rose from Wednesday's 6.595 to 8.605 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOLD stocks turned lower in heavy trading, reflecting the easier trend in international hullion prices.

Randfontein slipped by R3.50 to R212, Southvaal lost R2 to R88.50 while Buffels remained unchanged at R86.

The lower trend flowed on to affect other precious metals and minerals with Rustenburg Platinum shedding 30 cents to R18.80, diamond share De Beers 5 cents to R10.90 and Palamin 25 cents to R18.25.

CANADA

TORONTO retreated for the second day running in heavy trading, with the composite index slipping 18.77 to close at 2691.38.

Gulf Canada topped the actives, shedding C$⅛ to C$18¼, having resumed trading in the afternoon after Olympia & York said it planned to acquire Chevron's 80 per cent stake in the company.

Among other actives, Bell Canada lost C$½ to C$41⅛, Royal Bank rose C$¾ to C$29¾ and Shell Canada shed C$1⅛ at C$28¼.

Montreal traded down with industrials, banks and utilities all off.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE CLOSING PRICES

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/ E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quote	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23½	16	AAR	.48	2.7	14	112	18	17⅞	10	+½
18½	9⅜	AGS			12	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
16⅞	6⅝	AMCA				10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
21½	13¾	AMF	.50	2.7	54	396	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
51¾	50	AMF	pf4.95e	8.7		4	51	50¾	51	+⅛
47⅛	24¼	AMR			10	1858	45¼	44½	44⅜	−⅜
21⅞	18⅝	AMR	pf 2.18	10.		193	u21½	21⅛	21¼	+⅛
25⅞	22⅞	ANR	pf 2.67	11.		631	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
14¼	7¾	APL				16	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
65¼	44⅜	ASA		24.0		360	50½	49⅝	50½	+¼
27	14⅛	AVX	.32	2.1	12	141	15⅜	15	15¼	−⅛
24⅞	19	AZP	2.72	11.	7	1642	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
54⅜	36¾	AbtLab	1.40	2.8	10	1170	54¼	53⅝	53¾	+⅛
25⅞	17	AccoWd	.44	2.0	17	92	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
20¾	12½	AcmeC	.40	2.8		70	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
10½	7⅝	AcmeE	.32b	4.0	10	37	8⅛	7⅞	0	+⅛
17½	15	AdaEx	1.82e	11.		89	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
26	11⅞	AdmMl	.32	2.0	0	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	−¼
19½	6⅝	AdvSys	.53t	4.9	17	198	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
41⅛	25⅛	AMD			12	2058	28⅞	28½	28½	−¼
12¾	6⅞	Advest	.12	1.0		33	6¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
14⅝	8¾	Aerflex			12	83	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
46⅝	27¼	AetnLf	2.64	5.9	33	2719	45½	45	45¼	+¼
58¼	52⅜	AetL	pf5.83e	10.		15	56¼	50	56	−¼
38	15¾	Ahmns	1.20	8.6	13	300	34	32⅞	33¼	−¾
3⅝	2½	Aileen			24	140	6⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
53½	38⅜	AirPrd	1.20	2.3	12	017	52¾	52¼	52¼	−½
24⅝	13	AirbFrt	.60	2.9	12	385	21¼	21	21	−⅛
2	1	AlMoa s			23	37	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅜	21	AlaP	pf2.92e	11.		110	u27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+¼
33⅜	26¾	AlaP	pfA3 92	12.		23	33¼	33	33¼	+¼
8	6	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		73	7⅛	7⅜	7⅞	

Continued on Page 33

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE CLOSING PRICES

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quote	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7¼	3⅞	ADI n			22	170	5½	5⅛	5¼	
10½	9¼	AL Lab	.20f	2.4	14	348	u16⅝	16	16¼	+⅜
22⅝	12	AMC n	.12	.7	14	117	17¾	17½	17¾	
5⅞	2⅝	AM Intl				427	4⅛	4	4⅛	
84	58	ATT	Fd5.07e	6.2		69	82¼	82	82	−⅜
8	2½	AcmePy			13	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
13⅝	8½	AcmeEl .32		3.1	20	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
18¼	9¾	Action			32	4	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
7⅛	3	Acton				18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
2	5-16	Actn wt				17	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1-16
3⅝	1½	AdmRs			3	40	2⅛	2	2	
30¼	17¼	AdRust .14	.5	20	23	29	28¾	28⅞	28⅞	
23⅝	16	Adobe .28	1.5	12	72	181¼	19⅛	18¼	18¼	
8⅝	4½	Aeronc			13	113	6¼	5⅛	5¼	
47	27⅞	AllPb s .60	1.3	21	19	u471¼	46¾	47¼	47¼	+⅛
9⅝	5¾	AirExp				70	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅝	AvCal			14	75	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
12	5¾	ArCal pf				820	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
4¾	1	Alamco			28	448	1⅛	1	1⅛	
181	65½	Almnto n			16	80	85	84½	85	+1
10¼	9⅝	AlbaW			35	15	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
3½	2	AlnTrs				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6½	5⅝	Aloha				13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	8½	Alphaln.05	.5	20	74	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1	9-19	Altex				124	¾	11-19	¾	
5-16	⅛	Altex wt				3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	28⅝	Alcoa pf3.75	11.			z200	34¼	34	34	−¾
26⅛	11	AlzaCp			.44	140	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
18⅝	9½	AmIdahl.20		1.5	17	1112	13⅝	13½	13¾	−⅜
15⅞	6½	Amadcr05		1.1		63	7⅛	6⅞	7	−⅛
10⅛	4⅞	AmBilt .15		1.5	6	132	10⅛	6⅞	10⅛	+⅜
7⅝	4	AmCap			17	57	u	7¾	7¾	7¾
37½	12¼	AExp wt				92	.39	25¼	35¼	−1
8	5⅝	AFrac A			13	219	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
12¼	7¾	AHdhM			12	66	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
8	4	Alarsal			2	8	6⅝	6¾	6¾	−⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AlbtsA .52		3.5	32	21	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
2⅞	½	AMBld				123	2	2	2	
10	3	AtlOil			16	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
83	53½	APwr	3.20	5.4	21	4	58	58	58	+⅛
18	11⅝	APrac s.24b		1.7	16	2	14½	14½	14½	
6½	6¼	AmRity			3	1	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
16½	11⅞	ARoyl n				192	15	14⅞	14⅞	
4½	3	ASciE				62	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
12½	7½	Ampel	.06	2.7	8	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	3½	Andal			13	19	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	2½	AndJob				43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	5¾	Angles			91	80	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
2⅝	7⅛	vjAngl v				59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¼	3⅛	ArgoPt				23	6⅛	5	5⅛	
7¾	5½	Arley n			6	6	6⅝	6½	6½	+¼
11⅝	6⅝	Armtrn			14	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
11½	7½	Armel s			19	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
24	11	Arundl			13	4	21	20¾	20¾	−⅛
11⅛	8½	Asmr g	.15	1.8		64	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
12	8⅛	Astrex				13	65	u12¼	12¼	+⅝
3⅞	1	Astrolc					2⅝	1⅜	1¼	
17⅝	7½	Astrot pl.45j				8	10	10	10	−⅛
2⅛	9-16	AtlsGM				132	⅜	1	⅜	
7⅝	2	Audiotr.05e		1.4		19	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
20½	13⅝	Avondl .80		5.2	13	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅝
		B B B								
41½	24½	BDM	.16	.5	24	176	40⅞	40½	40⅞	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	BRT			7	75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
16⅛	10½	BSN wi				14	11½	11½	11½	
13⅝	7¼	Badger .40		4.6	16	71	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	−⅛
17½	7½	Baker			22	1	14½	14½	14½	
9¼	7½	BaldwS32a		3.4		6	9½	8½	8½	
6⅛	2¼	BallyM wt				95	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
26	21	BanFd 2.78e		11.		16	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+¼
7½	4¾	Banstr g				3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9¼	6⅝	BnBtld .40		5.5	17	15	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	2½	BarnEn		5.1	20	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnwl .20		2.9		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4	BaryRG				12	6	5⅞	6	
13⅞	10¼	Baruch .34j		2.7	21	206	12¾	12¾	12¾	
9⅝	4¾	Beard				5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅜
22½	11⅞	BeldBld.80		14.		7	12¼	12½	12½	
26½	18	BergBr .32		1.2	17	51	27½	27⅜	27½	
30¾	21⅝	BicCp .72		2.8	8	82	26⅝	20	26⅛	
24	19⅛	BinkMf 1		4.4	11	13	23	22⅝	22½	−¼
57	17⅝	Blessng.90		2.5	9	37	u37¾	36⅝	36⅝	−⅝
2¼	¾	BlockE				121	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
16⅝	11⅝	BlountA.45		3.6	7	96	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
16½	12	BlountB.40		2.7	7		14¾	14¾	14¾	
45¼	22½	BolarP .05		.1	20	379	39¼	37⅛	37¾	−1¼
19¼	11½	BowVal .20				39	12½	12¼	12½	−⅛
4½	2½	Bowmr			18	150	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
19	12⅝	Bowne .44		2.6	18	63	18	15⅝	15¾	−¼
27½	19¼	Brscn g 1.60				50	21⅝	21	21⅝	
15⅝	11¼	Braun s			9	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
32¼	22¾	BrnFA .88		2.9	18	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+⅛
34⅝	23¼	BrnFB .88		2.9	11	55	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
4	3⅛	BrnF pf .40		8.7	10	u	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
5	2⅝	Buckhn				12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
5¾	3⅜	Buckh pf.50		9.6		22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
34⅝	18⅝	Buell .60		2.2	6	9	27⅞	27¾	27¾	−¼
15¼	9¼	Bush n			6	82	16¼	9⅝	10	+⅜
		C C C								
19⅜	13⅝	CRS	.34	1.8	15	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅜
18⅝	9⅛	CaesNJ				19	22	15	12¾	12¾	−¼
9¼	4½	CagleA				5	3	5½	5½	+⅛
13¾	16	CatRE 1.28		9.3	11	126	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
25	18⅞	Calml n .80		2.4	51	428	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+⅜
6½	3⅞	Calton n				9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Calprop80c			10.	5	19	8⅛	8	−⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Camco .52		1.8	12	77	18½	17¾	17¾	−⅛
3¼	1⅞	Campnl				20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	13¼	CMand g .30				30	14⅛	13⅞	14	−⅛
35¾	25⅞	CWine				9	33	29⅛	26⅝	28⅛	+¼
13	4½	Cardill					2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Cardil				18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
13¼	7½	CaraB			17	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
13⅝	7½	CaroA .10		8	16	4	12½	12⅛	12½	
11⅝	5¼	CaroEn			17	30	19⅝	10½	10⅝	
44¾	36	CaroP pf 5		12.			z10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1½
6½	3½	Casblan56t				75	9	6⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
22½	15⅝	CastIA .80		3.6	11	22	22	22	22	
32⅞	25⅝	CasPd 2.20a		7.0		13	31½	31⅛	31½	+⅛
2¼	1⅜	Centl pf				1	1½	1½	1½	
28¼	20⅝	ConM pf3.50		13.		z20	26½	26½	26½	−⅛
14⅛	9¾	CentSe1.60e		12.		8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6¼	Cetec .20		3.0	8	210	9⅝	6⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2½	CmpH				15	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
17¾	12⅞	ChmpP .72		5.1	41	39	14⅛	13¾	14	−⅛
27	15	ChMAs .16		.6	20	145	20½	26	26	−⅜
21¼	14⅛	ChRN 1.20a		9.2	10	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
13¼	6¼	ChfDv 9				26	6⅞	6½	6½	−⅜
25¼	10⅛	Chftn s .17		.1	23	x62	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
80⅞	11⅝	Citadel			10	91	80	26½	29¾	−¼
27⅛	16⅝	CitFst 1b		3.7	8	5	27	27	27	−⅛
46¾	27⅞	CitFst pf2.50		5.3		3	u47	46⅞	47	+¼
23⅛	17	CityGas1.20		5.1	11	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
42½	29⅛	Clarmt1.63e		4.9		8	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+¼
12⅝	5¾	ClarkC .26e		2.7	16	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
45	21¼	Clarost 1e		2.7	10	8	37¼	37	37¼	+½
22¼	10⅞	Clopays			13	26	22	21⅝	21¾	−¼
7½	3½	Cognizr				110	9⅝	6	6⅝	+⅜
10¼	6¾	Cohu .20		2.1	9	22	9½	8¾	9⅝	+⅛
7½	2	CoIF wt s				28	5¾	5½	5½	
16⅞	8	Comfed			5	60	17	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
12¾	6½	Comnc				6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
11⅝	6	ComdrC				58	13-16	¾	¾	
11⅜	6¾	Compo				111	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
19½	6¾	CmpCn				66	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
10¼	5½	CmpFct				18	56	9	6¾	9⅞	+⅜
22	14⅝	Cnchm .50e		3.0	19	5	16¾	16¼	16⅝	−⅜
12¼	6⅞	Concdd				7	14	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
11¼	6⅝	Conply				7	3	10½	16¼	16¼	
6½	2¼	ConrCp				10	177	22¾	21⅛	21½	−1
10⅞	5⅝	Conqst				70	1828	9⅜	8⅜	9⅛	+⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Cong wt					604	5½	4	4⅞	+⅞
10⅝	9	ConsOG				4	117	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	−⅛
5⅝	1	ConOGwt					30	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅝	4⅝	vjConIA				5	140	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
15½	5½	vjCntA pf					38	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
26⅛	12¼	ContMtl				9	91	20	16⅝	16½	−1⅝
2	7-16	Coradian					172	½	7-16	½	
3⅞	2⅝	CosCr n				11	47	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
1	½	CosCr wt				33	11-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅝	2⅝	CntCrd .13r		1.7	18	95	7¾	7	7	−⅛
32½	23¾	Cross 1.32		4.2	15	23	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−⅛
20½	9½	CrnCP				3	15⅝	15¾	15¾	+⅛
19¼	7⅝	CrCPB				3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	18	CwCP pf1.92		6.9		4	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
3⅜	⅜	CrutcR				2	180	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
12¼	10¾	CrystO					968	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
23¼	13¾	Cubic .39		2.6	11	588	20	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
28	21⅝	Cumns .92		3.9	9		9	25¾	25½	25¾
5¼	9-16	CustEn				19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		D D D								
3⅛	1⅞	DWG .13i		8.1	5	40	2⅛	2	2⅛	
26¾	19	DaleEn .32		1.2	9	15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15¾	13½	DamEA 2		14.		171	14¾	14	14¼	+⅛
15¾	15½	DamE32.30		16.		209	14½	14	14¼	−⅛
7⅝	3¾	Damson			2	97	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
30¼	18	*Dams pf2.50*		13.		4	20	20	20	−¼
24⅝	15¾	Dams pf3.75		17.		4	21¾	21½	21½	−⅝
23⅞	11¼	DataPd .18		1.3	9	747	12⅛	11¾	12	−⅛
6	3⅜	Datarm				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Decrat s			41	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
34½	23¼	DelLab .52		1.6	10	16	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+⅛
15½	11¾	DelVal 1.68		11.	9	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8⅝	2⅛	Delmed				259	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
7	5	Dsgnrm23t			4.6	11	5	4¾	4¾	+⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Desgnl .92i			11.	12	11⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅝
16	9⅜	DevICp				23	45	14	13¾	15⅜	−¼
19¼	8	DieBth .20		1.2	17	45	11¼	10⅞	11	−⅜
7¾	2	Digicon				48	2½	2	2	−⅛
67	23⅜	Dillrd s .20		.3	17	88	64½	64	64	−¾
6¼	3¼	Dodes				7	5¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
6½	6	DirAct n				8	23	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
10	5¼	Dixco .10a		1.6	16	103	16	9⅞	9⅞	
7½	4¼	DmetI wt				64	252	15-32	7-16	15-32
30⅝	22⅛	Domtr g1.46				4	252	29¼	27¾	27⅞	−⅛
14⅛	6⅞	Downey				5	184	14⅛	13⅞	14	
3⅝	1⅛	Driller				15	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
39	25⅜	Ducom .88		2.9	12	80	26	26¼	26	+½
1	⅛	Dunlop					393	⅞	13-16	13-16	−1-16
32	22½	Duplex .92		2.7	12	80	u33½	33¼	33½	+⅛
17⅛	13	DurTst.40a		2.5	16	20	15½	15½	15½	
16⅝	9¾	Dynlct .27e		1.9	12	135	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
		E E E								
9⅝	6⅛	EAC	.48	5.1		12	9	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
6⅝	2	EECO	.32	2.2	40	95	15	14⅝	14¾	−⅛
7⅝	3⅛	ERC			17	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
3⅞	2⅛	EaglCt			14	203	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
23¾	17⅛	EstnCo 1		4.4	8	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
40	31¼	Eatgo 6.96e		18.	4	10	36⅛	37¾	36⅛	+⅜
12¾	6½	Echo6 g 12				663	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
3	1½	ElAudO				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23½	15⅛	ElcAm 1.40		6.2	12	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+⅛
5⅝	2¾	ElecSd				118	4¾	4⅝	4¾	−⅛
9⅝	5⅞	ElsInor				58	40	7½	7¾	7¾	−⅛
13½	10¾	EmMd n.03e		.2		315	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
4½	2⅞	EmCar			10	43	4	4	4	
1⅝	¾	EngMgt				139	5-16	¼	¼	
17⅞	10¾	ESD n .40e		3.2	9	49	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
4⅝	2½	Enstr pf.46e			14	766	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+⅜
32½	18⅛	Espey .40		1.9	8	54	21¼	20¾	21⅛	−⅜
9	1½	Esprit				21	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35½	26	EsqRd 72e		2.1	20	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
36¾	22⅞	EtzLav			40	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
9⅝	7	Excel .40b		5.1	9	38	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
9½	2½	ExptSv			12	19	6	5⅛	6	+⅛
						F F F				
22¾	13⅞	Fabind .40		2.0	7	17	20	19¾	19¾	−⅛
11⅝	3¾	Fidata				70	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	−¼
11	9½	FtCom 1n		8.1	7	22	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
14	11	FWym980		6.6	11	44	13½	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
22¼	21¼	Fstcrp n			7	6	21½	21½	21½	
16⅝	11⅞	FstchP .68t		5.3	9	19	12¾	12½	12¾	
19	8⅞	FltCtE			4	44	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
27¾	23⅝	FltSE pf 4		16.		11	24¼	24	24¼	−½
11¼	6⅛	FlnnEn				11	9½	9⅜	9¾	−⅛
45⅛	25½	FlaRck .70		1.7	8	10	40¾	40⅜	40¾	+⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Fluke 1.36t		5.2	16	16	26⅝	20½	26½	
13½	8¼	Foodrm				11	38	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅜
10	7¼	FooteM				11	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
34½	28½	Foote pf				5	31¾	31¾	31¾	+⅛
9⅞	4½	FtnRG			21	29	9¾	8⅝	9⅜	−⅛
26⅝	11¼	ForostL			57	501	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	−½
2	¾	Fotomr				30	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
7⅝	4¼	FrdHly				7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26	14	FreqEl			19	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−¼
9⅝	5	FriesE n				43	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
19	19⅝	Friona .50		2.7	15	100	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
15⅛	9	FrstHd				105	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
7¼	4½	FrtA wt	.171	2.7		21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
22	10¾	FurVll n			22	75	22	21⅜	21¾	−⅛
						G G G				
7	4⅛	GRI				15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
4¾	2½	GTI			28	22	3⅞	3	3⅛	−⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GalaxC			9	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
3	2	GalaxO			59	60	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
33	24⅜	Garan 1.26		4.3	10	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	−⅛
16½	7⅞	GatLjt			15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10¾	7	Gayind			16	31	8¾	6⅝	8¾	
15⅛	9¾	GelmS			15	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Gemco				9	3½	3⅜	3½	
17½	12⅞	GDefns .60		5.2	10	1430	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅜
6	2⅝	GnEmp 20		4.9	14	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
17⅝	11¾	GnMkt .10		.7	12	13	14¾	13¾	14¾	+⅛
7⅛	2⅞	GenScn				14	4⅜	4	4⅜	
16⅝	11⅝	GemDt.26		1.6	12	20	12⅞	12½	12½	−⅛
13¾	7¼	GeoRes			4	18	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−⅛
4	1⅜	GeoR wt				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	9¼	GeoRs pf 1		6.1		25	11⅛	11	11	−⅜
39¾	21⅛	GiantFd80		2.1	13	53	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
20⅝	10½	GianF wt				2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
20⅝	8	GnIYl 9				12	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
54½	7	Giant	.56	2.6	7	13	33¼	33½	33¾	
37	23¾	Ginnn 1b		3.1	15	58	32⅞	32⅛	32½	+⅜
6¼	2¾	GlobNR				1109	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
21½	10⅛	Glosor .44		2.1	11	1	20½	20½	20½	
6⅝	3	GoldW				5	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
13⅝	13-19	GldFld				219	⅞	13-16	⅞	
27	19¾	GouldT 1r		3.8	7	1	26	26	26	−¼
24⅝	15⅞	GrndAu.40		2.6	13	7	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+¼
12	8⅛	Grant				9	14⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
2⅞	1	Grant wt				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	16	GrTech			16	22	12½	12½	12½	
35	28¼	Gtwml			10	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
49⅝	27⅞	GrtLkC .44		1.2	18	61	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	−⅜
30⅝	6¾	Greenns			19	160	30	28⅝	29⅝	−¼
12	4⅝	Greiner			12	24	10⅝	10⅝	16½	−⅛
13¼	6⅝	GrdCh .50b		4.3	16	41	11¾	11⅝	11½	−½
15⅝	10⅞	GtCd g .52				2192	14⅛	15	13⅝	−½
38¾	22⅝	Gilstr .40		1.2	14	806	35½	34½	34⅝	−⅜
						H H H				
10⅝	8¼	HAL .10e		1.2	3	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
14⅝	11¾	HMG .60		5.1		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅜
11¼	6⅛	Hampt.93t		10.	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
30	16¾	Hanlnd s.68		2.3	14	17	30	29¾	29¾	
2½	¾	Harvey				5	1	1	1	+1-16
39⅝	13	Hasbr s .15		.4	12	246	35¼	34⅞	35	−¼
39¾	22½	Hasbr pf				12	38¼	38¼	38¼	−½
22	15	HthCnt2.06e		9.6	8	13	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅝
9⅝	5½	HthCh			19	341

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

AUSTRIA

May 23	Price Sch%	+ or –
Creditanstalt	383	...
Goesser	534	–1
Interunfall	1,150	+50
Laenderbank	322	+1
Perlmooser	561	...
Steyr-Daimler	190	+2
Veitscher Mag	519	+14

BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG

May 23	Price Frs.	+ or –
B.B.L.	1,960	+10
Banq. Int. A. Lux.	6,000	...
Bekaert B	8,600	...
Ciment CBR	8,430	+85
Cockerill	231	+5
Delhaize	8,600	...
EBES	2,875	+30
Electrobel	8,500	+150
Fabrique Nat	1,950	+46
GB Inno BM	3,195	+40
GBL (Brux)	1,960	+20
Gevaert	8,750	+85
Hoboken	5,880	+100
Intercom	2,150	+55
Kredietbank	8,400	+60
Pan Hldgs.	11,000	...
Petrofina	6,070	+120
Royale Belge	11,950	+100
Soc. Gen. Banq	8,300	...
Soc. Gen. Belge	1,910	+35
Sofina	7,000	+100
Solvay	4,340	+85
Stanwick Intl.	1,500	...
Traction El	4,120	+100
UCB	6,060	+60
Wagon Lits	5,170	+195

DENMARK

May 23	Price Kr %	+ or –
Andelsbanken	290	–6
Baltic Skand	635	...
CopHandelsbank	270	...
D. Sukkerfab	620	...
Danske Bank	298	–1
De Danske Luft	1,165	+20
East Asiatic	219	+4
Forenede Brygg	980	...
Forenede Damp	135	–1
GNT Hldg	894	...
I.S.S.B.	485	...
Jyske Bank	625	–10
Novo Ind	1,855	+30
Privatbanken	264	–6
Provinsbanken	342	...
Smidth (F)	249	...
Sophus Berend	1,080	...
Superfos	440	+2

FRANCE

May 23	Price Frs.	+ or –
Emprunt 4½% 1973	1,625	–5
Emprunt 7% 1973	8,950	+60
Accor	290.2	+0.7
Air Liquide	647	+7
BIC	587	+29
Bongrain	1,900	–12
Bouygues	838	+9
BSN Gervais	2,489	+24
CIT-Alcatel	1,345	–9
Carrefour	2,281	+31
Club Mediter'n	548xc	–3
Cie Bancaire	629xc	+14
Cofimeg	295	...
Damart	9,550	+29
Darty	1,355	...
Dumez S.A.	710	+5
Eaux (Cie Gen)	705	+55
Elf-Aquitane	227	+2
Essilor	2,670	+60
Gen. Occidentale	755	+35
Imetal	134	+6
Lafarge Coppee	539	+1
L'Oreal	2,393	+65
Legrand	2,275	+29
Maisons Phenix	285.8	+8.8
Matra S.A.	1,820	–11
Michelin B	1,036	+26
Midi (Cie)	2,618	+45
Moet-Hennessy	1,975	+34
Moulinex	99.0	+1
Nord Est	91.9	+3.4
Pernod Ricard	761	+9
Perrier	638	+3
Petroles Fra	276.0	+8
Peugeot S.A.	337	+1.8
Printemps Au	251	–5
Radiotech	288	–2
Redoute	1,440	+25
Roussel-Uclaf	1,700	–7
Sefimeg	359	+2
Skis Rossignol	1,590xc	+20
Telemech Elect	2,380	–5
Thomson CSF	565	+6
Valeo	222	+7.5

GERMANY

May 23	Price Dm.	+ or –
AEG-Telef	119.5	+2.8
Allianz Vers	1288xr	+9
BASF	814.0	+1.3
Bayer	225	+1
Bayer-Hypo	343.5	+0.5
Bayer-Verein	348xd	–1
BHF-Bank	307	+5
BMW	398.5	+5.7
Brown Boveri	214.3	+0.8
Commerzbank	188.3	+0.3
Cont'l. Gummi	159.8	+0.4
Daimler-Benz	768.0	+12.5
Degussa	347.5	–1.0
D'sche Babcock	158	–0
Deutsche Bank	498.0xd	–1.5
Dresdner Bank	228.5xd	–1
GHH	150.5	...
Hochtief	497	+7
Hoechst	228	+1
Hoesch Werke	105.7	–2.8
Holzmann (P)	440	+9
Horten	176	+8
Hussel	289	...
Karstadt	231	–2
Kaufhof	241	...
KHD	254	+5
Kloeckner	67.8	–0.3
Linde	448	–3
Lufthansa	196	+9
MAN	157	+1
Mannesmann	156.0	–0.0
Mercedes Hld	671	+24.4
Metallgesel	959.5	+8.0
Muench Rueck	1,345	–85
Nixdorf	598.5	...
Porsche	1919	+18
Preussag	279.3	–9.0
Rhein West Elect	168.0	–0.6
Rosenthal	259	+1
Schering	463	–1
Siemens	556.0	+4.6
Thyssen	105.8	–0.4
Varta	209	–3
Veba	185.5	...
V.E.W.	134.3	–5.6
Verein-West	819	+2
Volkswagen	241.3	–0.2

ITALY

May 23	Price Lira	+ or –
Banco Com'le	19,500	...
Bastogi-IRBS	976.0	+36
B.I-Invest	5,818	...
Centrale	3,480	+90
Credito Varesino	4,895	–4
Fiat	3,960	–11
Finsider	99.7	...
Generali Assicur.	47,600	–1,240
Italcementi	92,900	+900
La Rinascente	804	+2
Montedison	1,797	+1
Olivetti	6,585	–35
Pirelli Co	4,065	–10
Pirelli Spa	9,490	+11
Snia BPD	3,200	–30
Toro Assic	15,950	+160
do Pref	11,400	+90

NETHERLANDS

May 23	Price Fls	+ or –
ACF Holding	209	–0.5
AEGON	189	–4
Ahold	221.2	–0.4
AKZO	107.0	–0.9
ABN	441	–1.5
AMEV	949.7	–0.1
AMRO	79	+0.8
Bredero Cert	173	–1
Bos Kalis Westm	19	+0.0
Buehrmann-Tet	91.7	–0.3
Calland Hldgs	55.2	+0.1
Dordtsche Pet'm	181	–7
Elsevier NDU	119	–0.2
Fokker	199	–5
Gist Brocades	181.5	+1.6
Heineken	144.2	+1.7
Hoogovens	69	–0.4
Int Mueller	50	–0.6
KLM	59.2	+1
Naarden	48.6	–0.4
Nat Ned Cert	66.8	+1.9
Ned M'd Bank	175.2	–3.2
Nedlloyd	172	–0.5
Oce Grinten	316	–1
Ommeren (Van)	28.3	+0.4
Pakhoed	63.6	+0.4
Philips	56.1	+0.5
Robeco	74.5	–0.1
Rodamco	189	–0.9
Rolinco	69.1	–0.1
Rorento	48.6	+0.1
Royal Dutch	198.6	–7.5
Unilever	348.5	+1.5
VMF Stork	197	–1
VNU	205.5	–1.5
West Utr Bank	100.8	+0.8

NOTES—Prices on this page are as quoted on the individual exchanges and are last traded prices. ‡ Dealings suspended. xd Ex dividend. xc Ex scrip issue. xr Ex rights. xa Ex all.

NORWAY

May 23	Price Kroner	+ or –
Bergens Bank	144	–1
Borregaard	387.5	+1.5
Christiania Bank	141.5	–0.5
DenNorske Cred	147.5	–1.5
Elkem	146	–4
Kvaerner	163	–3
Norsk Data	410	+1
Norsk Hydro	118	–2
Storebrand	266	+4

SPAIN

May 23	Price Pta %	+ or –
Bco Bilbao	345	...
Bco Central	322	...
Bco Exterior	912	+3
Bco Hispano	158	+8
Bco Popular	372	+8
Bco Santander	362	...
Dragados	159.5	+1.5
Hidrola	88.7	+0.2
Iberduero	96	...
Petroleos	181.8	+0.7
Telefonica	192.6	–0.9

SWEDEN

May 23	Price Kronor	+ or –
AGA	380	–15
Alfa-Laval	184	–1
ASEA (Free)	327	+2
Astra (Free)	440	+6
Atlas Copco	115	...
Cardo (Free)	246	...
Cellulosa	118	+3
Electrolux B	290	+1
Ericsson	297	+3
Esselte	080	...
Mo och Domsjo	918	–2
Pharmacia	194	+3
Saab Scania Free	420	...
Sandvik	380	–8
Skandia	505	+3
Skan Enskilda	44	...
SKF	220	+1
St Kopparbergs	136	+1
Sven Handlesbn	141	–1
Swedish Match	905	–9
Volvo B (Free)	953	–12

SWITZERLAND

May 23	Price Frs.	+ or –
Alusuisse	815	+1
Bank Leu	3,775	–176
Brown Boveri	1,625	...
Ciba Geigy	3,190	–10
do. (Part Certs)	2,550	+10
Credit Suisse	3,590	–10
Elektrowatt	9,750	–30
Fischer (Geo.)	785	+10
Hoff-Roche PtCts	87,575	–625
Hoff-Roche 1/10	8,775	+100
Jacobs Suchard	5,865xr	–10
Jelmoli	9,075	+36
Landis & Gyr	1,650	+10
Nestle	6,550	–85
Oer-Buehrle	1,460	–6
Pirelli	569	+0
Sandoz (Br)	8,273	+95
Sandoz (PtCts)	1,420	–5
Schindler (PtCts)	840	...
Sika	1,240	–10
Surveillance	4,540	–60
Swissair	1,125	+8
Swiss Bank	407	–1
Swiss Reinsce	12,350	+60
Swiss Volksbk	1,610	+96
Union Bank	3,880	–56
Winterthur	4,390	–185
Zurich Ins	23,550	–175

AUSTRALIA

May 23	Price Aust $	+ or –
ANZ Group	4.60	–0.05
Alliance Oil Dev	1.08	...
Ampol Pet	1.84	–0.01
Ashton	0.96	–0.04
Aust. Cons. Ind.	2.08	+0.06
Aust. Guarantee	2.48	+0.02
Aust. Nat. Inds	2.86	–0.02
APM	2.8	+0.04
Bell Group	7.3	...
Bell Res	7.4	...
Bond Corp Hldgs	1.3	–0.14
Boral	3.24	–0.02
Bougainville	8.26	–0.08
Brambles Inds	3.75	–0.03
Bridge Oil	2.25	–0.05
B.H. Prop	5.46xo	...
CRA	6.56	+0.04
CSR	2.75	+0.05
Castlemaine Tys	6.6	+0.02
Coles (G.J.)	3.68	...
Comalco "A"	2.3	–0.05
Consolidated Pet	0.40	...
Costain Aust.	1.78	–0.02
Dunlop Olympic	9.15	...
Elders IXL	3.04	+0.01
Energ Res	1.5	–0.01

AUSTRALIA (continued)

May 23	Price Aust.$	+ or –
Gen. Prop. Trust	2.81	–0.01
Hardie (James)	3.23	...
Hartogen Energy	3.5	+0.04
Herald W'yTimes	4.75	–0.05
ICI Aust	9	–0.05
Jimberlana F.P.	0.36	–0.02
Kia Ora Gold	0.15	...
Lend Lease	5.8	–0.06
MIM	5.18	+0.03
Mayne Nickless	3.35	...
Myer Emporium	1.83	–0.08
Nat. Aust. Bank	4.34	+0.04
News	7.68xc	–0.12
Nicholas Kiwi	1.95	...
North Bkn Hill	8.55	...
Oakbridge	1.01	–0.02
Pancont'l	1.9	...
Pioneer Cons	1.57	–0.04
Poseidon	4.25	–0.05
Queensland Coal	1.61	...
Reckitt & Coln	5.45	...
Repco	1.21	–0.01
Santos	6.04	+0.04
Smith (Howard)	4.72	+0.02
Thos. Nationwide	1.93	–0.07
Tooth	6.8	...
Vamgas	4.4	–0.1
Western Mining	4.2	+0.02
Westpac Bank	4.25	+0.03
Woodside Petrol	1.60	...
Woolworths	9.92	+0.81
Wormald Intl	5.8	...

HONG KONG

May 23	Price H.K.$	+ or –
Bank East Asia	87.4	+0.2
Cheung Kong	16.7	+0.1
China Light	19	–0.2
Evergo	0.85	...
Hang Seng Bank	61.5	...
HK Electric	8.4	+0.1
HK Kowloon Wh.	8.5	...
HK Land	5.8	+0.01
HK Shanghai Bk	8.25xa	+0.05
HK Telephone	85	+1
Hutchison Wpa	93.9	+0.1
Jardine Math	11.3	+0.1
New World Dev	7.35	+0.15
Orient O'seas	2.17	+0.02
O'seas Trust Bk	8.1	...
SHK Props	12.1	+0.1
Shell Elect	1.81	...
Swire Pac A	84.4	+0.9
TV—B	7.1	+0.1
Wheel'k Mard A	7.25	...
Wheel'k M'time	2.10	...
World Int. Hldgs	2.1	...

JAPAN

May 23	Price Yen	+ or –
Ajinomoto	1,180	...
Alps Electric	1,650	–30
Amada	990	–5
Asahi Chem	1,010	...
Asahi Glass	878	+1
Bridgestone	916	–1
Canon	1,920	–10
Casio Comp	1,690	...
Chugai Pharm	1,060	–70
Citizen	478	–8
Daiei	700	+0
Dai Nippon Ptg	1,030	...
Daiwa House	605	–7
Ebara	438	+19
Eisai	1,410	–40
Fanuc	8805xr	...
Fuji Bank	1,570	–10
Fuji Film	1,790	–10
Fujisawa	990	+6
Fujitsu	1,110	–30
Green Cross	9,710	–90
Hasegawa	427	–2
Heiwa Real Est	879	+14
Hitachi	771	–15
Hitachi Credit	1,100	...
Honda	1,330	–20
House Food	725	–5
Hoya	2,100	–00
Itoh (C)	397	+1
Ito Yokada	2,670	–30
Iwatsu	886	–33
JACCS	354	–3
JAL	6,840	–160
Jusco	800	...
Kajima	308	–5
Kao Soap	840	–11
Kashiyama	694	–18
Kirin	687	–8
Kokuyo	861	–21
Komatsu	445	–4
Konishiroku	680	+6
Kubota	338	–3
Kumagai	586	–9
Kyoto	4,830	–130
Maeda Const	693	–12
Makino Milling	1,110	–50
Makita	1,010	+10
Marubeni	324	–8
Marudai	688	–3
Marui	1,170	–20
MEI	1,500	...
M'ta Elec Works	768	–3
M'bishi Bank	1,560	+10
M'bishi	562	–10
M'bishi Elect	388	+1
M'bishi Estate	670	–2

JAPAN (continued)

May 23	Price Yen	+ or –
MHI	283	–4
Mitsui	360	...
Mitsui Estate	763	–5
Mitsukoshi	667	+9
NGK Insulators	870	–1
Nihon Cement	291	+11
Nippon Denso	1,390	+20
Nippon Elect	1,040	–10
Nippon Express	383	–1
Nippon Gakki	1,560	+10
Nippon Kokan	137	...
Nippon Oil	879	...
Nippon Seiko	580	–3
Nippon Shimpan	585	–6
Nippon Steel	155	–4
Nippon Suisan	347	+4
NTV	10,350	–450
Nippon Yusen	277	–3
Nissan Motor	614	+4
Nisshin Flour	523	–25
Nisshin Steel	170	–9
Nomura	1,120	+10
Olympus	1,250	–50
Orient Leasing	2,860	...
Pioneer	1,990	–10
Renown	682	–9
Ricoh	830	–24
Sankyo	1,240	–20
Sanyo Elect	465	+9
Sapporo	480	+5
Sekisui Prefab	648	+1
Seven-Eleven	9,200	–50
Sharp	942	–15
Shimadzu	750	+11
Shionogi	756	+11
Shiseido	1,160	...
Sony	4,110	...
Stanley	840	...
S'tomo Bank	1,800	–10
S'tomo Elect	841	–9
S'tomo Marine	645	–9
S'tomo Metal	159	–2
Taihei Dengyo	491	+1
Taisei Corp	228	+1
Taisho Pharm	1,150	...
Takeda	883	–10
TDK	6,190	–110
Teijin	448	+2
Teikoku	757	–6
Tokio Marine	875	–5
TBS	826	...
Tokyo Elect Pwr	1,980	–20
Tokyo Gas	912	–5
Tokyo Sanyo	660	–5
Tokyo Style	869	–1
Tokyu Corp	589	...
Toppan Print	850	...
Toray	463	+1
Toshiba Elect	370	–6
TOTO	687	–3
Toyo Seikan	950	+20
Toyota Motor	1,290	+10
Victor	1,810	...
Wacoal	710	–3
Yamaha	718	–99
Yamanouchi	3,070	–60
Yamazaki	705	–15
Yasuda Fire	498	–1
Yokogawa Bdge	455	...

SINGAPORE

May 23	Price $	+ or –
Boustead Hldgs	1.98	–0.01
Cold Storage	3.51	–0.02
DBS	6.95	–0.1
Genting	8.3	–0.05
Haw Par Bros	2.4	...
Hong Leong Fin	2.89	...
Inchcape Bhd	2.43	...
Keppel Shipyard	1.6	+0.08
Malay Banking	6.3	–0.06
Malay Utd Ind	2.66	...
Multi Purpose	0.81	–0.01
OCBC	9.5	...
OUB	0.62	...
Public Bank	1.54	–0.01
Sime Darby	2.07	–0.05
Singapore Press	6.1	...
Straits Trdg	4.54	–0.02
Tat Lee Bk	9.83	+0.01
UOB	4.42	–0.02

SOUTH AFRICA

May 23	Price Rand	+ or –
Abercom	1.70	+0.05
AE&CI	8	...
Allied Tech	61.0	+0.9
Anglo Am Coal	46.5	...
Anglo Am Corp	28.75	–0.15
Anglo Am Gold	180	–1
Barclays Bank	20.95	...
Barlow Rand	19.5	...
Buffels	86	...
CNA Gallo	3.05	+0.05
Currie Finance	4.25	...
De Beers	10.90	–0.05
Driefontein	51	–1
FS Geduld	58.75	...
Gold Fields SA	36.75	–0.25
Highveld Steel	4.45	+0.18
Nedbank	14.10	–0.25
OK Bazaars	15.65	...
Protea Hldgs	2.35	+0.15
Rembrandt	39	...
Rust Plat	16.8	–0.3
Safren	16.0	+0.3
Sage Hldgs	9.65	+0.25
SA Brews	8.25	–0.05
Smith (AG)	26.5	+0.5
Tongaat Hulett	7.25	–0.05
Unisco	5.35	+0.05

OVER-THE-COUNTER *Nasdaq national market, closing prices*

Stock	Sales (Hnds)	High	Low	Last	Chng
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Continued on Page 38

CANADA

TORONTO

Closing prices May 23

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chng
948	Abti Prce	$18⅞	18	18⅞	+⅜
2700	Agnico E	$16¾	16⅜	16¾	–⅛
10300	Agra Ind A	$7¾	7⅝	7⅞	
27418	Alt Energy	$21½	21	21½	
1000	Alta Nat	$15⅛	15¼	15⅜	
702	Algoma St	$22½	22	22½	+½
3400	Andrs WA I	$25¼	24½	25	–¼
19775	Argcen	$25¼	24½	25⅛	+3
64	Argus C pr	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	–1⅝
200	Asbestos	$5¼	5¼	5¼	–⅛
3258	Atco I f	$9	8¾	8⅞	
8260	BP Canada	$34¾	34⅛	34½	–⅛
22952	Bank BC	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
77609	Bank N S	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	–⅛
38524	Barrick o	138	135	135	–1
14900	Baton A f	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
6293	Bonanza R	440	430	430	
22400	Bralorne	480	465	473	+10
1450	Bramalea	$17¼	17½	17¼	
4409	BCFP	$9⅞	9⅛	9¼	–¼
16355	BC Res	240	236	230	+3
11643	BC Phone	$22½	22⅛	22⅜	+⅛
6300	Brunswk	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅜
3078	Budd Can	$27	26⅞	26⅞	–⅜
15073	CAE	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	–⅜
200	CCL A	$27¼	26¾	26¾	–⅜
8300	CDistb B f	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	–⅛
5500	Cad Frv	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
38400	C Nor Wes	$23	22	23	+1
2537	C Packrs	$28½	28	29	–⅛
2501	Can Trust	$37¼	37	37	
300	C Tung	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
181402	CI Bk Com	$34	33⅞	33⅞	
80621	CTire A f	$9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅛
27600	Cara	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	–⅛
460	Celanese	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
1000	Celan	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
300	C Distb A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
9300	CDistb B f	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	–⅛
1734	CTL Bank	$10⅛	10½	10½	–⅛
1019	Conventra	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
50	Conwest A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
0700	Coseka R	380	375	375	–10
2300	Canron A	$12	11⅝	11⅝	–⅜
7006	Crownx	$19⅞	18½	19¾	–⅛
17700	Czar Res	205	203	205	–5
19655	Daon Dev	420	418	418	+5
2000	Daon A	385	385	385	
10350	Denison A p	$13⅝	13½	13½	–¼
21500	Denison B f	$12¼	12	12⅛	
3200	Develcon	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	–¼
4800	Dickson A f	$6½	6¼	6⅞	–⅛
4700	Dickson B	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
13000	Doman A	240	230	235	–10
80915	Dofasco	$25	24½	24⅝	–⅜
8000	Du Pont A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
27850	Dylex A	$40¾	40	40	–1
562	Elcthom X	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–¼
37800	Equity Svr	$8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
350	FCA Intl	$19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
28920	C Fcicon G	$16¾	16¾	16¾	–¼
59655	Fcnbrdge	$20½	20¼	20⅜	
508	Fardy Res	260	260	260	–0
87810	Fed Ind A	$22⅞	22¼	22¼	–½
12500	Fed Plon	$23	23	23	
100	F City Fin	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	
8578	Fraser	$23⅞	23	23	–⅛
200	Gendis A	$29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅛
2292	Geac Comp	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
23484	Geocrude	296	290	290	–5
1600	Gibraltar	$9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
6590	Goldcorp f	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
1400	Goodyear	$40	39½	40	+1⅛
2500	Grandma	60	60	60	
2000	Granduc	63	63	63	
5340	GL Forest	$21½	21½	21⅛	
800	Gt Pacific	$31	31	31	+⅛
538	Greyhnd	$25¾	25¼	25¼	
28202	H Group A	$7½	7½	7½	+⅛
1000	Hrding A f	145	142	142	+2
1235	Hawker	$19½	18⅛	19⅛	–¼
1745	Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1588	H Bay Co	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
72827	Imasco	$28⅝	28¼	28½	+¼
9675	Indal	$15¾	15½	15½	+¼
7386	Inland Gas	$10	18	18	
3055	Intl Thom	$8⅝	8½	8½	–⅛
4391	Intpr Pipe	$39½	39¼	39⅝	+⅛
6300	Ivaco B	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
6500	Jannock	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
100	Kelsey H	$37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
3503	Kerr Add	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
28843	Labatt	$27¼	26⅞	27	–⅛
182188	Lac Mnrls	$33	31¼	32	–1⅞
100	LOnt Cem	$12½	12½	12½	+¼
18600	Lacana	$12¼	12	12	–⅛
17697	LL Lac	370	68	70	+4⅛
1350	Loblaw Co	$18	18	19	
32950	MICC	330	315	330	+15
54162	Mclan H X	$13⅞	13⅞	16⅛	–⅛
3645	Merland E	415	418	418	–5
8750	Molson A f	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	–⅛
900	Molson B	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
900	Murphy	$24½	24½	24½	
150	Nabisco L	$25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	–⅛
47242	Noranda	$14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
20291	Norcen	$18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
67729	Nva AltA f	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
3500	Nowsco W	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
115523	NuWst sp A	50	45	45	–5
1864	Oakwood	$9⅛	9	9	
517	Oshawa A	$26½	26¼	26¼	–¼
6875	Pamour	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
2160	PanCan P	$35	35	35	–½
1850	Phonix Oil	$9¾	9½	9⅝	–⅛
105680	Pine Point	$31	30	30	–1
7800	Place GO o	142	140	140	–2
25873	Placer	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅛
3200	Provigo	$18¼	18	18	–⅛
20025	Que Sturg o	420	415	415	–10
3500	Rayrock f	$9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
8300	Redpath	$11⅞	11½	11½	–⅜
20410	Rd Stenhs A	$21½	21	21	–¼
2582	Revn Prp A	170	156	178	+5
500	Rogers A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+¼
110	Roman	$11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
800	Rothman	$38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	–1⅛
81936	Sceptre	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1500	Scotts f	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
7182	Sears Can	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
111871	Shell Can	$29¼	29¼	28¼	–1⅛
5860	Sherritt	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	–¼
4340	Southm	$55⅞	53	53¼	–1⅛
15791	St Brodcst	$19¾	19½	19¾	+¼
56806	Stelco A	$20	19¾	19¾	–¼
1000	Sulpetro	270	270	278	
5425	Steep R	225	224	225	+1
500	Suncor pr	$24½	24½	24½	+¼
1818	Sydney o	27	27	27	–2
500	Telcorp	81	81	81	+1
2850	Tara	$24¾	23⅞	23⅞	–⅞
520	Teck Cor	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
13123	Teck B f	$13½	13¼	13¼	–¼
300	Teledyne	$10¾	10¾	10¾	–¼
2815	Tex Can	$35	34⅝	34⅝	–⅛
7534	Thom N A	$21	20½	20⅛	–¼
50476	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅛	20¾	20¾	–½
50145	Torstar B f	$24	23⅞	24	+¾
8780	Traders A f	$22¼	22	22	–¼
2700	Trns Mt	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
8200	Trinity Res	405	390	390	–10
12668	TrnAlta UA	$26½	26¼	26½	
11596	TrCan PL	$27¼	26½	26⅞	–¼
52700	Trimac	445	435	435	–5
20525	Turbo f	58	48½	45½	–1½
25	Unicorp A f	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	–⅝
340	Un Carbrd	$11¾	11⅛	11⅜	–¼
5685	U Entprise	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
4800	U Keno	$9⅛	9½	9½	–½
1600	U Siscoe	95	95	95	–10
87500	Verati A f	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
500	Vestgron	$10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
31900	Weldwood	$13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
15600	Westfort o	18	13	18	–1½
13424	Westmin	$14½	13⅞	16⅞	–⅜
75	Westmhse	$57	57	57	–2
2960	Weston	$83	82½	83	+1½
23957	Woodwd A	$18⅜	18	18⅛	+1
5900	Yk Bear	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛

Total sales 9,821,970 shares

MONTREAL

Closing prices May 23

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chng
48567	Bank Mont	$27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
11300	ConBath	$16⅜	16¼	16¼	
37937	DomTxtA	$11½	11¼	11¼	+¼
1800	MntTrst	$14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
26444	NatBk Cda	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
8200	Power Corp	$33¾	33⅜	33⅝	–⅜
830	RollandA	$19¾	19½	19½	–⅛
37835	Royal Bank	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅜
1600	RoyTrstco	$20	19¾	19¾	–¼
425	SteinbrgA	$39	39	39	

Total Sales 1,472,809 shares

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING PRICES

Continued from Page 33

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Close Quote	Ch'ge Prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKET REPORT

Plessey decline upsets equity market and index closes 10.7 down at 1,010.2

Account Dealing Dates

Option

*First Dealings	Declara-tions	Last Dealings	Account Day
May 13	May 30	May 31	June 10
June 3	June 13	June 14	June 24
June 17	June 27	June 28	July 8

* "New-time" dealings may take place from 9.30 am two business days earlier.

The announcement of three further takeover bids whetted speculative interest in London stock markets yesterday, but the FT Ordinary share index's current flirtation with its all-time high was dealt a minor blow by widespread falls in the Electrical sector. Debenhams again held centre stage on hopes of a counter to the Burton Group offer, but opening business was also highlighted by news of a bid for Gill and Duffus from Dalgety and Hunterprint's move to acquire Formdesign. Rugby Portland Cement later revealed agreed terms for John Carr (Doncaster).

Wall Street's failure overnight to capitalise on its record run made little impact on blue chip industrials in London. The undertone was basically firm prior to the receipt of disappointing annual results from electrical giant Plessey. News that profits were below recently downgraded market projections produced a wave of nervous selling, which spilled over to other leading stocks. Thorn EMI, a good market recently on takeover speculation, ran back sharply, while Racal also came under pressure. In the meantime, a cautious address by the BSR chairman at the annual meeting unsettled high technology issues.

Stores remained the most active area of the market with Habitat Mothercare and Harris Queensway the strongest beneficiaries of the proposed Burton/Debenhams merger. The market generally, however, drifted lower and in the after-hours' trade became noticeably nervous following revived weakness in Plessey. Analysts returned from a meeting with the group in a bearish mood and the price slumped to 144p before closing 26 down at 148p. Other Electrical constituents of the FT Ordinary share index followed and the combined losses were largely responsible for a closing fall of 10.7 in the measure to 1,010.2.

Government stocks resisted the effects of a stronger dollar, lower U.S. bond prices and a warning that UK interest rates could remain high because of excessive monetary expansion. Opening indications for Gilt-edged were easier, but prices later rallied to close with few changes on the session.

Clearers go down

Clearing banks were neglected as investors' attention was directed elsewhere. Lloyds drifted down 14 to 578p and NatWest 12 at 668p, while Barclays closed 5 lower at 385p. Midland ended 4 cheaper at 358p, after 355p; shareholders have approved the group's proposals to increase its stake in the loss-making Californian bank, Crocker National, from 57 to 100 per cent. Elsewhere, Royal Bank of Scotland fell 8 to 274p and Standard Chartered dropped 9 to 468p. By way of contrast, Discount House Cater Allen jumped 13 to 538p, after 550p, in response to better-than-expected second-half profits. Union hardened 5 to 710p in sympathy.

Lloyd's Broker Minet, depressed of late by fears that further substantial provisions will be required to cover the substantial underwriting losses incurred by its Richard Beckett agency, rallied 8 to 210p. Stewart Wrightson improved 5 to 602p as did Sedgwick, to 390p. Composites were inclined harder and takeover favourite Commercial Union hardened a few pence to 228p.

Young and Co featured Breweries, rising 10 to 210p following the preliminary results. Bass, at 568p, and Whitbread, at 221p, both held their overnight levels after comment on the respective trading statements, while Allied Lyons, preliminary figures scheduled for next Tuesday, hardened a penny to 195p. Higsons were suspended, at 177p, pending an announcement.

Recently-firm leading Buildings wilted in the absence of further buying interest. Blue Circle gave up 8 to 550p on reports that the company was experiencing problems with its Indonesian cement operations, while Redland slipped 4 to 309p. Tarmac, however, remained a firm market and hardened a couple of pence more to 592p. On the takeover front, timber group John Carr (Doncaster) closed 3 higher at 91p, after 94p, following the agreed shares and cash offer worth some £65m from Rugby Portland Cement, 5 lower at 124p. Elsewhere, John Mowlem firmed 6 to 224p on talk that the company had been awarded a London dockland contract, but Walter Lawrence shed 4 to 210p following the chairman's cautious statement at the annual meeting. French Kier, a strong market of late on news that Trafalgar House had acquired a 14.9 per cent stake, encountered profit-taking and shed 5 to 160p. Paint concern Manders rose 9 to 187p in a market short of stock.

The Chemicals majors gave another subdued performance and closed with little alteration. Elsewhere, British Tar Products attracted further buying interest at 110p, up 3, while USM-quoted Medon moved up 5 to 68p in a restricted market.

Debenhams up again

Talk of a management buy-out to counter Burton's unwelcome bid prompted another heavy speculative trade in Debenhams which followed Wednesday's jump of 35 with a fresh improvement of 6 to a 1985 peak of 368p; Burton touched 509p initially, but reacted to finish unaltered at 502p. Elsewhere, Press comment on Habitat Mothercare's involvement in the proposed merger, and the benefits if the offer is successful, helped HM rise 16 to 400p, after 410p, while Harris Queensway advanced 16 to 254p, after 256p, on further consideration of the trading agreement it holds with Debenhams.

Considerable speculative activity took place among secondary Stores and takeover candidates were particularly popular. NSS Newsagents moved up 8 to 130p on hopes of a bid from Guinness, while Etam jumped 14 to 204p and J. Hepworth 10 to 224p. Sumrie firmed 8 to 60p and Austin Reed "A" gained 5 to 149p. Against the trend, Millets Leisure dropped 20 to 145p on news of the slashed final dividend and £0.4m annual deficit.

The currently-beleaguered Electrical sector received another shock following Plessey's preliminary results. Racal dipped 18 to 186p and STC fell 9 to 177p, while losses of 8 were marked against GEC, 184p, and recent speculative favourite, Thorn EMI, 450p. A none-too-encouraging statement on current trading prospects from BSR, which fell to 83p before settling 27 lower at 90p, also left its mark on the high technology stocks. Falls of 10 were recorded in Eurotherm, 325p, Micro Focus, 370p, and Memec, 350p. TDS Circuits closed 40 lower at 370p, after 310p, owing to a broker's downgraded profits estimate.

Revived speculative demand took TI 16 higher to 268p and Vickers 8 up to 334p, but other leading Engineers were inclined easier. Elsewhere, RHP advanced 7½ to 110p on the preliminary figures, while Deritend, also reflecting annual results, rose 9 to 147p. Speculative counters to make headway included Carclo, 28 dearer at 280p, and Spear and Jackson, 14 to the good at 158p.

Among Foods, J. Sainsbury encountered fresh offerings in the wake of the annual results and shed 6 for a two-day fall of 10 to 332p. Associated Dairies softened 2 to 154p, but Tesco improved that amount to 260p. Northern Foods hardened to 244p following U.S. acquisition news, but Ranks Hovis McDougall shed 3 to 156p on lack of support. Elsewhere, profit-taking in the wake of the interim statement left Pyke Holdings 22 down at 313p, Barker and Dobson rose ½ to 12½p on a newsletter recommendation.

Reed Int. good

The majority of the miscellaneous industrial leaders showed little alteration, but Reed International which is due to report preliminary figures on June 5 encountered further demand and put on 14 more to 584p. Metal Box, scheduled to announce annual results early next month, gained 13 to 415p. Elsewhere, further consideration of the half-year statement left Avon Rubber up 12 at 305p, while Office and Electronic rose 12 to 222p, after 228p on renewed speculative demand. Gomme Holdings, in contrast, dipped 8 to 36p on the objections raised by the Inland Revenue to the proposed refund from the group pension fund. Buying ahead of preliminary statements, due shortly, left English China 12 dearer at 342p. Among the current bid stocks, Brammer ran back 23 to 378p after the previous day's jump on the offer from Bunzl but Energy Services rallied 7 to 113p. Sandhurst Marketing fell 6 to 71p following the preliminary statement.

Clays 9 up at 280p and Sketchley

Pleasurama, up 10 at 440p, provided an isolated bright spot in an otherwise featureless Leisure sector.

Two outstanding firm features emerged in Motors. Jonas Woodhead, recently favoured on hopes of a bid from IEP, the Australian group which has acquired a large stake in the company, jumped 10 to 46p, on the announcement that Parsons and Whittemore also hold a 5.43 per cent stake. T. Cowie, meanwhile, surged 6½ to 65p on bid rumours.

Formdesign featured Paper/Printings, rising 18 to 178p in response to the bid of 180p per share from Hunterprint, unaltered at 253p. Among Newspapers, Associated jumped 30 to 950p.

Selective buying interest developed of second-line Property issues. Residential property developers Daejan firmed 5 to 435p and Bradford rose 10 to 430p, while Mountleigh moved up 15 to 330p. Regalian continued to attract support and gained 6 more to 126p, while Sheraton Securities hardened ½ to 17½p ahead of Tuesday's annual results. On the other hand, Dares Estates encountered nervous selling ahead of the delayed preliminary statement and fell 4 to 12½p. Phoenix Property rose 8 for a two-day gain of 10 to 62p, after 64p, following news that the company is negotiating to acquire two industrial properties valued at £900,000.

In Shippings, British and Commonwealth eased 3 to 277p following the results. P & O Deferred softened 2 to 373p, but Ocean Transport put on 5 to 186p.

Britannia Arrow, reflecting revived takeover hopes, edged forward 2 to 110p, after 111p. Elsewhere in Financials, Yorkgreen hardened a penny to 15p on the amended bid terms from Talbex, while M. and G. Group put on 25 to 700p.

Burmah edge higher

Interest in Oils remained focused on Royal Dutch/Shell and Burmah Oil. The latter were a firm market throughout the day and eventually settled 4 better at 286p amid continued talk of an imminent bid and also reflecting rumours that the company has done well in the ninth round of North Sea oil licences. A basically neutral Press reception given to the first quarter results and persistent small selling saw Shell dip to 708p during the morning but subsequent U.S. interest prompted a minor rally which left the shares only 2 cheaper on balance at 713p. Royal Dutch, quoted ex-dividend, ran back almost a point to £45½. BP closed 3 harder at 538p, after 533p.

Elsewhere in oils, Ireland's Bula equalled the 1985 high of 15p before closing unchanged on the day at 13p following news that Saxon Oil has acquired Bula's offshore exploration interests in the North Sea for approximately £1.175m. Eglinton Oil and Gas dipped 6 to 87p, Bryson Oil and Gas 5 to 150p and Oliver Prospecting 4 to 50p.

Having jumped 43 the previous day on news of a bid approach, Gill and Duffus fell 10 to 180p on disappointment with the agreed 190p per share bid terms from Dalgety, 17 lower at 443p. Elsewhere in Overseas Traders, Lonrho revived with a speculative rise of 5 at 179p.

Golds lower

The strength of the dollar, following a forecast by Wall Street economist Henry Kaufman that U.S. interest rates would soon rise again as the U.S. economy recovered, led to renewed downward pressure on the bullion price and prompted further weakness throughout most sectors of mining markets.

Bullion's decline triggered persistent small selling of South African golds which drifted easier throughout the session. Recent support from Johannesburg dried up completely and Continental investors were said to be preoccupied by their own recently-firm domestic stock markets.

The majority of leading Golds were left with modest falls, despite the sustaining effects of a weak pound against the dollar, and the Gold Mines index posted a 5.1 decline to 479.8. Bullion was finally a further $1 down at $315.75.

South African Financials moved narrowly. Minorco closed unchanged at 660p following news that the company intends to reduce its stake in U.S. investment house Phibro-Salomon from 22 per cent to 14.5 per cent by the sale of some 10m shares to raise in *excess of $400m. Profit-taking* lowered Gencor ¾ to £12¾.

Australians continued to suffer from the effects of the recent shakeout in Sydney and Melbourne markets. Persistent small London selling left most popular issues with minor falls.

Increased turnover in London equities boosted volume in Traded Options. Business in calls showed the largest expansion and contributed 7,100 to a total of 9,510. British Telecom were again actively traded, recording 2,155 calls and 678 puts. Sterling currency options attracted 1,188 calls and 352 puts.

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES

	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 17	May 16	year ago
Government Secs.	80.83	80.95	80.91	80.85	80.30	80.37	78.11
Fixed Interest	85.70	85.73	85.79	85.65	85.64	85.52	83.22
Ordinary	1010.2	1020.9	1020.6	1015.0	1008.3	1012.5	828.4
Gold Mines	479.8	484.9	481.3	489.5	484.1	488.8	533.7
Ord. Div. Yield	4.58	4.54	4.54	4.56	4.59	4.58	4.72
Earnings, Yld.% (full)	11.33	11.46	11.46	11.50	11.54	11.50	10.95
P/E Ratio (net) (*)	10.57	10.33	10.56	10.59	10.37	10.60	11.00
Total bargains (Est.)	25,397	27,086	24,991	27,136	24,479	25,740	21,681
Equity turnover £m.	—	496.85	337.09	333.72	373.56	445.37	313.59
Equity bargains	—	25,837	27,385	29,755	24,667	22,525	19,016
Shares traded (ml)	—	322.6	277.7	195.1	213.3	246.3	179.5

10 am 1020.5. 11 am 1021.1. Noon 1019.8. 1 pm 1018.2.
2 pm 1015.8. 3 pm 1015.6.

Basis 100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Fixed Int. 1928. Ordinary 1/7/35. *Gold Mines 12/9/55. SE Activity 1974.*

Latest Index 01-246 8026.

*Nil=10.22.

HIGHS AND LOWS

—	1985 High	1985 Low	Since Compilat'n High	Since Compilat'n Low
Govt. Secs.	82.00 (18/4)	78.02 (29/1)	127.4 (9/1/35)	49.18 (3/1/75)
Fixed Int.	86.12 (22/4)	82.17 (28/1)	150.4 (28/11/47)	50.53 (3/1/75)
Ordinary	1024.5 (22/1)	992.7 (8/1)	1024.5 (22/1/85)	49.4 (26/6/40)
Gold Mines	536.2 (15/4)	432.3 (25/1)	734.7 (15/2/83)	43.5 (26/10/71)

S.E. ACTIVITY INDICES

	May 22	May 21
Daily Gilt Edged Bargains	205.3	226.0
Equities Bargains	137.4	172.3
Value	1004.3	1065.3
5day Average Gilt Edged Bargains	168.9	133.4
Equities Bargains	137.4	137.3
Value	893.4	876.2

FT-ACTUARIES SHARE INDICES

These indices are the joint compilation of the Financial Times, the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries

	EQUITY GROUPS & SUB-SECTIONS Figures in parentheses show number of stocks per section	Thur May 23 1985 Index No.	Day's Change %	Est. Earnings Yield% (Max.)	Gross Div. Yield% (ACT at 30%)	Est. P/E Ratio (Net)	xd adj. 1985 to date	Wed May 22 Index No.	Tues May 21 Index No.	Mon May 20 Index No.	Year ago (approx.) Index No.
1	CAPITAL GOODS (208)	554.19	−1.6	10.14	4.05	12.38	7.11	563.42	561.32	559.35	486.28
2	Building Materials (23)	544.54	−0.4	12.23	4.74	10.01	6.84	546.69	546.84	538.50	477.12
3	Contracting, Construction (29)	769.60	−0.3	13.87	5.35	9.90	16.49	772.30	765.03	759.45	683.32
4	Electricals (15)	1526.82	—	10.26	4.77	12.31	27.85	1526.75	1510.22	1504.35	1588.81
5	Electronics (37)	1568.75	−4.9	9.51	3.25	13.54	13.77	1649.51	1630.51	1641.24	1634.97
6	Mechanical Engineering (63)	314.83	+0.2	10.18	4.98	12.05	4.78	314.26	315.71	312.71	243.88
8	Metals and Metal Forming (7)	198.27	+0.6	12.53	7.67	9.99	3.71	197.01	198.14	196.71	183.55
9	Motors (17)	165.43	+0.1	13.34	5.89	9.27	3.89	165.19	165.03	164.18	131.31
10	Other Industrial Materials (17)	1002.74	−0.1	7.07	3.14	17.80	11.22	1003.83	1004.54	1000.97	659.53
21	CONSUMER GROUP (177)	670.09	—	9.54	3.76	12.92	6.86	670.13	666.43	661.50	540.18
22	Brewers and Distillers (23)	607.78	+0.3	11.20	4.52	11.08	3.72	606.15	603.89	600.04	512.51
25	Food Manufacturing (20)	509.69	−0.4	12.18	4.77	10.51	9.54	511.59	513.12	509.18	380.04
26	Food Retailing (13)	1606.42	−0.9	5.43	2.46	24.52	5.76	1620.36	1624.42	1607.77	1158.77
27	Health and Household Products (9)	1867.60	+0.6	6.13	2.64	19.00	5.75	1860.81	1856.21	1851.71	773.39
29	Leisure (23)	691.82	−0.7	8.54	4.70	15.25	12.59	696.78	696.68	690.42	624.06
32	Newspapers, Publishing (12)	1807.77	+0.8	6.62	4.20	19.49	32.34	1793.91	1787.75	1781.16	1387.87
33	Packaging and Paper (14)	328.78	+1.1	11.60	3.98	9.84	2.30	325.21	322.11	319.52	244.01
34	Stores (41)	657.15	+0.1	7.41	3.11	18.17	5.08	656.23	641.22	637.95	450.11
35	Textiles (19)	334.11	−0.3	15.99	4.90	7.24	3.78	335.00	338.05	324.30	285.71
36	Tobaccos (3)	843.89	−0.3	17.67	5.08	6.35	17.44	846.15	855.41	845.58	572.52
41	OTHER GROUPS (96)	711.21	−0.5	8.53	3.88	14.78	5.68	714.75	714.67	714.55	481.12
42	Chemicals (17)	756.99	−0.4	13.72	4.89	9.00	14.95	759.85	759.60	755.21	564.65
44	Office Equipment (4)	186.68	−1.8	7.06	4.58	17.58	3.52	188.59	187.96	188.07	121.30
45	Shipping and Transport (12)	1202.81	+0.1	6.27	4.61	20.48	22.83	1200.51	1195.12	1193.13	858.82
46	Miscellaneous (63)	893.04	−0.4	6.91	3.30	17.77	6.30	896.60	893.31	886.16	601.75
48	Telephone Networks (2)	885.10	−0.7	7.56	3.64	17.26	0.70	891.12	893.93	900.34	0.0
49	INDUSTRIAL GROUP (483)	658.74	−0.6	9.42	3.86	13.20	6.77	662.43	660.05	657.13	490.18
51	Oils (17)	1176.44	+0.2	15.71	7.07	7.82	37.60	1174.30	1181.94	1178.51	1118.58
59	500 SHARE INDEX (500)	702.25	−0.5	10.26	4.29	12.10	9.23	705.49	703.98	700.92	542.89
61	FINANCIAL GROUP (114)	474.21	−0.3	—	5.27	—	8.31	475.69	476.84	476.97	360.29
62	Banks (6)	470.99	−1.6	16.46	7.34	8.67	11.71	478.78	478.68	478.02	354.29
65	Insurance (Life) (8)	716.29	−0.4	—	4.43	—	14.71	719.58	723.02	724.60	458.59
66	Insurance (Composite) (7)	356.16	+0.8	—	5.48	—	8.53	353.30	354.37	355.40	260.63
67	Insurance (Brokers) (7)	1150.39	+1.1	7.75	3.58	17.35	17.24	1138.32	1132.67	1138.57	730.06
68	Merchant Banks (11)	232.46	−0.9	—	4.16	—	1.22	234.53	235.84	236.52	219.26
69	Property (50)	642.91	+0.3	5.73	3.59	23.81	3.28	641.18	642.54	642.87	544.99
70	Other Financial (25)	289.32	−0.3	8.39	5.61	14.56	4.78	290.30	292.83	290.55	239.55
71	Investment Trusts (106)	608.05	−0.3	—	3.34	—	5.96	609.78	608.93	604.02	479.79
81	Mining Finance (4)	290.04	+0.2	11.01	5.45	10.63	5.29	289.40	289.35	292.61	285.96
91	Overseas Traders (14)	676.28	+0.4	9.43	6.28	12.98	12.19	673.47	660.83	660.02	545.76
99	ALL-SHARE INDEX (738)	640.34	−0.4	—	4.43	—	8.80	642.90	641.92	639.68	496.61

	Index No.	Day's Change	Day's High	Day's Low	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 17	May 16	Year ago
FT-SE 100 SHARE INDEX	1325.3	−8.5	1332.1	1325.3	1333.8	1334.1	1330.8	1327.4	1336.1	1075.4

FIXED INTEREST

	PRICE INDICES	Thur May 23	Day's change %	Wed May 22	xd adj. today	xd adj. 1985 to date
	British Government					
1	5 years	117.27	−0.05	117.33	—	4.52
2	5-15 years	128.62	−0.04	128.68	—	5.07
3	Over 15 years	135.07	−0.07	135.16	—	3.47
4	Irredeemables	143.69	−0.26	144.07	—	6.07
5	All stocks	127.35	−0.05	127.42	—	4.78
6	Debentures & Loans	100.22	−0.15	100.38	—	5.06
7	Preference	77.89	−0.06	77.93	—	3.81
	BRITISH GOVERNMENT INDEX-LINKED STOCKS					
8	All stocks	110.50	−0.04	110.54	—	1.03

	AVERAGE GROSS REDEMPTION YIELDS		Thur May 23	Wed May 22	Year ago (approx.)
	British Government				
1	Low	5 years	10.51	10.50	11.23
2	Coupons	15 years	10.80	10.79	11.13
3		25 years	10.44	10.42	10.53
4	Medium	5 years	11.53	11.51	12.10
5	Coupons	15 years	11.07	11.06	11.54
6		25 years	10.60	10.58	10.79
7	High	5 years	11.60	11.58	12.21
8	Coupons	15 years	11.21	11.20	11.72
9		25 years	10.77	10.74	10.89
10	Irredeemables	†	10.20	10.17	10.35
11	Debs &	5 years	12.12	12.15	12.33
12	Loans	15 years	11.83	11.77	12.08
13		25 years	11.64	11.63	11.95
14	Preference	†	12.62	12.61	12.71
15	Inflation rate	5%	3.57	3.57	3.61
16		10%	3.39	3.39	3.42

†Flat yield. Highs and lows record, base dates, values and constituent changes are published in Saturday issues. A list of constituents is available from the Publishers, the Financial Times, Bracken House, Cannon Street, London, EC4P 4BY, price 15p, by post 28p.

EUROPEAN OPTIONS EXCHANGE

Series		May Vol.	May Last	Aug. Vol.	Aug. Last	Nov. Vol.	Nov. Last	Stock
GOLD C	$320	10	14	—	—	—	—	$313
GOLD C	$340	2	5.20 B	13	19.50	—	—	"
GOLD C	$360	26	3	—	—	—	—	"
GOLD P	$280	13	2	—	—	—	—	"
GOLD P	$300	10	6	23	10	—	—	"
		June		Sept.		Dec.		
SILVER P	$600	—	—	10	25	—	—	$614
$/FL C	Fl.330	6	20	—	—	—	—	Fl.342.20
$/FL C	Fl.345	12	2.20	—	—	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.350	47	5	15	13.50	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.355	45	4	—	—	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.360	16	2.80	10	9.20	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.370	—	—	8	5.40	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.375	—	—	10	3	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.380	13	0.40	10	3.50	—	—	"
$/FL C	Fl.385	—	—	—	—	4	3.70	"
$/FL C	Fl.390	—	—	—	—	5	4.70	"
$/FL P	Fl.333	22	0.60	—	—	—	—	"
$/FL P	Fl.335	26	1.00	33	2.50	—	—	"
$/FL P	Fl.340	295	3.70	95	10	5	14.50 B	"
$/FL P	Fl.345	69	3.20	1	15	43	17.50	"
$/FL P	Fl.350	3	7.50	5	16.50	—	—	"
$/FL P	Fl.355	6	10	—	—	—	—	"
$/FL P	Fl.365	4	33	—	—	—	—	"
$/DM C	DM.315	—	—	—	—	8	12.30	"
$/DM P	DM.305	—	—	200	12	—	—	"
£$ C	$135	—	—	4	2.50	—	—	$125.85
		Jul.		Oct.		Jan.		
ABN C	Fl.440	77	10.50 A	83	14	1	20.60	Fl.441
ABN P	Fl.440	74	6.40	22	14	—	—	"
AEGN C	Fl.190	160	5.40	53	8.50	9	12.50	Fl.189
AEGN P	Fl.190	86	6	45	7.50	—	—	"
AH C	Fl.230	11	8.80	9	7.50	—	—	Fl.221.20
AH P	Fl.220	—	—	10	6	—	—	"
AKZO C	Fl.120	246	0.70	140	9.80	3	4.60	Fl.107.30
AKZO P	Fl.110	38	4.50	16	5.80	10	6.80	"
AMRO C	Fl.75	397	5	61	3.30	5	7.70	Fl.79
AMRO P	Fl.75	221	0.40	46	1.80	3	2.50 A	"
GIST C	Fl.190	50	1.90	—	—	—	—	Fl.181.50
GIST P	Fl.180	6	4	—	—	2	7.40	"
HEIN C	Fl.150	123	2	56	8	9	8.50	Fl.144.20
HEIN P	Fl.140	162	1.50	81	2.70	—	—	"
HOOG C	Fl.70	11	0.40	145	1.20	—	—	Fl.62
HOOG P	Fl.60	72	2.10	—	—	—	—	"
KLM C	Fl.50	351	2.80	113	4.40	14	4.50	Fl.59.20
KLM P	Fl.55	56	1	6	1.70	7	9.50	"
NEDL C	Fl.180	78	1	—	—	—	—	Fl.178
NEDL P	Fl.160	73	4.70	55	7.20	10	8	"
NATN C	Fl.72.50	383	0.30	10	0.90	—	—	Fl.65.80
NATN P	Fl.60	106	0.40	—	—	—	—	"
PEO C	Fr.5900	3	550	12	450	—	—	Fr.6070
PEO P	Fr.5900	6	180	—	—	—	—	"
PHIL C	Fl.60	613	0.80	240	1.70	82	2.50	Fl.55.10
PHIL P	Fl.55	102	1.20 B	195	2.10 B	13	2.50 A	"
RD C	Fl.200	539	5.50	457	8.50	138	11	Fl.196.80
RD P	Fl.200	368	4.80	628	9	30	10	"
ROBE C	F.79.50	64	3.50	—	—	—	—	Fl.74.50
ROBE P	Fl.75	—	—	4	1.50	—	—	"
UNIL C	Fl.360	35	3	7	7	—	—	Fl.343.50
UNIL P	Fl.320	—	—	90	2.20	—	—	"

TOTAL VOLUME IN CONTRACTS: 21,778

A=Ask B=Bid C=Call P=Put

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Issue price p	Amount paid up	Latest Renunc. date	1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Closing price p	+ or −	Net Div.	Times covered	Gross Yield	P.E. Ratio
423	F.P.	—	106	104	✠Abbeycrest 10p	105	−1	42.5	2.6	5.4	16.7
§580	N.P.	15/6	93	77	Anglo-EastPlants	88	−5	—	—	—	—
—	F.P.	—	40	27	Do. Warrants	40	+4	—	—	—	—
§193	F.P.	31/5	181	154	✠Aspen Comms. 5p	177	.....	u2.6	2.8	9.1	22.8
172	F.P.	28/6	182	176	Asda Property 20p	180	.....	u3.0	2.1	2.4	23.5
—	F.P.	—	850	750	Banco de Bilbao S.A.	800	.....	—	—	—	—
—	F.P.	—	700	650	Banco de Santander	660	.....	—	—	—	—
¶185	F.P.	6/6	225	150	✠Bedford (William) 5p	162	+2	n3.5	2.6	3.1	17.9
¶150	F.P.	17/6	180	100	Blagden Inds.	112	−4	7.6	1.8	9.9	7.5
575	200	10/9	253	224	British Aerospace 50p	225	−2	13.65	3.1	4.8	7.4
165	F.P.	31/5	175	168	✠Clayform Props. 5p	170	.....	bg7.5	2.1	6.5	10.6
135	F.P.	21/6	155	120	Coloroll 10p	124	−1	bg4.5	2.3	5.2	11.1
§94	F.P.	21/6	103	98	✠Datron Int'l. 5p	100	−3	u1.0	5.9	1.4	11.7
200	F.P.	31/5	300	250	Domino Print. Scienc.	280	−15	u1.75	4.3	0.8	37.4
§117	F.P.	31/5	150	120	✠Electron House 10p	127	.....	bg2.7	1.8	3.0	28.1
§300	F.P.	28/6	410	370	✠H'lmes &March†10p	375	.....	u3.5	4.1	1.4	25.9
§129	F.P.	7/6	200	172	✠Howard Group 5p	188	.....	bg4.9	2.2	6.0	14.6
§150	F.P.	7/6	205	135	✠Huntleigh Tech 5p	200	.....	u1.5	3.5	1.1	31.3
100	F.P.	21/6	103	101	MartinCurrie Pac. 50p	101	.....	—	—	—	—
§68	F.P.	14/6	50	25	✠Maxiprint 1p	30	.....	..	—	—	—
§120	F.P.	7/6	180	140	✠Moorgate Group 5p	180	.....	bg2.0	5.2	1.6	34.4
§113	F.P.	29/5	119	114	✠Norscot Hotels 50p	114	.....	—	—	—	—
110	F.P.	7/6	116	109	Persimmon 10p	108	.....	bg4.75	3.5	6.3	6.2
£7.25	F.P.	26/4	85	80	Plantation Tst	80	.....	—	—	—	—
—	F.P.	—	40	38	Do. Warrants	39	.....	—	—	—	—
100	F.P.	7/6	106	100	Prestwick 5p	100	.....	u2.1	3.3	3.0	13.3
¶170	F.P.	7/6	205	176	✠Sherwood Com 10p	190	.....	62.73	3.4	2.1	20.1
¶175	F.P.	5/6	185	170	Sintrom 10p	180	.....	ug1.84	5.5	1.5	29.9
§160	F.P.	26/6	125	116	✠Viewplan 5p	120	.....	u1.65	4.0	1.5	21.6
150	F.P.	10/5	143	137	✠Wayne Kerr 10p	140	+1	u1.5	4.6	1.5	22.7
§68	F.P.	24/5	72	58	✠Wyko Group 10p	58	.....	b2.4	6.4	5.0	11.0

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Issue price £	Amount paid up	Latest Renunc. date	1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Closing price £	+ or −
—	F.P.	—	95	83	Anglo-East Plts. 12½% Uns. Ln. 95-99	84	.....
¶¶	F.P.	—	107	100	Bramall (C.D.) 13% Cnv. Uns. Ln. 95/2005	107	.....
95.51	£30	12/6	51¼	25	Int.-Am. Dev. Bk. 9¾ Ln. 2015	50½	−¼
=	Nil	—	8	6	Lon. & Edin. 5½% Conv. Cum. Rd. Prf.	9	.....
90.703	£30	5/6	30⅝	29½	Malaysia 10⅝% Ln. 2009	30½	−¼
—	F.P.	6/9	100¼	99¾	Nationwide Bldg. Soc. 12¼% Bds. 21/4/86	99¾	−⅛
—	F.P.	—	100	99¾	Do. 12⅞% 16/6/86	100	.....
—	F.P.	9/6	99	92	Plantation Trst 7½% cnv. Uns. Ln. 2000	93	.....
‡	F.P.	6/6	108	106	Queens Moat 7% Cnv. Rd. Prf.	107	.....
‖	Nil	19/7	5pm	5pm	Russell (A.) 5.75% Cum. Cnv. Rd. Prf.	5pm	.....
§	F.P.	14/6	114	105	Saatchi 6.3% Cnv. Cum. Red. Pref.	111	+1
49.893	£30	12/7	35⅝	30	Spain (Kingdom of) 11¼% Ln 2010	34½	−¼
¶¶	F.P.	—	128	122	Williams Hldgs. 5% Cum. Cnv. Prf.	128	+2
¶¶	F.P.	—	128	103	Do. 10½ Cum. Prf.	128	+2

RIGHTS OFFERS

Issue price p	Amount paid up	Latest Renunc. date	1985 High	1985 Low	Stock	Closing price p	+ or −
195	Nil	16/7	21pm	13pm	Anchor Chemical	13pm	−5
200	Nil	20/6	170pm	133pm	Bank of Scotland £1	168pm	−2
180	F.P.	14/6	393	325	Barclays £1	385	−5
350	Nil	5/7	40pm	24pm	Beazer (C.H.) 70p	24pm	.....
69	Nil	26/6	1½pm	¼pm	Brit. Empire Sec. & Gen. 5p	¾pm	+¼
80	*Nil*	*26/6*	*10pm*	*5pm*	*✠Grosvenor Square 10p*	*10pm*	+2
65	Nil	5/7	15pm	7pm	Lon. & Northern	15pm	+½
§513	Nil	19/7	197pm	110pm	Low (Wm.) 20p	123pm	.....
285	F.P.	19/6	360	340	Memec 10p	355	−5
95	F.P.	7/6	102½	93	Nationwide Leisure	97	+1
26	F.P.	28/6	43	22	Newman Inds. 10p	42	−1
70	Nil	4/7	6pm	2pm	✠Rivlin (I.D.S.) 5p	3pm	.....
120	Nil	—	14pm	15pm	Suter 5p	14pm	.....
222	F.P.	28/6	253	236	Tesco 5p	255	+4
10	Nil	—	31pm	20pm	"The Times" Veneer	21pm	+1
160	Nil	—	54pm	38pm	*Tomkins (F.H.) 5p*	45pm	−4

Renunciation date usually last day for dealing free of stamp duty. *b* Figures based on prospectus estimates. *d* Dividend rate paid or payable on part of capital, cover based on dividend on full capital. *g* Assumed dividend and yield. u Forecast dividend cover based on previous year's earnings. F Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1985. H Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1984. Q Gross. *p* Pence unless otherwise indicated. ¶ Issued by tender. ‖ Offered holders of ordinary shares as a "rights." ** Issued by way of capitalisation. §§ Reintroduced. ¶¶ Issued in connection with reorganisation merger or takeover. ■ Allotment letters or fully-paid. ‖‖ Introduction. ✠ Unlisted Securities Market. § Placing price. T Figures assumed. †† Official London Listing. ‡‡ Dealt in under Rule 535(3).

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS FOR 1985

NEW HIGHS (111)

BRITISH FUNDS (3)
AMERICANS (3)
BANKS (2)
BREWERS (3)
BUILDINGS (5)
CHEMICALS (3)
STORES (17)
ELECTRICALS (5)
ENGINEERING (10)
FOODS (8)
HOTELS (2)
INDUSTRIALS (17)
LEISURE (3)
MOTORS (4)
NEWSPAPERS (1)
PAPER (8)
PROPERTY (9)
SHIPPING (1)
TEXTILES (1)
TRUSTS (7)
OVERSEAS TRADERS (2)
MINES (1)

NEW LOWS (35)

BANKS (1)
Sthrn. Eur. Leasing
BUILDINGS (1)
Feb Intl. A
STORES (1)
Asprey
ELECTRICALS (8)
BSR Intl. — Oceonics
CPS Computer — Plessey
Circaprint — STC
Lorlie Elect. — TDS Circuits
Mellerware Intl.
FOODS (1)
Barr (A. G.)
INDUSTRIALS (9)
Assoc. Energy — Fertil-A-Chrom
Combined Tech. — Ricardo
Dalgety — Somic
Diamond Stylus — Scott. Potteries
Elcco
PROPERTY (1)
Dares Estates
TEXTILES (1)
Burmatex
TRUSTS (4)
Cambrian & General Do. Cap. — Japan Assets 8½pc Cnv. Ln. 1994
Shires Inv.
OILS (1)
Bridge Oil
MINES (6)
Bond Corp. — Petaling
Eastern Petroleum — Sungei Besi
Kalbara Mining — Tara Explrtn.

WEDNESDAY'S ACTIVE STOCKS

Based on bargains recorded in Stock Exchange Official List.

Stock	No. of changes	Wed. close	Day's change
Burton	30	502	+44
Debenhams	29	362	+35
Gill & Duffus	24	190	+43
Thorn EMI	19	458	+11
Glaxo	17	£12⅝	—
GUS A	17	832	+19
Brit Aerospace†	15	227	− 8
GRG	13	175	− 1
Reckitt Colman	13	548	+13
Reed Intl	16	570	+22
Whitbread A	16	221	+ 8
Ass Brit Ports	13	286	+14
Brammer	12	401	+53
Comm Union	12	225	+ 1

† Partly-paid

RISES AND FALLS YESTERDAY

	Rises	Falls	Same
British Funds	9	62	38
Corpns. Dom. and Foreign Bonds	6	11	58
Industrials	285	276	891
Financial and Prop.	80	113	355
Oils	11	31	84
Plantations	2	1	14
Mines	27	63	90
Others	87	49	97
Totals	507	806	1,625

OPTIONS

First Deal-ings	Last Deal-ings	Last Declara-tion	For Settle-ment
May 20	June 7	Aug 29	Sept 9
June 10	June 21	Sept 12	Sept 23
June 24	July 5	Sept 26	Oct 7

For rate indications see end of Share Information Service

Stocks dealt in for the call included Inter-City, Plessey, Premier Consolidated, Access Satellite, Carlton Communications, Phoenix Timber, Astra Industrial, French Kier, Sarasota, Telemetrix and Weir Group. Dares Estates were dealt in for the put, but no double options were reported.

ACTIVE STOCKS

Above average activity was noted in the following stocks yesterday.

Stock	Closing price	Day's change
BSR International	90	−27
Burton	502	—
Carr (John)	91	+ 3
Cowie (T.)	65	+ 6½
Debenhams	368	+ 6
Habitat Mothercare	400	+16
Phoenix Prop	62	+ 9
Plessey	148	−26
RHP	110	+ 7½
Rugby Port Cement	124	− 6
STC	177	− 9
Woodhead (J.)	46	+10

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Option		Calls Jly.	Calls Oct.	Calls Jan.	Puts Jly.	Puts Oct.	Puts Jan.
B.P. (*555)	460	90	105	—	4	7	—
	500	52	68	82	3	14	17
	550	26	35	50	25	33	37
	600	6	16	26	55	70	76
Cons. Gold (*542)	460	97	107	—	3	7	—
	500	37	79	80	9	19	24
	550	22	37	50	26	40	47
	600	8	19	27	70	80	82
Courtaulds (*148)	130	12	24	26	6	6	3
	140	13	18	21	4	9	11
	160	4½	9	19	17	19	20
Com. Union (*228)	180	53	56	—	3	4	—
	200	38	40	48	4	8	10
	220	20	26	55	10	15	18
	240	10	16	25	19	23	26
G.E.C. (*188)	180	16	30	36	5	9	2
	200	6	16	26	13	13	22
	220	3	9	—	34	34	—
	240	1	—	—	54	—	—
Grand Met. (*305)	280	36	43	52	4	7	10
	300	22	30	40	9	13	16
	330	7	14	17	27	26	27
I.C.I. (*754)	700	77	67	102	5	16	22
	750	36	55	70	20	32	40
	800	14	30	46	59	62	72
	850	8	17	—	100	106	—
	900	3	8	—	147	155	—
Land Sec. (*297)	280	21	27	28	4	6	9
	300	8	17	25	10	14	18
	330	5	9	14	37	37	39
Marks & Sp. (*142)	120	25	30	—	2	3	—
	130	15	21	25	5	5	7
	140	7	13	19	7	10	11
	160	2	8	9	23	26	28
Shell Trans. (*710)	600	128	—	—	4	—	—
	650	78	95	—	3	10	—
	700	37	58	73	13	22	27
	750	13	30	40	43	30	55
	800	3	9	—	90	93	—
Traf'gar Hse (*367)	333	48	36	—	6	3	—
	330	—	—	68	—	—	8
	353	26	34	—	10	13	—
	360	—	—	38	—	—	31
	383	7	15	—	28	25	—

Option		Calls May	Calls Aug.	Calls Nov.	Puts May	Puts Aug.	Puts Nov.
BAT Inds. (*319)	300	20	40	60	3	9	14
	330	9	20	33	15	20	37
	360	1	9	17	46	48	50
	390	1	6	19	72	77	77
Barclays (*387)	285	105	110	—	1	9	—
	335	33	60	68	1	8	10
	385	7	25	56	8	24	36
	433	1	2	13	39	57	36
Brit. Aero (*400)	390	—	60	40	—	9	13
	420	—	17	23	—	27	53
	460	—	3	19	—	62	67
Bt. Telecom (*154)	100	54½	57½	—	0¼	1	—
	110	44½	47½	—	0¼	1	—
	120	34½	37½	43½	0¼	1	1
	130	24½	29	36	0¼	2	3
	140	14½	21½	28½	1	3½	6½
	160	1	10½	17	7½	13	14
	180	—	4	6	—	28	28
Imperial Gp. (*190)	160	32	39	—	1	9	—
	180	19	24	27	1	6	2
	200	1½	14	19	12	13	19
	220	0½	9	9	31	35	55
LASMO (*301)	283	8	35	40	3	12	17
	303	2	25	29	25	55	57
	355	1	13	20	33	37	60
	383	0½	4	19	55	65	93
Lonrho (*179)	140	40	44	—	0½	2	—
	150	20	23	26	0¾	3½	3
	180	3	11½	18	4	10	14
	200	0½	3	—	22	26	—
P. & O. (*376)	300	77	87	—	0¼	9	—
	330	47	57	57	1	4	8
	360	17	40	47	2	9	17
	390	3	20	27	20	28	60
	420	1	8	—	48	48	—
Racal (*194)	180	16	28	33	2	3	8
	200	4	15	22	9	14	19
	220	1	8	15	29	29	36
	240	0½	3	—	48	48	—
	260	0½	1	—	68	68	—
	280	0½	1	—	88	88	—
R.T.Z. (*611)	600	14	48	57	4	17	25
	650	1½	23	32	48	50	57
	700	1	9	19	85	97	100
Vaal Reefs (*$94)	80	14½	12	21½	0½	5½	5
	90	6½	11	15½	0¾	7	9¼
	100	0¾	5½	9½	7½	19½	16
	110	0½	3¼	5½	17	19½	21½
Ex. 10% 1989 (*£95)	90	5	5⅛	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
	92	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	94	1	1⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1¼	1½
	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	2½	3½	—

Option		Calls June	Calls Sept.	Calls Dec.	Puts June	Puts Sept.	Puts Dec.
BTR (*573)	550	33	66	73	2	3	8
	560	28	38	52	6	15	65
	590	13	25	38	18	25	55
Beecham (*356)	330	35	46	50	4	5	10
	360	14	25	33	13	20	29
	390	2	9	14	37	40	45
Bass (*569)	500	70	87	100	4	7	9
	550	27	47	50	18	22	22
	600	7	25	37	40	47	52
De Beers (*$5.45)	380	168	155	—	3	9	—
	460	89	118	133	8	19	30
	500	61	88	103	22	39	46
	550	24	45	68	38	55	70
GKN (*231)	180	54	60	—	2	2	—
	200	34	40	—	2	3	—
	220	17	25	30	6	6	11
	240	3	11	18	16	19	22
Hanson (*232)	187	49	53	—	1½	2	—
	200	39	41	62	3	6	7
	220	23	30	36	5	10	14
	240	8	17	21	17	22	27
Jaguar (*279)	280	17	26	38	12	20	24
	300	3	14½	27	28	32	37
	330	6	5½	13	54	54	33
	360	1	3	—	84	84	—
Tesco (*260)	216	47	55	57	1½	3	7
	235	28	35	40	4	8	11
	255	14	25	27	15	18	42
FT-SE Index (*1328)	1150	180	—	—	2	—	—
	1175	135	—	—	3	—	—
	1200	130	150	—	4	12	—
	1250	80	103	120	8	23	45
	1300	46	68	95	20	43	62
	1350	16	55	55	48	75	92

May 23. Total contracts 9,510 Calls 7,100. Puts 2,410.
* Underlying security price.

LONDON SHARE SERVICE

BRITISH FUNDS

"Shorts" (Lives up to Five Years)

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price £	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
100⅞	99⅛	Treas 11½pc 1985	99⅞	....	[illegible]	12.74
98⅞	97¾	Treas 8¼pcCnv '85	98⅞	....	[illegible]	12.31
101⅞	99⅞	Exch. 12¼pc 1985	100	....	[illegible]	12.14
101⅞	99⅛	Exch. 11¼pc '86	99⅞	−⅛	11.7?	11.81
99½	97⅛	Treas. 10pcCnv 1986	98⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.82
94⅝	92¼	Treas 3pc 1986	94⅝	....	[illegible]	9.09
100	97½	Exch. 10½pc Cv '86	98⅞	....	[illegible]	11.66
101⅞	99¼	Treas 12pc 1986	100¼xd	−⅛	[illegible]	11.65
97⅞	94¾	Treas 8¾pc 1984-86‡‡	96⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.51
105⅞	102¼	Exch. 14pc 1986	103	−⅛	[illegible]	11.61
92⅞	87¾	Exch. 2½pc 1986	91½	−⅛	[illegible]	8.38
104⅞	101¼	Exch. 13¼pc 1987	102⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.63
99½	96¾	Treas 10¼pcCv '87	98⅞	....	10.46	11.48
90⅛	85½	Exch 2½pc 1987	90	....	2.78	8.75
99⅛	96¼	Exch. 10½pc 1987	98⅞	−⅛	10.67	11.45
93	89	Funding 6½pc '85-87‡‡	92⅞	−⅛	7.00	10.65
[illegible]	95½	Treas. 10pc 1987	97¼xd	−⅛	10.29	11.57
[illegible]	84¾	Treas 3pc 1987	89⅞	+⅛	3.36	8.68
102⅞	99⅞	Treas. 12pc 1987	101⅞	−⅛	11.87	11.45
[illegible]	90¼	Treas 7¾pc 1985-88‡‡	92⅞	−⅛	8.35	10.86
[illegible]	95¼	Exch 10½pc '88	97⅞xd	−⅛	10.74	11.38
[illegible]	93¾	Treas 9½pc Cv '88	95⅞	−⅛	10.18	11.43
[illegible]	80	Transport 3pc '78-88	84½	+⅛	3.55	8.84
[illegible]	91½	Treas. 9½pc '88	94⅞	−⅛	10.05	11.47
[illegible]	97½	Treas 11½pc 1989	100⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.45
[illegible]	90¼	Treas 9½pc Cnv. '89	95⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.50
[illegible]	79	Treas 3pc 1989	79⅞	+⅛	[illegible]	9.34
[illegible]	94	Treas 10½pc 1989	96⅞xd	−⅛	[illegible]	11.52
[illegible]	92	Exch.10pc 1989	94⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.57
97⅞	95	Exch 11pc 1989	98⅛	−⅛	[illegible]	11.50
[illegible]	29	Treas 5pc 1986-89	83⅛	....	[illegible]	9.73
[illegible]	103¼	Treas 13pc 1990‡‡	105⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.34
99⅛	96⅞	Exch 11pc 1990‡‡	98⅛	−⅛	[illegible]	11.48
[illegible]	100¼	Exch. 12½pc 1990	103⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.50

Five to Fifteen Years

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price £	+ or −	Yield Int.	Red.
93	87½	Treas 8¼pc 1987-90‡‡	90⅞xd	....	9.23	11.06
97¼	91⅞	Treas. 10pcCv 1990	94¼	−⅛	10.64	11.52
105⅛	97⅞	Treas 11¾pc 1991	105⅛	....	11.66	11.53
83⅞	81	Funding 5¾pc '87-91‡‡	83⅞	−⅛	6.96	9.70
101⅞	95	Exch. 11pc 1991	98⅞	....	11.22	11.45
110⅞	101⅞	Treas 12¾pc 1992‡‡	110⅛	−⅛	12.04	11.45
98	88⅞	Treas 10pc 1992	96⅛	....	10.70	11.40
101⅛	94⅞	Treas 10¼pc Cv 1992‡‡	96⅛xd	....	10.96	11.39
108⅞	98⅞	Exch. 12¼pc '92	106⅞	....	11.83	11.51
114	105	Exch 13½pc 1992	112⅞	+⅛	12.34	11.53
[illegible]	101¼	Treas 12½pc 1993‡‡	110	+⅛	11.84	11.43
[illegible]	74⅞	Funding 6pc 1993‡‡	79⅛	−⅛	7.65	9.85
[illegible]	109¼	Treas 13¾pc 1993‡‡	112⅞xd	−⅛	12.24	11.43
[illegible]	111¼	Treas 14½pc 1994‡‡	120¼	−⅛	[illegible]	11.38
[illegible]	108⅞	Exch 13½pc 1994	111⅛	....	[illegible]	11.53
111	100⅞	Exch. 12½pc 1994	108⅞	+⅛	[illegible]	11.47
91	86⅞	Treas 9pc 1994‡‡	87⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.17
[illegible]	98⅞	Treas 12pc 1995	104⅞	....	[illegible]	11.51
[illegible]	62⅞	Gas 3pc '90-95	70⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	7.31
[illegible]	89⅞	Exch. 10¼pc 1995	96⅞	....	[illegible]	11.42
[illegible]	106¼	Treas 12¾pc 1995‡‡	108⅞xd	....	[illegible]	11.42
120	110⅞	Treas. 14pc '96	119⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	11.57
[illegible]	84⅞	Treas 9pc 1992-96‡‡	88⅞	....	[illegible]	11.12

Over Fifteen Years

Undated

Index-Linked

INT. BANK AND O'SEAS GOVT STERLING ISSUES

CORPORATION LOANS

COMMONWEALTH & AFRICAN LOANS

LOANS

Building Societies

Public Board and Ind.

Financial

FOREIGN BONDS & RAILS

AMERICANS

AMERICANS—Cont.

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price £	+ or −	Div Gross	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
22¾	16¼	Amer Medical Int $1	20⅛	−⅛	60c	—	2.1
59¾	32	Amer. Nat. Res. $1	51¼		$1.41	—	2.1
20⅛	16⅛	American T. & T. $1	18¼	−⅛	$1.20	—	5.0
79½	64⅛	Ameritech $1	69⅛	....	$6.00	—	6.7
25	16	Amdacil	20⅞	+⅛	$1.44	—	5.5
47p	29p	♦AridTectil	40½p	+¼	—	—	—
18⅛	15	Bankamerica $1½	17⅛	−⅛	$1.52	—	7.0
60½	47	Bankers N.Y. $10	57⅞xd	−½	$2.70	—	3.7
12¼	829p	BASIX Corp.	935p	....	12c	—	—
80¼	65½	Bell Atlantic $1	78	....	$6.80	—	7.6
34¼	28⅛	Bellsouth $1	31⅛	−⅛	$2.60	—	6.6
19¼	12⅞	♦Beth Steel $8	13¼	....	40c	—	2.4
24	16⅞	Bowater Inc.	17⅞	....	72c	—	3.2
40½	31⅞	Brown'g-Fer. 16⅞c	35¼	+¼	$1.08	—	2.4
37⅛	26⅛	Brunswick Corp.	29⅛	+⅛	$1.00	—	2.7
525p	310p	♦Business Computer	310p	....	—	—	—
39⅞	31⅛	CPC Intnl. 25c	34⅛xd	+¼	$2.20	—	5.0
25	18⅞	CSX Corp U.S.$1.00	20⅞xd	+¼	$1.04	—	3.9
17⅛	13	CalFed Inc $1.00	17⅞xd	+¼	32c	—	1.4
65¼	51⅝	Campbell Soup 60c	55⅞	+⅛	$2.50	—	3.5
31⅛	24⅞	Caterpillar Tractor	27⅞xd	....	50c	—	1.4
902p	680p	Cenergy Corp. 25c	766p	+8	1c	—	0.1
52⅛	40⅞	Chase M'htn $12.5	47¼xd	+¼	$3.80	—	6.3
38⅛	29⅛	Chemical New York	33⅛	−⅛	$2.36	—	5.5
34½	25⅛	Chesebrough-Pond's $1	27⅛	+⅛	$1.92	—	5.4
32⅛	25⅞	Chrysler $6¼	28⅞	−¼	$1.00	—	2.8
42⅛	32⅞	Citicorp $4	38⅞	+¼	$2.26	—	4.6
900p	820p	City Fed Fin. Corp.	885p	+9	040c	—	5.5
23½	19⅛	Colgate-P. $1	19½	+¼	$1.23	—	5.1
57⅛	44	Colt Inds. $1	47	+½	$2.50	—	4.2
155p	40p	Cont Illinois Hldgs $1	60p	+1	—	—	—
238p	180p	♦Corporate Data Scnce.	218p	−6	—	—	—
36⅛	28⅛	Crown Zell. $5	32⅛	+⅛	$1.00	—	2.4
44⅛	20⅛	Cullinet Sftwr $0.1	24	+⅛	—	—	—
506p	304p	Damson Oil 40c	357p	+3	—	—	—
29	21⅛	Dana Corp. $1	23¼xd	+¼	$1.28	—	4.3
67	22⅛	Data General	33	+⅛	—	—	—
77p	27p	♦Derma-Lock Medicl	27½p	....	—	—	—
67	54⅛	Dun & Bradstreet $1	62⅛xd	+½	$1.88	—	2.4
55⅛	39⅞	Exxon Corpn. 50c	43⅞	+⅛	$1.20	—	2.2
46½	38⅛	♦Exxon	42	+⅛	$3.40	—	6.3
20⅛	12⅛	FPL Group $0.01	20	+⅛	‡$1.68	—	7.4
974p	447p	Fin. Corpn. Amer. 50c	577p	+16	h34c	—	4.6
23⅛	17⅛	First Chicago $5	20¼	−⅛	$1.32	—	3.3
17⅛	12⅛	Fluor Corpn. 62½c	14⅞	....	40c	—	2.1
45¼	12⅞	Ford Motor $2	34⅛	−⅛	$2.40	—	5.5
33⅛	22	GATX 62½c	22⅞	−⅛	$1.20	—	4.2
60⅛	48⅞	Gen. Elect. $1¼	48⅞	+⅞	$2.20	—	3.5
57⅞	46	Gen. Foods Corp $1	52⅞xd	+½	$2.48	—	3.7
55⅛	46⅞	Gillette $1	50	+⅛	$2.44	—	3.8
15	11⅞	Gt. Am First Sup Bk $1	15	+⅛	40c	—	2.1
25⅞	20⅞	Gt. Western Fin. $1	21⅞	−⅛	88c	—	3.1
29	19⅞	Hasbro Bradley $0.50	27⅞	+⅛	12c	—	0.3
21⅛	13⅛	Home Federal $0.01	20⅛	+⅛	—	—	—
61⅛	44⅞	Honeywell $1.50	48⅞	+⅛	$1.90	—	3.1
44⅛	26⅞	Hospital Corp Am $1	35xd	+⅛	50c	—	1.1
21⅞	18⅞	Houston Inds Inc.	21xd	....	$2.48	—	9.3
56⅛	34⅛	Houston Nat.Gas $1	54⅛	+⅞	[illegible]	—	2.9
128½	98⅞	IBM Corpn $1.25	106	....	[illegible]	—	3.3
32⅛	25	IC Industries	26⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	—	4.3
31⅛	24⅛	ITT Corpn. $1	26⅞xd	−⅛	[illegible]	—	2.9
429p	140p	Imatron Inc.	189p	+2	—	—	—
47⅛	35⅛	Ingersoll-Rand $2	38⅞xd	+⅛	[illegible]	—	5.2
20⅛	13⅛	Insilco $1	14⅞	+⅛	[illegible]	—	5.6
17⅛	12	IU Intnl. $1.35	12⅞xd	....	[illegible]	—	7.3
49⅞	36	Lockheed Crpn. $1	39⅞xd	+⅛	[illegible]	—	1.2
24	17⅛	Lone Star Inds. $1	20⅛	+½	[illegible]	—	7.3
34⅛	25⅞	Louisiana Land $0.15	26⅞xd	+⅛	[illegible]	—	3.3
27⅛	20⅞	Lowe's 50c	24⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	—	1.1
37⅛	29	Manuf. Hanover $7½	32⅛	....	[illegible]	—	7.0
49⅛	36	Martin Marietta $1.00	43⅞	....	[illegible]	—	2.4
33⅛	22⅛	Merrill Lynch $1	25⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	—	2.4
162p	58p	♦Microcomputer Mems	58p	−1	—	—	—
45⅛	35⅛	MidCon Corp	40⅞xd	+⅛	[illegible]	—	4.5
44⅛	33⅛	Morgan (JP) $2.5	40⅞	−⅛	[illegible]	—	11.5
76⅛	62⅞	NYNEX $1	68⅞	+¼	[illegible]	—	1.0
29⅛	21½	PHH	25	....	88c	—	5.4
16⅛	13⅞	Pacific Gas & Elec $5	15⅛	....	$1.72	—	27.3
60½	54⅛	Pacific Telesis $0.10	57⅞	+¼	$3.40	—	7.3
36⅛	26⅛	Pall Corp. 25c	27⅞	−⅛	40c	—	1.1

CANADIANS

BANKS, HP & LEASING

Hire Purchase, Leasing, etc.

BEERS, WINES & SPIRITS

BEERS, WINES—Cont.

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
245	200	Young Brew 'A' 50p	210	+10	6.3	♦	3.7	♦
165	130	Do. Non. V. 50p	145	+5	6.3	♦	5.4	♦

BUILDING, TIMBER, ROADS

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
262	236	AMEC 50p	262xd	+2	11.0	2.3	6.0	10.4
202	180	Aberdeen Const.	188xd	+2	7.25	♦	5.5	♦
310	190	♦Access Satellite 5p	264	+2	±2.0	2.5	1.1	51.8
25½	18	Allied Plant 5p	21½	....	B—	—	—	—
22	22	♦Amco Ind Hldgs.	22	....	—	—	—	—
56	29	Arncliffe 10p	46	....	0.1	♦	0.3	♦
110	82	Attwoods	98	....	3.5	1.8	5.2	17.0
280	235	BPB Inds. 50p	268	−2	†7.0	3.5	3.7	9.7
266	206	Baggeridge Brick	264	....	6.25	3.7	3.4	11.3
32	24	Bailey (Ben) 10p	24	....	†1.8	2.9	‡	4.4
40	25	Baldwin (H. J.) 10p	25	....	—	—	—	9.8
90	66	Barratt Dev. 10p	82	−4	7.62	1.1	13.3	10.0
135	111	Bellway	134xd	+4	7.0	2.0	7.5	8.9
71	61	Benford M. 10p	64	....	3.75	0.7	8.4	(4.8)
•166	146	♦Berkeley Group	156	....	±3.6	2.6	3.3	18.7
64	50	Bett Bros. 20p	60	....	d3.1	1.8	7.4	9.1
580	540	Blockleys 20p	580	....	21.0	3.0	5.2	8.3
562	468	Blue Circle £1	550	−8	20.0	2.9	5.2	7.4
222	190	Breedon Lime	216	....	8.9	♦	5.9	♦
69	62	Brickhouse Dudley 10p	62	....	3.2	1.7	7.4	11.2
140	130	BB & EA	130	....	†3.0	4.8	3.3	7.6
79	55	British Dredging	72	....	2.5	♦	5.0	♦
22	13	Brown Jackson 20p	15	−1	8—	—	—	5.4
72	63	Brownlee	72	....	†3.5	3.3	6.9	6.6
77	69	Bryant Hldgs.	74	....	†3.0	3.0	5.8	8.0
190	35	Burnett & Hallam	50	....	0.75	0.8	25.0	7.5
56	51	Calebread Rby. A 10p	55	....	3.1	♦	7.9	♦
95	50	Carr (John)	91	+3	‡1.45	4.5	2.1	11.9
71	50	Cement-Roadstone	71	....	Q14.62%	3.0	4.8	10.2
66	40	Conder Group	62	....	1.5	♦	3.5	♦
45	25	Copson (F.) 5p	45	+2	1.5	2.0	4.8	13.0
392	334	Costain Group	392xd	....	15.0	±2.7	3.3	0.4
234	204	Countryside Props.	228	....	5.04	3.3	3.2	6.5
104	88	Crouch (D.) 20p	88	....	5.39	1.4	8.8	11.3
78	62	Dew (George) 25p	78	+2	5.7	2.2	10.4	6.1
57	47	Douglas (Robt. M)	50	+3	±1.75	—	‡	—
23½	17½	♦Dunton Group 5p	22½	....	—	—	—	46.9
65	60	Erith	61	....	3.3	♦	7.3	♦
100	75	♦Exeter Bdy & Con 50p	100	....	5.6	♦	8.0	♦
112	100	Feb. Intl. 10p	103	....	4.15	♦	5.9	♦
92	76	Do. 'A' 10p	76	−2	4.15	♦	8.0	♦
50	41	♦Federated Housing 5p	46	....	3.8	2.2	9.3	5.6
95	80	Finlan (John) 10p	87	+1	†h3.5	0.9	5.7	14.5
165	117	French Kier	160xd	−5	6.25	2.6	5.5	8.3
70	64	Galliford 5p	70	+1	†4.0	1.3	8.2	12.2
28	24	Gibbs Dandy A 10p	24	....	1.38	2.0	9.4	7.0
238	206	Gleeson (M.J.) 10p	206	....	†4.95	4.3	3.4	9.8
111	89	HAT Group 10p	98	....	†3.3	2.6	5.2	9.7
29	24	Helical Bar	29	....	—	—	—	—
308	230	Henderson Group	235	....	6.0	♦	3.7	♦
44	33	Hewden-Stuart 10p	44xd	+2	1.525	2.9	5.0	8.4
£133	£112	Do. 10pcLn. 03-08	£132	....	Q10%	—	6.1	—
131	112	Heywood Williams	136	....	46.0	2.5	6.3	8.0
375	280	Higgs & Hill	375	....	12.3	3.3	4.7	9.0
52	41	Howard Shut 10p	46	....	th1.17	5.4	3.6	5.4
202	134	IDC 20p	198	−4	d7.5	2.1	5.4	(16.5)
166	128½	Ibstock Johnsen	164xd	....	b4.0	3.2	3.5	12.6
330	265	Jarvis (J.)	325	....	17.5	1.4	7.7	(11.7)
35	21	♦Jaysplant	30	....	0.25	♦	1.2	♦
130	82	♦Jennings A$.50	93	....	Q20%	2.1	5.7	8.3
85	70	♦Johnstones Pts. 10p	78	....	d4.0	♦	8.2	♦
£46½	£32	LaFarge Cop. F100	£45¼	−¼	‡Q25.25%	♦	5.0	♦
232	197	Laing (John)	230	....	6.0	3.2	3.7	7.3
280	265	Latham (J.) £1	275	....	†11.75	3.6	6.1	5.1
234	210	Lawrence (W.)	218	−4	10.25	♦	7.0	♦
101	132	Leech (Wm.) 20p	174	....	b4.0	2.2	3.3	(16.3)
38½	30	Leyland Paint 15p	33½	....	‡—	—	—	—
71	61	Lilley (F.J.C.)	62xd	+1	3.64	1.3	8.4	9.0

DRAPERY & STORES—Cont.

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
550	375	Liberty	538xd	....	6.4	3.5	1.7	24.7
340	200	Do. Non Vtg.	340xd	....	6.4	3.3	2.7	15.6
£40	£22½	♦Limited Inc $0.50	£40	+½	Q24c	—	0.5	—
188	142	♦Lincroft Kilgour 10p	188	+3	5.5	2.5	4.2	11.1
313	209	MFI Furniture 10p	288	....	‡4.6	2.8	2.3	21.9
148	115	Marks & Spencer	141xd	−1	3.4	±2.0	1.4	20.7
64	50	Martin (A.) 20p	63xd	....	3.0	2.7	7.3	6.2
303	218	Menzies (J.)	302xd	−1	3.38	4.0	1.6	18.6
173	116	Milletts Leis. 20p	145	−20	3.95	♦	3.9	♦
485	305	Moss Bros 20p	455	+2	5.0	3.4	1.6	26.2
130	96	NSS News 10p	130	+8	†3.3	2.9	3.7	13.5
365	275	Oliver (G.) "A"	313	....	8.0	♦	3.7	♦
475	333	Our Price 20p	448	....	N3.0	4.0	1.0	33.4
260	178	Owen Owen	240	+5	3.9	3.0	2.3	20.8
107	84	♦Pepe Group 10p	90	−1	±3.0	2.5	4.8	12.0
97	56	Peters Stores 10p	72xd	....	‡±2.0	—	‡	—
110	100	Preedy (Alfred)	108	....	†3.5	2.1	4.6	(11.8)
25½	20	Ramar Texts. 5p	22½	....	1.5	2.2	9.5	(5.6)
69	46	Ratners 10p	69	+1	2.3	0.7	4.8	46.9
32	23	Raybeck 10p	33xd	....	0.25	♦	1.2	♦
225	150	♦Rayford Supreme	225	....	4.9	2.5	3.1	18.2
150	95	Reed Austin 'A' N/V	149	+5	4.5	♦	4.3	♦
21	19	S&U Stores 12½p	20	+1	—	—	—	—
39	33	Do. 31¼pcPf. 12½p	37	....	3.94	—	15.2	—
142	118	Samuel (H.)	142	+5	h4.17	1.0	4.2	34.6
89	73	Do. 'A'	86	−1	h4.17	1.0	6.9	20.9
101	70	Sears Hldgs.	99	−½	3.0	±2.4	4.4	12.5
33½	13¼	Selincourt 5p	30¼	....	‡0.03	32.9	—	—
238	203	♦Share Drug 10p	237	....	±1.7	3.0	1.0	40.2
235	200	Simpson (S.) "A"	230xd	....	4.75	3.2	2.9	(13.6)
256	162	Smith (W. H.) A 50p	256	....	†‡4.2	3.1	2.3	19.6
63	42	Stanley (A. G.) 5p	63	+5	2.5	♦	5.7	♦
220	145	Stead. & Sim 'A'	200	+5	‡6.0	1.6	4.3	21.4
90	64	Steinberg 10p	66	−2	2.2	4.0	4.8	5.0
82	65	Stirling Group 20p	82	....	†h0.72	8.0	1.3	15.1
82	40	Sumrie 20p	60	+8	—	—	—	—
413	375	Superdrug Strs. 10p	413	....	4.2	♦	1.5	♦
155	119	♦7 & 5 Stores 5p	155	....	±2.63	3.9	2.4	25.5
56	42	Tern Group	44	....	1.25	♦	4.2	♦
44½	27½	Time Prods. 10p	41½	....	†1.0	3.7	3.4	8.5
33	19	Upton (E.) 'A'	32	....	—	—	—	—
348	266	Vantona Viyella 20p	320xd	−2	10.0	3.1	4.5	(7.9)
230	144	WW Group	165	....	d7.94	3.4	6.9	6.2
298	197	Ward White	298	+2	5.69	♦	2.8	♦
158	114	Waring & Gillow	148	....	‡2.0	0.5	1.9	—
73	55	Wassall (J. W.)	55	....	1.0	4.3	2.6	9.6
127	100	Wigfall (H.)	108	....	M2.5	—	3.3	—
865	555	Woolworth Hldgs 50p	815	....	15.5	2.9	2.8	15.9

ELECTRICALS

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
538	385	AB Electronic	405	....	†6.0	3.3	2.1	16.6
85	60	A. & G. Sec Elects 5p	60	....	1.2	4.4	2.9	10.8
•47½	14	♦Acorn Computer 1p	17	....	1.0	♦	8.4	♦
450	230	♦Air Call	250xd	−5	5.6	♦	3.2	♦
140	97	♦Alphameric 5p	140	+10	±0.7	3.2	0.7	38.3
26	22	Amer Electronic Comp	22	....	±0.87	—	5.7	—
84	64	Amstrad 5p	84	+2	†0.68	10.1	1.2	9.9
260	170	♦Appl'd H'graphics 5p	220	....	—	—	—	—
215	130	♦Do Warrants	175	....	—	—	—	—
47	38	Arcolectric 'A' NV 5p	38	....	0.65	♦	2.4	♦
62	30	Arlen Elect.	57	....	—	—	—	—
£35½	£26¾	ASEA AB. 'A'	£29	+½	±Q14%	♦	2.1	♦
£37½	£28½	Do 'B'	£29¼	+½	±Q14%	♦	2.2	♦
405	360	Atlantic Cmputr 10p	385	−5	2.25	♦	0.8	♦
8	5	Audiotronic 2½p	5½	....	—	—	—	—
200	155	Ass'ted Sec. 10p	180	....	1.24	7.4	1.0	17.4
270	225	BICC 50p	232	....	10.54	1.9	6.5	9.6
167	83	BSR Intl 10p	98	−27	2.4	♦	3.8	♦
14½	10¼	♦Bamett & Plain 10p	13	....	bq0.42	2.0	4.6	15.7
465	380	Bowthorpe 10p	390xd	....	5.48	4.3	2.0	16.6
22	12	♦Breville Europe 10p	16	....	—	—	—	—
380	250	♦Britax 5p	295	+25	±2.0	4.3	1.0	34.4

ENGINEERING—Continued

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
26¼	16½	Bailey (C. H.)	18½	....	—	—	—	—
222	162	Baker Perkins 50p	205	....	‡6.45	2.7	4.5	(10.3)
111	55	Barro Inds. 20p	109	....	N5.5	1.9	7.2	13.5
4½	3	Barbican Hldgs 1p	3	....	8—	—	—	—
92	66	Beauford 10p	92	+6	4.5	2.5	7.0	8.3
150	98	Belgrave Hldgs.	112	....	4.2	♦	5.4	♦
22	15	Bevan (D.F.) 5p	21	....	d1.0	3.0	6.8	5.5
92	80	Birmid Qualcast	88	−1	3.25	1.9	3.3	7.1
245	203	Birmingham Mint	245	....	‡11.5	1.9	6.7	(9.0)
£24½	£16¼	Black & Decker $0.50	£17½	+⅛	064c	—	2.9	—
35	22	Blackwood Hodge	32	−½	—	—	—	4.1
9¼	5	Boulton Wm 10p	8¼	+¼	—	—	—	—
136	114	Braithwaite £1	130	....	†9.1	0.8	10.0	(19.6)
61	40	Brasway 10p	54	....	†h1.33	2.8	3.5	13.2
5¼	3¼	Bristol Ch.Ship10p	3¼	−¼	—	—	—	8.2
134	110	Brit. Steam 20p	134	....	†h5.2	1.8	5.7	13.1
35	24	Bromsgrove Inds 5p	34	−1	h0.92	4.2	3.9	6.9
19	10½	Brons Eng. 10p	16½	+½	0.5	—	4.3	—
30	23	Brooke Tool	29	....	1.0	3.8	4.9	6.4
136	121	Brown & Tawse	136	+1	4.8	2.5	5.0	11.3
36	26	Brown (John)	33	....	—	—	—	—
		For Bullers see Industrials						
•297	135	Bullough 20p	258	−2	†7.1	2.5	3.9	14.6
172	102	Burgess Products	179	....	±2.0	9.6	1.7	30.2
26½	16	Butterfield-Harvey	21½	....	‡B—	—	—	—
39½	26½	Camford Eng.	35	....	1.05	4.2	4.3	6.0
20	10	♦Camseal Inc.	10	....	—	—	—	—
280	168	Carclo Eng.	280	+28	†9.5	2.8	4.8	8.1
180	106	Cartwright R. 10p	175	−2	†6.5	2.1	5.3	11.3
66	58	Castings 10p	66	+2	3.25	2.6	7.0	7.8
60	43	Chamberlin & Hill	68	+4	3.5	♦	7.6	♦
518	465	Chemring 5p	505	....	10.0	3.8	2.8	13.2
39	31	Christy Hunt	39	....	—	—	—	18.6
124	61	Clayton Son 50p	124xd	....	6.0	2.2	6.9	9.6
540	400	Cohen (A) 20p	400	....	†9.8	5.4	2.9	6.8
75	62	Concentric 10p	66xd	+1	†3.[illegible]	1.5	7.5	10.8
62	52	Cook (Wm.) (Sh.) 20p	55	....	[illegible]	3.2	6.5	5.3
36	28	Cooper (Fr) 10p	33	....	†d1.7[illegible]	2.3	7.8	(6.5)
20	11	Cooper Inds. 10p	18	−1	0.7[illegible]	♦	6.0	♦
49	30	Cronite Group	48	....	—	—	—	19.7
160	132	Crown House	141	....	[illegible]	2.0	6.5	11.3
£285	£158½	Cummins 7⅝/94	£192xd	+32	Q3[illegible]	—	2.0	—
67	50	Dvs.& Met. 'A' 10p	61	....	[illegible]	♦	3.3	♦
127	82	Davy Corp.	109	−1	[illegible]	1.4	4.0	(18.7)
162	106	Delta Group	149xd	....	4.[illegible]	4.2	4.3	8.0
147	106	Derwend 50p	147	+4	[illegible]	♦	6.3	♦
190	133	Desoutter Bros.	174	....	[illegible]	3.5	5.3	7.1
29	21	Downiebrae 10p	26xd	....	0.5	—	—	—
147	109	Edbro (Hldgs)	138	....	6.0	3.3	6.2	5.4
87	52	Elliott (B.)	80½	....	0.1	—	0.2	—
94	56	Farmer (S. W.)	56	....	3.1	♦	7.9	♦
90	62½	Fife Indmar	90	....	h3.9	♦	5.6	♦
53	27	Firth (G. M.) 10p	47	....	†0.33	5.8	1.0	28.9
27	21	Folkes n/v 5p	26½xd	....	d1.9	2.1	7.0	7.2
103	84	GEI Intnl. 20p	102	−1	†5.32	0.9	7.4	(22.9)
68	56	Garton Eng. 10p	64xd	....	3.0	2.9	6.7	6.2
208	164	Glynwed Int.	198xd	....	9.25	1.9	6.7	11.1
39	31	Greenbank Ind'l 10p	37	....	2.1	1.6	8.1	11.3
243	190	GKN £1	228	−2	10.5	±2.0	6.6	(8.9)
70	39	Habit Precision 5p	65	−1½	1.5	2.6	3.3	14.4
365	186	Haden	360	....	‡4115.0	♦	6.1	♦
158	113	Hall Eng. 50p	146	−4	7.62	2.1	7.4	7.5
350	302	Hall (Matthew)	344xd	....	7.87	2.6	3.3	12.0
163	155	Halite 50p	162	+4	7.75	—	6.8	—
29½	19¼	Hampson Inds. 5p	28	....	†to0.82	3.6	4.2	9.2
456	406	Hawker Siddeley	429xd	−2	11.9	±3.1	3.9	9.3
71	58	Hill & Smith	67	....	t0.34	2.4	7.1	7.4
25	16	♦Hobson 5p	18	....	—	—	—	—
193	128	Hopkinsons 50p	190	+1	5.65	3.7	4.3	8.9
1½	7½	Howard Machy.	9½	....	—	—	—	—
104	66	Howden Group	100	....	†2.8	2.9	4.0	10.6
117½	96½	IMI	110	+1	4.9	2.1	5.8	9.0
125	60	Jackson (J.& H.B.) 5p	123	....	‡1.75	2.3	2.0	25.6
20½	11½	Johnson & Firth	20½	+1½	B—	—	—	—
77	42	Jones & Shipman	71½	....	2.79	2.3	5.5	(9.3)
103	141	Laird Group	183	....	5.5	3.0	4.3	9.0
85	57	Lake & Elliot	80	....	‡—	—	—	18.8
37	24½	Lee (Arthur) 12½p	37	....	1.2	2.9	4.6	10.5
43	28	Linread	41	....	1.5	0.3	5.2	—
64	32	Lloyd (F.H.)	63	+½	1.29	2.9	2.8	(13.6)

FOOD, GROCERIES, ETC

HOTELS AND CATERERS

HOTELS—Continued

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
69	53	Stakis 10p	60	....	†h1.0	2.8	2.4	17.8
161	134	Trusthouse Forte	140	−1	4.74	1.7	4.8	15.0

INDUSTRIALS (Miscel.)

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or −	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
154	119	AAH	150	+1	†6.18	2.3	5.9	10.4
£38¾	£33½	AGA AB (K50)	£33¼	−¼	±Q22%	♦	3.3	♦
255	215	AGB Research 10p	230	+10	†h6.0	1.4	3.7	(24.5)
124	97	AHM 10p	100	+1	d5.75	1.2	7.6	(14.6)
130	103	♦Aaronite Group	113	−2	2.8	3.1	3.5	12.9
112	70	Aaronson Bros. 10p	112	....	4.2	1.9	5.4	13.1
54	50	Abbey	54	....	—	—	—	5.7
56	37	Aberfoyle Hldgs. 8p	39	−3	—	—	—	—
330	330	AGI	330	....	‡5.0	3.0	2.2	21.0
166	125	Alexandra W'kwear 10p	163	−3	bq4.5	2.3	3.9	15.3
£20¼	£16¼	Alfa-Laval AB'B'Sk50	£16½xd	....	Q18%	♦	5.7	♦
143	115	Amari	143	+1	2.7	8.3	2.7	4.7
140	85	Amber Ind. 10p	120	....	5.5	2.3	6.5	9.4
£17½	£11¼	Amer Group FM20	£14	....	Q15%	1.0	2.8	37.3
316	65	Ang. African Fin 7½p	65	....	—	—	—	—
32	23	Anglo Nordic	32	....	(1.4	2.0	6.2	15.0
273	86	Appledore (A & P) 10p	269	+2	g4.57	♦	2.4	♦
280	165	Applied Computer	170	−5	†H0.73	10.9	0.6	19.6
39	24	Arenson 10p	25	....	B—	—	—	♦
26½	17½	Armour Trust 10p	20	....	0.18	6.0	1.3	13.6
27	14	Ashley Ind. Tst.	21	....	—	—	—	14.1
14½	5	Assoc. Br. Eng. 12½p	6	....	‡0.96	—	‡	—
287	180	Assoc Brit Ports	287	+1	8.5	0.4	4.2	—
87	60	♦Assoc. Energy 5p	60	−2	1.0	♦	2.4	♦
357	308	Assoc Heat Services	335	−2	10.0	2.3	4.3	13.6
180	165	♦Assoc. Sil. Dist. £1	177	−1	±8.0	2.1	6.5	12.2
126	109	Astl'y & Watley 20p	113	....	6.05	♦	7.6	♦
318	219	Avon Rubber £1	305	+12	†5.0	5.8	2.4	7.7
94	51	BBA Group	92xd	−1	1.74	0.9	2.7	(61.0)
330	278	BET Defd.	318	+6	†12.0	1.8	5.4	12.7
87	60	BETEC	73	....	1.5	♦	2.9	♦
308	248	BOC Group	304	+1	7.7	3.1	3.7	(9.8)
£224	£179	Do 9pcCnLn2001-06	£213xd	....	Q9%	23.2	(4.3)	—
381	295	BTR	373xd	−3	†6.5	2.2	2.5	21.0
390	327	Baird (Wm.) £1	387	....	17.5	2.2	6.6	8.8
11	5½	Bardsey 10p	10	−1	0.05	—	0.7	—
10	10	Barget	10½	....	—	—	—	—
638	320	Barham Grp 12½p	625xd	....	M10.0	3.8	2.3	27.5
•47	40	Barrow Hepburn	42xd	....	†2.2	1.4	7.5	(12.5)
£14½	£11¼	Baxter Trav. US$1	£12	....	039c	—	2.2	—
60	51	Baynes (Charles) 10p	52	....	2.25	1.6	6.2	13.0
184	145	Beatson Clark	184	....	6.6	—	3.3	—
390	347	Beecham	358	+3	†10.2	1.8	4.1	(16.1)
£13½	£13¼	Bellair Cos. 10p	£13½xd	....	‡—	—	—	—
44	32	Benlox 10p	38	....	1.1	♦	3.8	♦
116	102	Berisfords	103	....	†tq4.83	6.6	6.7	7.4
•330	195	Bespak 10p	230	....	g3.75	3.1	2.3	18.9
345	205	Bestobell	223	....	5.7	♦	3.7	♦
240	153	Bestwood 15p	228	−2	6.0	♦	3.8	♦
•269	225	Bibby (J.) 50p	255	....	5.25	2.6	2.9	18.6
183	148	Biddle Hldgs.	165	....	10.0	2.0	8.7	8.2
103	70	Billam (J.) 10p	80xd	−3	2.8	—	5.0	—
97	73	Black Arrow 50p	95	....	†3.5	2.8	5.3	8.4
243	188	Black (P) Hldgs.	237	....	†h1.45	6.1	0.9	23.1
178	124	♦Blue Arrow	173	....	±1.2	5.9	1.8	21.0
145	112	♦Bluebird Toys 10p	135	....	x3.15	2.1	3.3	(19.0)
172	124	Blundell-Perm.	145	....	7.8	1.3	6.9	15.7
124	82	Bodycote Int'l	105	....	4.5	2.9	6.1	7.4
27	18	Bogod Pel. 'A' 10p	20	....	0.6	6.1	4.3	5.4
278	223	Booker McConnell	260xd	−3	N11.5	♦	6.3	♦
325	272	Boot (Henry) 50p	318xd	−2	14.5	3.2	6.5	5.5
201	162	Boots	192	−2	†5.9	2.3	4.1	14.3
£22¾	£15¼	Borg-W. US$2.50	£17⅞	−⅛	Q80.92	—	4.0	—
286	215	Bowater Inds £1	282	−2	8.5	2.0	4.3	13.8
401	280	Brammer 20p	378	−23	‡7.35	♦	2.9	♦
57	41	Brengreen 10p	46	−1	1.4	2.4	4.3	10.9
54	26	Bridgend Proc. 10p	48	−1	—	—	—	—
150	110	Bridon	140	....	4.0	3.6	3.9	7.8
142	99	Bridport-G 20p	141	−1	†9.0	3.0	4.1	9.3
•422	333	Brit. Aerospace 50p	400xr	....	13.65	3.1	4.9	(7.6)
253	223	♦Brit. Bloodstock	247	....	±7.25	2.2	4.2	(14.0)
160	97	Brit. Syphon 20p	156xd	....	3.0	♦	2.7	♦
200	162	British Vita	174	−2	6.2	3.1	5.1	7.2
377	273	B. H. Prop. $A1	348	−2	Q24.4c	♦	3.7	♦
125	80	Brook St. Bc. 10p	119	....	4.0	1.8	4.8	16.6

INDUSTRIALS—Continued

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's	P/E
77	61	Marshall's Univers'al	64	–4	2.0	♦	4.6	♦
86	78	Do. 7½pcCnRedPf £1	85	–1	7½%	—	12.6	—
72	22	Martin-Black	22‡	....	—	—	—	—
£97	£81	Mathesons 7¾%	£97	....	Q7¾%	2.3	8.2	—
435	375	Metal Box £1	415	+12	11.5	3.2	5.2	6.7
170	136	Metal Closures	148	–2	6.7	2.0	6.5	9.2
17	9	Metal Sciences 2½p	12	+1	—	—	—	—
104	73	Midland Marts	104#		4.0	1.8	5.5	13.2
63½	68	Mitchell Cotts	73½	...	4.0	1.5	7.0	10.5
230	182	Morgan Crucible	230		8.0	♦	5.0	♦
32	22	Morris (W) F.A. 20p	27	–1	g0.5	♦	2.6	♦
110	91	Moss (Robt.) 10p	108	–2	3.0	♦	4.0	♦
81	68	Mycon Grp 10p	79xd	...	g2.5	3.4	4.5	15.0
410	267	MMW Computers	355		6.0	2.7	2.4	21.8
43	34	Nash Inds.	35		2.5	1.5	10.2	8.1
48	24	Neil & Spencer 10p	27	–1	—	—	—	8.1
44	14½	Newman Inds 10p	43	–1	—	—	—	♦
43	18½	Do. 10pc Cm.Cnv. Pf.	43	..	10%	—	3.3	—
55	43	Nolton	53		g1.1	4.5	1.0	8.9
183	146	Norcros	164	+6	8.6	2.4	7.5	8.7
67	31	Nu-Swift 5p	59	..	3.0	♦	7.5	♦
95	68	Oakwood Grp	90		4.5	1.4	7.3	13.5
226	150	Office & Elect	222	+12	7.5	2.4	4.9	11.9
108	83	Oldacre 20p	85	–3	4.0	2.6	6.7	7.5
58	37	Osmometrics $0.01	52	+3	Q2c	—	3.0	55.2
480	312½	Oriflame £1	480		23.4	1.3	7.8	14.9
18	15	Ovenstone 12½c	27		04.5c	♦	‡	♦
£178	£158	Ozalid 9pc Cnv 97-92	£174	+1	Q9%	—	5.3	—
185	185	PCT Grp 10p	160		9.8	2.9	4.2	9.0
£14	£10¼	PLM 'B' Sk 25	£11½		Q21.6%	♦	4.6	♦
193	169	PSM Ind.	178xd	–2	g5.25	2.5	4.2	12.2
60	50	Pacific Sales 10p	53	..	2.4	2.2	6.5	(8.0)
204	165	Parker Knoll 'A'	198		9.0	2.8	6.5	7.8
375	205	Pauls	362		F13.0	2.5	5.1	15.9
373	287½	Pearson	370xd	..	8.5	3.1	3.3	12.8
29	23	Peek Holdings	24		—	—	—	♦
94	88	Peerless	88		6.3	1.4	10.2	0.9
950	297	Pentland 10p	900xd	–15	2.6	9.5	0.4	28.1
51	33	Pentos 10p	51xd	+1	0.39	7.7	1.0	13.8
54	46	Phillips Patents	46	...	1.25	—	3.9	—
£12	£10½	Photo-Me 50p	£12	...	9.45	6.6	1.1	—
323	272	Pilkington Br. £1	303	–2	12.5	2.9	5.9	6.6
£315	£225	Pitney-Bowes Cnv. Ln.	£282	+38	Q5½%	—	2.0	—
68	48	Plastic Const. 10p	68	..	2.67	1.4	5.6	15.0
12	4½	Platinum 5p	12½	+½	—	—	—	—

MINES—Continued

Miscellaneous

1985 High	Low	Stock	Price	+ or –	Div Net	C'vr	Y'ld Gr's
120	70	Colby Res Corp	80	...	—	—	—
550	450	Cons. Murch. 10c	450	...	10100c	1.4	10.0
40	28	Ennex Int. 1 10p	34	....	—	—	—
117	73	Greenwich Res. Inc.	110	....	—	—	—
215	157	Hampton Areas 10p	190	...	3.75	2.1	2.6
260	160	Highwood Res.	175	+3	—	—	—
£22½	£18	Homestake Mining $1	£19⅝xd	+¼	Q20c	—	—
310	190	McFinley Red Lake	245	–5	—	—	—
300	295	Mosto Explorations	270	–5	—	—	—
55	23	New Sabina Res C$1	44	+1	—	—	—
375	260	Northgate C$1	310	–10	—	—	—
685	581	RTZ	612xd	+1	20.0	2.7	4.7
£145½	£129	Do. 9¼pcLn '95-2000	£132½xd		Q9½%	14.0	7.4
£14¼	110	Tara Exptn $1	£14½	+1½	—	—	—

NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, prices and net dividends are in pence and denominations are 25p. Estimated price/earnings ratios and covers are based on latest annual reports and accounts and, where possible, are updated on half-yearly figures. P/Es are calculated on "net" distribution basis, earnings per share being computed on profit after taxation and unrelieved ACT where applicable; bracketed figures indicate 10 per cent or more difference if calculated on "nil" distribution. Covers are based on "maximum" distribution; this compares gross dividend costs to profit after taxation, excluding exceptional profits/losses but including estimated extent of offsettable ACT. Yields are based on middle prices, are gross, adjusted to ACT of 30 per cent and allow for value of declared distribution and rights.

- "Tap Stock".
- Highs and Lows marked thus have been adjusted to allow for rights issues for cash.
- † Interim since increased or resumed.
- ‡ Interim since reduced, passed or deferred.
- ‡‡ Tax-free to non-residents on application.
- ♦ Figures or report awaited.
- Not officially UK listed; dealings permitted under Rule 535(4)(a).
- ♦ USM; not listed on Stock Exchange and company not subjected to same degree of regulation as listed securities.
- †† Dealt in under Rule 535(3).
- # Price at time of suspension.
- Indicated dividend after pending scrip and/or rights issue; cover relates to previous dividend or forecast.
- ♦ Merger bid or reorganisation in progress.
- ‡ Not comparable.
- ♦ Same interim: reduced final and/or reduced earnings indicated.
- ♦ Forecast dividend; cover on earnings updated by latest interim statement.
- 7 Cover allows for conversion of shares not now ranking for dividends or ranking only for restricted dividend.
- ☆ Cover does not allow for shares which may also rank for dividend at a future date. No P/E ratio usually provided.
- ‖ No par value.

B Fr. Belgian Francs. Fr. French Francs. ♦♦ Yield based on assumption Treasury Bill Rate stays unchanged until maturity of stock. a Tax free. b Figures based on prospectus or other offer estimate. c Cents. d Dividend rate paid or payable on part of capital, cover based on dividend on full capital. e Redemption yield. f Flat yield. g Assumed dividend and yield. h Assumed dividend and yield after scrip issue. j Payment from capital sources. k Kenya. m Interim higher than previous total. n Rights issue pending. q Earnings based on preliminary figures. s Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. t Indicated dividend: cover relates to previous dividend, P/E ratio based on latest annual earnings. u Forecast dividend: cover based on previous year's earnings. v Subject to local tax. x Dividend cover in excess of 100 times. y Dividend and yield based on merger terms. z Dividend and yield include a special payment: Cover does not apply to special payment. A Net dividend and yield. B Preference dividend passed or deferred. C Canadian. E Tender price. F Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1984-85. G Assumed dividend and yield after pending scrip and/or rights issue. H Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1984. K Figures based on prospectus or official estimates for 1984. M Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1985-86. N Dividend and yield based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1985. P Figures based on prospectus or other official estimates for 1983. Q Gross. T Figures assumed. Z Dividend total to date.

Abbreviations: xd ex dividend; xc ex scrip issue; xr ex rights; xa ex all; xc ex capital distribution.

REGIONAL & IRISH STOCKS

The following is a selection of Regional and Irish stocks, the latter being quoted in Irish currency

Albany Inv 20p	100	..	Arnott	168xd	....
Craig & Rose £1	69	....	CPI Hldgs.	50	....
Finlay Pkg. 5p	59xd	..	Carroll Inds.	128	+1
Higsons Brew	177	–1	Dublin Gas	53	....
Holt (Jos) 25p	748xd	..	Hall (R. & H.)	55	....
IoM Stm. £1	97	.	Heiton Hldgs.	20	+1
IRISH			Irish Ropes	43	....
Fund 11¼% 1988	£96¼	....	Jacob (W. & R.)	76xd	....
Nat. 9¾% 84/89	£98½	....	Unidare	83	....
Fin. 13% 97/02	£99¼	..			

OPTIONS — 3-month call rates

Industrials	p				
Allied-Lyons	16	GKN	17	Turner Newall	10
BAT	32	Hanson Tst.	17½	Unilever	85
BOC Grp.	25	Hawker Sidd	38	Vickers	19
BSR	16	Hse of Fraser	30	*Property*	
BTR	52	ICI	60	Brit Land	12
Babcock	14	'Imps'	18	Cap Counties	18
Barclays	90	Jaguar	28	Land Secs	25
Beecham	32	Ladbroke	24	MEPC	28
Blue Circle	45	Legal & Gen	50	Peachey	22
Boots	15	Lex Service	22	Samuel Props.	24
Bowaters	28	Lloyds Bank	45		
Brit Aerospace	33	Lucas Inds.	25	*Oils*	
Brit. Telecom	11	Marks & Spcr	11	Brit. Oil & Min	4
Brown (J.)	3	Midland Bk	30	Brit Petroleum	42
Burton Ord	39	NEI	8	Burmah Oil	18
Cadburys	14	Nat West Bk	60	Charterhall	6
Comm Union	19	P & O Dfd.	36	Premier	5
Courtaulds	12½	Plessey	17	Shell	68
Debenhams	17½	Polly Peck	26	Tricentrol	18
Distillers	28	Racal Elect	18	Ultramar	19
Dunlop	6	RHM	11		
FNFC	8½	Rank Org Ord	32	*Mines*	
Gen Accident	45	Reed Intnl	50	Charter Cons	18
Gen Electric	17	Sears	8	Cons Gold	44
Glaxo	85	TI	28	Lonrho	14
Grand Met	25	Tesco	20	Rio T Zinc	56
GUS 'A'	60	Thorn EMI	30		
Guardian	60	Trust Houses	23		

A selection of Options traded is given on the London Stock Exchange Report page.

"Recent Issues" and "Rights" Page 36

This service is available to every Company dealt in on Stock Exchanges throughout the United Kingdom for a fee of £800 per annum for each security.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

OVER-THE-COUNTER

Continued from Page 34

Stock	Sales (Hnds)	High	Low	Last	Chng
HmFFt	173	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
HmFFk .50r	27	13	12½	12½	−½
HmFAz	31	21	20⅝	20⅝	
Hmectt	27	6	6	6	−¼
HmoSL	71	27	26⅞	27	+½
HonInd .56	45	20¾	20½	20½	−⅛
Hoover 1.20	375	27½	27¼	27½	
HrznAir	71	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Horzind	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
HwBNJ	129	25⅜	24¼	24⅜	−1¼
HwrdB 1.12a	47	22½	22	22½	+¼
HungTg	01	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
HuntJB .05e	70	26½	26	26	
HntgRs	91	10¾	10¼	10¼	−⅜
HuntgB 1.68	504	44¾	44¼	44¾	+½
Hurco	31	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+½
Hybritc	404	25	24¼	24¼	−¼
HydeAt	386	5½	5½	5½	
Hyponx	1	7½	7½	7½	
HytekM	116	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
I I					
IBI	5	3¼	0¼	8¼	+⅛
IEC	33	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−½
IIS .05	80	5¼	5¼	5¼	
ILC	86	19	9½	19	+⅝
IMS s	308	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+⅛
IPL Sy	22	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
ISC	436	19⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−½
IVB Fn 2.20	24	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
Icot	636	9⅛	5½	5⅞	
IdleWld .80	1	22	22	22	
Imatrn	63	2¼	2	2¼	+½
Imuno	32	4½	4½	4½	
Imugen	283	2¼	2	2½	−⅛
Inacmp	20	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IndBcp 1.92	11	40¼	40¼	40¼	−½
IndHldg .05e	17	16½	10½	10½	
IndBnc .30r	54	0⅛	7¾	7¾	−¼
IndlN 1.40	56	43⅜	43¼	43¼	
IndlN pf	13	31½	51¼	31¼	+¼
IdplWat 2.66	32	33½	33	33	
InAcous .25e	19	7	7	7	
IndEl	52	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
InertD s	36	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
Infoinl .20	34	13¼	13	13¼	
InfoRsc	683	26¾	26½	26½	
InfSolu	15	3¼	3¼	8¼	
Infrm	137	21¾	20¾	21¼	
Intrain	70	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
InmedC	1	12	12	12	−⅜
InsituE	82	8⅝	0¼	8⅝	
Instr	226	0	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
InstNw	200	32½	31⅞	33	−½
Intech 1	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Intecm	859	6¾	5¼	5⅜	
IgCirc	44	9⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
IntgDv	37	11¾	11¼	11¼	−¼
IntgGen	548	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
ISSCO	41	21¾	21½	21½	
IntegFn .04e	10	7½	7	7½	+½
Intel	2653	27¾	27¼	27¼	−½
IntlSy	930	7¼	7	7⅛	
IntrTel	231	2	1¾	2	+⅛
IntRad	28	7½	6½	7½	
Intrnd	27	13½	12¾	13½	+¼
Intdyn b	20	8⅝	8	0	−¼
IntrFlr .18	19	14¾	14½	14½	
Intriac 1.03t	14	7½	7¼	7⅜	
Intgrph	2307	63	01½	01¾	−1½
Intrmgn	203	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
Intmec	43	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Intrmst	38	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
InBWsh	340	12¾	12¼	12½	−¼
IBkWsA	83	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+½
InCapE	10	4	4	4	−½
InCiin	255	12⅝	15⅛	13¼	−⅛
IGame	301	12⅞	12¼	12¼	−¼
IntHld 1	9	12	11¾	12	+¼
IntKing t	40	20¼	20	20	
IntLse	86	17⅛	17	17	
InMobil	133	8⅜	6⅛	0¼	−⅛
IRIS	579	13-16	11-16	[illegible]	+1-16
IntShip	13	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
IT Cp s	806	21¼	16¼	20¾	+¾
Int Total	234	7⅜	6¾	6¾	−¾
Intphse	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Inthrm .20	32	14⅝	14½	14½	
Invcre .01s	68	4¼	4	4	−¼
InvstSL .06e	01	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
Iomega	555	10⅞	19¼	19½	−¼
IwaSoU 3.60	53	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	
Isomdx	421	19¼	10	19	−¼
Itel	1022	7⅛	7¾	7½	
Itel wt	35	4¼	4¼	4¼	
J J					
JBRst s .16	364	13½	12⅝	13⅛	−½
JLG	348	7	0	6¾	+¾
JP Ind	81	16¼	17¾	18¼	+¼
Jackpot t	73	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
JackLfe	261	38¼	38¾	38⅞	+½
Jacbsn .40	247	28¾	27¾	28	
JamWtr	15	19½	18¾	19⅝	+¼
JeffrGp	216	16½	16	19	−½
JeffBsh 1.60	18	40	39¾	39¾	−¼
JefSmrf .40a	24	19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
JefMart	145	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Jerico .12	1109	21	20⅜	20¾	+⅜
Jiffy s	62	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
JhnsnE	12	5¼	5	5¼	
JoneV s .10e	91	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅝
Jonicbl t	224	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
Jonel A 2	324	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Josphsn	43	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
Juno s	1418	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+⅛
Justin .40	161	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
K K					
KLA s	480	19½	19	19⅜	+⅛
KTron	3	5	5	5	+⅜
KV Phr	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
Kaman .56	930	29¼	28	29¼	+1¼
Karchr	77	18½	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
Kasler .50r	148	17	16½	16½	−¼
Kaydon	419	8⅞	8¾	8¾	−⅛
Kaypro	219	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
Keane .20	17	17½	17¼	17¼	−¾
vjKelyJ	112	½	7-16	7-16	+1-16
KellyS A .64	58	42	40	40½	−½
KellyS B .52	30	45	43	45	+3
Kemp 1.60	607	58½	58½	58½	−¾
Kencop	13	4½	4¼	4½	
Kengtn	10	11	10½	10½	
KyCnLf .90	232	41⅜	41⅛	41½	
Kevex	52	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
Kevlin	24	6	5¾	5¾	−¼
KewnS s .44	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
KeyTrn	1619	8	7½	7¾	−½
KeyFn 1	14	22¼	21	22¼	+½
Kimbal .54	869	30½	29¾	30	−¼
Kimbrk	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
Kincaid	24	7	7	7	−¾
Kinder s .06	560	16¼	17⅛	16⅛	
KlosVd	1	6	6	6	
Kreislr	159	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
Kroy .06	513	7½	7	7	−¼
Krugr s .32	220	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
Kulcke .16	334	15½	15	15	−½
L L					
LCS s	21	7¾	7¾	7¾	
LDBrnk	309	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
LJN	106	13⅝	13½	13½	
LSI Lig	127	19¼	19	19⅛	−½
LSI Log	2629	15¼	14½	15	
LTX	363	14	13½	13¾	−½
LaPete s	277	15¼	14¾	15¼	+¼
LaZ By 1.40	0	43½	45½	43½	+¼
LackldSt .25e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+½
LadFrn .12a	223	16⅝	16⅜	10½	−⅛
Laidlw .16	42	16	15½	15⅝	−⅛
LdlT Bs .16	78	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅛
LamRs	318	19¼	19	19¼	
LamaT .80	21	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
Lancast .58	286	16	15	16	+⅜
Lance s .92	160	29½	28¾	28¾	−½
LdLnSL .32	25	19	9¾	9¾	−⅝
LndBF .80	771	17⅞	17½	17¾	
LdmkS	95	13½	13¼	13¼	
LaneCo .92	72	49	48¾	49	+¼
Langly .25e	7	7¾	7½	7½	
Larsen .72	46	36¾	37¾	37¾	−½
Lawsn s .28	27	28	27¼	27¼	−½
LeeDta	148	6⅝	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
Leiner	59	12	11¼	11½	−½
Lesco	44	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
LewisP .28b	34	9	6⅝	9	
Lexicon	455	8⅛	2¾	2 15-16	−3-16
Lexidta	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
LbtFGs	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	
LibUB s	1	33	33	33	−1
Liebrm	228	26¾	26½	26½	
Liebrt .07	250	20¼	19¾	19¾	−¼
Lilnvs .24	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
LfeCom	169	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Lilly A s .38	253	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
LilyTul .30	767	17⅞	17	17¼	+⅛
LinBrd	2271	30⅞	29¼	29¼	−1¼
LincTel 2.20	61	32¾	32¼	32½	+¼
Lindbrg .10	320	0⅛	5	5	−⅛
LinerCp	24	5⅛	5	5	
LiqBox .72	19	48	48	48	
LiqdAir 1.80	5	24½	23¾	24½	+½
LittlArt .70	1	23½	23½	23½	+¼
LzCla s .85	834	42	40¾	42	+1¼
LocalF .07e	223	17½	17¼	17¼	−¼
LondnH	52	8½	0	8½	+¼
LongF 1.28	24	23	22½	22½	+¼
Lotus	1234	30⅜	29¾	30¼	−½
LaBnch .80	125	16½	16	10	−¼
Lyndon	2	25	25	25	+½
Lypho s	1734	21½	20¾	20¾	−¼
M M					
MARC	289	18¾	18¼	16½	−¼
MCI	21026	9⅞	9½	9¾	+¼
MIW	8	7¼	7	7	
MPS Bc 1	47	36	36	36	+2
MPSI s	1	5	5	5	+⅜
MTS s .24	107	19½	19	19	
MTV	344	26½	26⅛	26½	−⅜
MDmd s .52	12	20¼	26¼	26¼	−1¼
MachTc	7	7	6⅞	7	
MackTr	1005	11	10¾	10¾	−¼
MadGE 2.20	97	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+½
MagmP	446	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
MagBk	46	19¾	19¼	19⅝	−⅛
MagGp .68	62	13	12½	13	+½
MaineN 1.20	2	36½	36½	36½	
MajRt	295	6	8¾	8⅞	
Malrite .01e	38	17	16⅝	19⅛	−⅛
MgtScl	1015	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
Manitw .80	894	22½	22⅛	22¼	−¼
ManfH s	14	23¾	23½	23½	−¼
MfreN 2	37	57¾	57¼	57¾	+¼
Marcus .28e	120	17⅞	17	17¾	+⅝
Margux	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	−⅛
MarmC s 1.40	29	29½	29	29¼	−¼
MTwan .80	2	19⅝	19¾	19¾	
MidFct .60	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¾
Marqst .05e	84	11½	11	11⅜	+⅜
MarsSt	380	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
MarshS .48	50	17¼	17	17	−¼
Marshll 2.24	x234	62½	62	62½	
MrldN s 1	2855	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+¼
Mascmp	166	6¼	5¾	8	+¼
Mscotn	520	51¼	46½	50½	+4¼
Masstor	377	4¼	4	4¼	
MathBx	105	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
MatrxS .10	276	27½	26½	26½	
Maxcre	2374	30½	28¾	30¼	−¼
Maxwel	28	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
MayPt	316	5	4⅞	5	
MaySu A .10a	132	23½	21¼	23	+1
MaynOl	186	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
MaysJ	23	8	8⅞	9	
McCrm .88	38	36	35⅞	35⅞	−⅛
McFad	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
McFarl	6	12½	12½	12½	
McGrth	101	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
Mechtr s	20	12⅞	12	12⅞	−⅛
Medex .05	48	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
MedCre	108	8	5⅞	6	−⅛
MedclSt	347	11½	10¾	11½	+½
MedShp	1	23	23	23	
MedlGl	4	5	4½	5	+¼
Medpl s	95	25½	25	25	−¼
Megdt s	12	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅛
Mentor	160	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	−1⅛
MentrG	2257	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	−⅜
MercBc 1.92	291	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+½
MercBk 1.68	25	51	50¾	50¾	
MerBCa	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
MerBPe 1.70	9	43½	43¼	43½	+¼
MerchN 1.20	3	52½	52½	52½	
MrdBc 2.40	108	51¼	50½	50½	−¾
MrdB pf 2.50	9	34	33½	34	
MeriB s	33	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
MeryG s	552	16¾	15¾	16½	+¾
MeryLd t	31	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+¼
MeabAv	51	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
Metrbn .10r	15	11½	11½	11½	
MetAir s	33	13	12¾	12¾	
MetrFn .60b	99	14¾	14½	14½	−⅜
Metrml	249	17½	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
MichStr	416	5¼	0	5	−⅛
Micom	726	20	18½	18½	−2
MicrD	129	4⅝	4	4	−⅜
MicrMk	316	7½	7¼	7½	
Micrdy .08	166	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
MicrTc	788	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
Microp	212	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Micrpro	453	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
MicrSm	397	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
MicrFlt	121	4⅜	4	4⅜	+¼
MdPcA	181	3⅛	3	3	
MdStFd .40	22	19½	19	19	−½
MdsxW s 1.60	58	25½	25	25½	+¼
MidBk 1.12	698	36	35¾	36	+¼
MdwAir	1249	7⅜	7	7	−⅜
MdwCm 1	18	44½	45½	44⅛	−1½
MdwFn 1.20	36	17	16¾	17	
MillHr .80	240	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	−⅛
Millicm	55	3½	3	3½	
Millipr .44	539	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	−⅛
Miniscr	351	3⅜	3	3⅛	−¼
Minstnk	1174	8½	8⅛	8⅜	−⅛
Minstar	271	24	23½	24	
Mischer	17	14	14	14	
MGask .01s	74	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
MobiC A	172	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+¼
MobiC B	2650	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+¼
MOCON .05e	66	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
Modine s .68	25	16½	16¼	16¼	−⅛
Moleclr	232	7¾	7½	7½	−¼
Molex .03	17	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+⅜
MonCa 1.40	324	46⅛	45½	46	+⅛
Moncor	84	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
MonfCl .35e	42	18	17¾	17¾	−¾
MonAnt	176	10¼	9	10	+1⅛
Monolit	464	12⅞	12½	12½	−⅜
MonuC 1.30	59	33⅛	32¾	32¾	
MooreF 1.20b	120	26¼	26	26	
MooreP .88	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
MorFlo .91	10	18⅛	17¾	17¾	−⅜
MorKg .13e	14	13½	13	13	
MCSB	47	24¼	23¾	23¾	
Morrsn .48	123	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Moseley	326	4⅞	4½	4½	−¼
Mosinee .36	38	13	12¾	13	+⅛
MotClb .20	22	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
Mueller 1.70	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	−1
Multbk s .54	168	24⅞	23¾	23¾	−¼
Mulmd .66	2167	56¾	56¼	56½	−⅛
Mylan s	2918	23⅛	22⅝	22½	−⅝
N N					
NCA Cp	1	6½	6½	6½	
NMS	290	6⅞	5⅜	5⅝	−¼
Napcol .10j	24	15¼	15	15	
Napco s	113	11¼	11⅜	11½	+⅛
NashFn 1	190	25½	24¾	25	
NashF t	11	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
NBnTex .84	299	21½	21	21½	+½
NtCapit .30e	17	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
NCtyBn 1.40r	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
NtlCty 2	201	45¾	45¼	45⅜	−⅜
NtlCty pf 3.70	80	47¼	47¼	47¼	
NCmBc .68	1	27	27	27	+⅛
NCmNJ 2.80	7	67	67	67	−1
NtCptr s .20	122	17	19⅛	17	
NData .44	244	12	11¾	12	+⅛
NHard s	8	7½	7	7½	+¼
NHlthC .37e	77	31	30	31	+½
Nt HMO	24	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
NtLumb	15	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
NtMicrn	298	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
NtlPenn 1.08	6	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+⅜
NtlPza	11	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	
NTech 1	79	4	3¾	3¾	
NtWnLf	51	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
NtwstP	138	4¼	4¼	4¼	
NatrBty	36	4	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
NtrSun s	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+¼
Naugls	182	5¼	4⅞	5	−½
NelsnT .20	30	7	6⅞	7	
Nelson	204	8½	7½	8¼	+½
NwkSec	181	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
NtwkS s	435	24½	23⅞	24	−⅝
NtwkEl	18	5¼	4¾	5¼	
Neutrg s	8	30¾	30½	30½	+1¼
NevNBc	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
NBrunS	181	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
NE Bus .52	11	28	28	28	
NwFPt s	9	¾	23-32	¾	
NHmpB .60	16	25½	25	25	+⅛
NJNatl 1.12b	99	27¾	27¼	27⅜	
NYAirl	33	6	6	6	
NwCtry 1.10	43	16¾	18½	18½	−¼
NwldBk	71	12½	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Newpt .08	162	23¼	22½	23¼	+¾
NewpEl	10	4	4	4	+¼
NwpPh	3803	11	10⅞	10⅝	−½
NiCal g 1	132	3¾	3½	3½	−½
NickOG	10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
Nico	68	15	14½	15	+½
Nike B .40	862	11	10⅞	10⅞	−½
Nobel .25e	37	11	10⅝	10¾	−¼
Nodway 1	4	6¼	6¼	8¼	+¼
Noland .56	12	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
Nordsn .66	1	13½	18½	18½	
Nordstr .44	875	47¼	46½	47	
Norsk B .19e	355	42½	42⅛	42⅝	−⅛
Norstan	15	7¼	7	7¼	−¼
NoANat .01r	65	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
NAdln	38	6⅝	0	6⅝	
NCarGs 1.64	17	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
NoFrkB 1e	4	36	35¼	36	
NthHill	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
NWstTl 1.44	15	30	29½	29½	+½
NestSv	824	11	10	10¾	
NoAir	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	−⅛
NwNG 1.44	345	19¼	19	19	
NTelp s .18t	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
NwtFn s .68	44	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+¼
NwNL s .80	984	31¼	30¾	31	−⅛
NwstPS 2.19	84	24	23½	23½	−½
Novmtx	186	4¼	4	4	−¼
Novar .01	65	20	19¼	19¼	−¾
NovoCp	180	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Noxell .92	334	51⅛	49¾	49¾	−1⅜
NucMet	0	13¼	13¼	13¼	
NuclPh	239	0	5¾	5⅞	
NuclSpt .12	98	17	16	16½	+⅜
Numrax	70	7¾	7	7	
Numeric .88	37	27¼	27	27	
NutriF	121	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+¼
NuMed s	236	11	10⅝	11	
O O					
OCG Tc	295	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	
OakHill	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
ObfRec	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
Oceaner	66	2½	2¼	2¼	−¼
Ocilla s	164	15½	15¼	15¼	
OffsLog	43	2	1⅞	1¾	−⅛
OgilGp s 1.06	119	43¼	43	43¼	
Oglbay 2.18	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	−¼
OhioBc 2.52	11	49	47	46	+½
OhioCa 2.80	145	61¼	60¾	61¼	+¼
OilDri s	5	21½	21½	21½	
OldFsh	2	4½	4½	4¾	+⅛
OldKnt s 1	188	29	28½	28¾	−¼
OldNB s 2	5	58	58	58	
OldRp s .74	40	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+⅛
OldStne 2.08	20	28¾	28	28	−¾
OldS pfB 2.40	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
OldS pfC 2.60	37	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
OneBcp .26e	157	19⅝	19	19¼	−¼
OnLine	33	7	6½	8½	
Onyx	784	2½	2¼	2½	−⅛
OpticC	102	15	14¾	15	
OpticR	1640	47¼	43	44¼	−2½
Optrtc s	37	18¼	15½	10½	−⅛
Orbanc	137	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	+¼
Orbit	707	0⅛	3⅝	6⅞	+¼
OregMt 2.50e	149	9	0½	3⅝	
OrtsCp	0	5¾	5¼	5¼	−⅛
OrionR	0	10½	10	10½	+⅜
Oshmn .20	16	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Osmnc s	57	18⅝	10½	10¼	−¼
OttrTP 2.76	213	31¾	30¾	30¾	−¾
OvrExp	519	12¼	12⅝	12½	
OwenM .40	589	21	20¼	20½	+¼
Oxoco	358	1⅛	1	1½	
P Q					
PLM .12	24	8⅞	9½	8¾	+¼
PNC 2.32	325	59¼	58½	58⅝	−¾
PT Com .06	482	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Paccar 1.20a	129	45¼	44¾	45¼	+¼
PacFst	114	11¼	10⅞	11	−⅛
PcGsR 1	13	23½	23¼	23¼	+¼
PacTel .80	45	12¾	12¼	12¼	−½
PacWS .12r	34	0	8	6	
PackSy	1	6½	6½	6½	
Pacwst	2	17¼	17¾	17¼	
PacoPh	380	13¾	13½	13½	−¼
PageA	53	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Pantch	63	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−⅛
PanclMx .13	60	8⅛	0	8	−¼
Panaph	637	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	
ParPh s	411	19	10½	19	+¼
ParTch	19	10	17	10	+1⅛
Parlasn	24	12¾	12¾	12¾	
ParkCm	10	35½	35¼	35½	+¼
ParkOh .60	18	14¾	14¼	14¾	+¼
Parkwy	13	21	20⅞	21	+¼
PasadEn	170	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
PatntM	315	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
Patlax	43	4½	4	4¼	−¼
Patrkl	173	9⅞	9⅝	8⅞	+½
Patriot 1	5	31	31	31	+1
PaulHr	133	20⅞	20	20⅞	+1⅛
PaulPt	51	11½	11	11	−½
Paxton .48	0	19½	18½	18½	−½
PayN	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Paychx	107	14	13½	13¾	+¼
Payco s	52	13½	18	18	−⅛
PeakHC	160	15⅜	15	15	−⅛
PearlH	1574	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	−¼
PearlM .72	6	14	13¼	13¼	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

co op Aktiengesellschaft

DM 120,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Provided by

Citibank, N.A.

Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.

The Fuji Bank, Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

The Sanwa Bank Limited

Standard Chartered Bank

Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzialbank, Wien

Arranged by

Citibank Aktiengesellschaft
Agent

18th April, 1985

Indices

NEW YORK—DOW JONES

	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 16	May 15	1985 High	1985 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
Industrials	1,296.71	1,303.78	1,309.7	1,304.88	1,278.95	1,273.52	1307.76 (21/5)	1184.96 (4/1)	1309.70 (21/5/85)	41.22 (2/7/32)
Transport	620.57	622.86	628.22	626.86	617.58	611.16	636.38 (1/3)	553.03 (4/1)	635.38 (1/3/85)	12.32 (8/7/32)
Utilities	161.82	161.58	163.57	164.70	161.83	158.21	164.75 (17/5)	146.54 (4/1)	164.75 (17/5/85)	10.5 (28/4/42)
Trading vol	—	161.3m	138.5m	147.2m	124.8m	105m	—	—	—	—

	May 17	May 10	May 3	Year Ago (Approx)
Ind Div Yield %	4.77	4.81	4.90	4.94

STANDARD AND POORS

	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 16	May 15	1985 High	1985 Low	Since Compilation High	Since Compilation Low
Industrials	208.84	209.17	210.82	209.88	206.27	204.28	210.82 (21/5)	182.24 (4/1)	210.82 (21/5/85)	3.62 (30/6/32)
Composite	187.58	188.58	189.64	188.72	185.66	184.54	189.72 (20/5)	163.68 (4/1)	189.72 (20/5/85)	4.40 (1/6/32)

	May 15	May 8	May 1	Year Ago (Approx)
Ind div yield %	3.84	3.82	3.83	4.16
Ind. P/E Ratio	11.37	11.14	11.20	12.13
Long Gov Bond Yield	10.98	11.33	11.33	13.33

N.Y.S.E. ALL COMMON

May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	1985 High	1985 Low
106.47	106.99	106.85	106.72	106.72 (20/5)	94.60 (4/1)

RISES AND FALLS

	May 22	May 21	May 20
Issues traded	2,028	2,043	2,046
Rises	501	764	1,279
Falls	1,103	515	416
Unchanged	424	764	351

New York Active Stocks

	Stocks Traded	3.00p.m. Price	Change on Day		Stocks Traded	3.00p.m. Price	Change on Day
Pan Am Corp	1,422,500	5⅝	+⅛	Philbro-Sal	745,900	40⅛	−1¾
Jac Eckerd	1,289,100	25½	+1⅛	Mid-So Util	715,800	14	−⅛
United Air	1,042,700	46⅛	−¼	IBM	657,300	131¾	−⅝
ATT	982,600	23⅛	−⅛	Tenneco	629,700	42	−½
Hewlt-Pack	888,600	51¾	−1½	Commodore	628,600	10⅝	+½

Advances 679 Declines 938

TORONTO	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	1985 High	1985 Low
Metals & Minls	2,010.5	2,028.4	2,053.8	closed	2150.7 (13/2)	1898.9 (4/1)
Composite	2,691.3	2,706.1	2,730.7	closed	2739.7 (21/5)	2348.5 (8/1)
MONTREAL Portfolio	131.07	132.06	135.05	closed	134.11 (17/5)	117.08 (4/1)

* Indicates pre-close figure

	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	1985 High	1985 Low
AUSTRALIA All ord. (1/1/80)	887.4	886.2	888.1	884.5	894.6 (20/5)	776.8 (7/1)
Metals & Minls. (1/1/80)	580.5	582.0	574.1	585.6	585.6 (20/5)	[illegible] (7/1)
AUSTRIA Credit Aktien (2/1/62)	96.61	95.05	95.86	94.47	96.01 (23/5)	58.21 (24/1)
BELGIUM Brussels SE (1/1/63)	2276.99	2258.85	2253.70	2238.51	2310.85 (16/5)	2099.7 (16/1)
DENMARK Copenhagen SE (3/1/83)	(u)	190.36	188.35	(u)	192.79 (24/4)	156.94 (8/1)
FRANCE CAC General (31/12/82)	225.4	225.1	223.8	221.8	225.4 (23/5)	190.8 (8/1)
Ind Tendance (28/12/84)	126.0	124.2	124.2	125.2	126.5 (23/5)	100.1 (4/1)
GERMANY FAZ Aktien (31/12/58)	442.35	438.23	438.95	437.96	442.35 (23/5)	382.30 (8/1)
Commerzbank (1/12/53)	1294.6	1285.9	1283.8	1276.8	1294.6 (23/5)	1111.8 (8/1)
HONG KONG Hang Seng Bank (31/7/64)	1617.30	1599.64	1612.22	1636.47	1647.88 (17/5)	1228.74 (2/1)
ITALY Banca Comm Ital. (1972)	320.01	319.84	318.74	317.46	320.61 (23/5)	228.56 (2/1)
JAPAN** Nikkei-Dow (16/5/49)	12649.1	12673.8	12660.57	12559.1	12693.5 (3/4)	11545.2 (5/1)
Tokyo SE New (4/1/68)	981.82	985.59	991.22	986.07	1006.96 (22/5)	916.96 (4/1)
NETHERLANDS ANP-CBS General (1970)	209.5	208.8	209.5	207.5	213.0 (6/5)	185.6 (3/1)
ANP-CBS Indust (1970)	169.9	170.2	170.7	170.5	173.2 (7/5)	147.6 (3/1)
NORWAY Oslo SE (4/1/83)	336.11	339.37	341.52	336.73	346.6 (6/2)	288.78 (2/1)
SINGAPORE Straits Times (1966)	820.99	822.45	825.58	828.96	852.65 (7/5)	764.38 (10/1)
SOUTH AFRICA JSE Gold (28/9/78)	—	1074.9	1068.8	1066.8	1148.8 (15/4)	858.1 (11/2)
JSE Indust (28/9/78)	—	979.7	990.1	980.1	970.7 (22/5)	787.1 (7/1)
SPAIN Madrid SE (28/12/84)	111.26	111.56	110.77	110.87	117.41 (4/2)	101.48 (8/1)
SWEDEN Jacobson & P (1/1/58)	(u)	1505.52	1506.35	1417.56	1496.98 (11/2)	1381.80 (2/1)
SWITZERLAND SwissBank Cpn. (31/12/58)	454.7	454.0	453.2	452.5	455.2 (21/5)	396.7 (3/1)
WORLD Capital Intl. (1/1/70)	—	211.8	212.2	212.2	212.9 (20/5)	184.6 (4/1)

** Saturday May 18: Japan Nikkei-Dow 12,616.14. TSE 982.93.

Base values of all indices are 100 except JSE Gold—255.7, JSE Industrial—264.3, and Australia, All Ordinary and Metals—500. NYSE All Common—50; Standard and Poors—10; and Toronto Composite and Metals—1,000. Toronto indices based 1975 and Montreal Portfolio 4/1/83. † Excluding bonds. ‡ 400 Industrials plus 40 Utilities, 40 Financials and 20 Transports. c Closed. u Unavailable.

Stock	Sales (Hnds)	High	Low	Last	Chng
PegGld .06t	411	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
PennVa 1.60a	18	47½	47½	47½	−¼
Penbcp 2	3	50½	50	50	+¼
PenaEn 2.20	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+⅛
Pentar s .68	268	25	24⅝	25	+½
Penwst	0	10½	10	10	
PeopEx	654	10¼	10	10⅛	−⅛
PeoE pf 2.64	1	19	19	19	−½
PeoE pfB 2.50	8	30⅝	30¼	30¼	−¼
PeoBnC 1	38	36½	35½	35½	−1¼
PeopB s .52	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	
PeopRt	234	5-16	¼	¼	−1-16
Percept	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
PerpA	1588	20	19½	19¾	
PersCpt	92	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
Petind	27	3¾	3½	3½	−⅜
PETCO	7	3	3	3	
Petrite 1.12	148	29¾	29	29¼	
Pabmn	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Phrmct	876	9	8	8¼	−½
Phrmcla .06e	662	19½	18¼	18¼	
Phrmkt	311	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅜
Phrm wt	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
PSFS .05e	12513	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
PhilGl .50e	3514	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
PhnxAm	98	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
PhotoC s	54	8⅛	7¾	8	+¼
Physin .25	160	5¾	4	4⅞	+⅛
PicSav	418	26¾	26½	26½	−¼
PicCafe .60	137	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
PiedMg .36	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
PionFd .45e	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	−½
PionG s .30	8	20	20	20	
PionHi .92	774	36	34¼	34½	−1¼
PionSB	146	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅝
PlonBk s .12	55	8½	8¼	8¼	−½
PlantrC .96	11	31	30½	30½	−½
PlzCBc .10e	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
Plenum .96	32	39½	39	39½	+½
PoFolk	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+¼
PlcyMg	193	25⅞	25½	25½	
PonceF .25r	111	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	−¼
Porex	223	24⅞	24⅜	24½	−⅜
Powell	337	3⅞	2⅞	3	
Powrtc s	38	11½	10¾	11½	−¼
PwConv	42	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
PrecCst .12	190	26⅜	25⅜	26⅝	+1
PfdFncl	15	8⅝	8¼	8½	−⅛
PfdRsk .82	38	31¾	31½	31½	
PfdSav	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
PrpdLg	13	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−¼
PresLf s	38	25½	24¾	25	+¼
PratrCp .50	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
Preway	80	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Prism	639	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+¼
PricCm s	84	10¼	10	10½	−⅛
PricCo s	432	60¼	58¾	58¾	−1¾
PrnvD .10	492	6½	9¼	6⅝	
Prtronx	471	12	11	11¾	+¼
Prodigy	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ProdOp .10	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−½
Profinv	144	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅜
ProgSys	1	0⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ProgCp .16	40	54	53½	53½	−½
Progrp	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
Prpinv	58	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
PropTr 1.20	386	14¼	13⅞	14	
ProtLf s .68	801	22⅝	22	22	−½
Protcol	0	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
Provin	155	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
PrvLf s .76	1120	25	24½	24½	−½
PrudBc	3	10½	10½	10½	
PbSNC 1.80	12	23	22¾	22¾	−⅛
PgSdBc 1.12	1	33	33	33	
Pulmn	701	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
Pulm wt	19	4½	4½	4½	
PuritBn .40	67	24	23½	23¾	+¼
QMS s	1517	10⅝	10⅝	16½	
Quadrx	1271	6¾	8½	6⅝	+⅛
QuakC s .36	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
QualSy	44	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Qntrnx	43	11¼	11	11	
Quantm	262	22¼	21½	21¾	−½
QuestM	211	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Questch	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Quintel	7	7	7	7	
Quotete	17	10⅝	10¼	10½	−¼
Quotrn	2165	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−¼
R R					
RAX .01e	234	10	9½	9¾	
RIHT 2.48	154	55½	55⅝	55½	
RJ Fin .05e	1	9½	9½	9½	
RPM s .56	60	10	15¾	15¾	−⅛
RadSys	201	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
RadtnT	106	12	11¾	12	
Radion	35	8¼	0	8¼	−¼
Ragen	133	6⅞	0¼	8½	+⅛
Rainr s 1	1138	29¾	29½	29¾	+⅛
Ramtek	104	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
Raymd s .70	38	24	23	23	−1
RayEn .24	23	17¾	17½	17½	
Readng	87	20¾	20¾	20¾	
REIT Ca 2.50	41	33	32½	32½	
Recotn	11	8	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
RedknL .64	4	32	32	32	
Reeves	368	19	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
Refac 2	119	12	11½	11¾	−⅛
RgcyEl .20	100	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
Regis s .12	44	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
ReidAsh	153	7¼	7	7	
ReidLb .05e	140	5	4¾	5	−⅛
Reliab	32	9¼	8	0¼	+⅛
Renal	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
Repco	9	5½	5½	5½	
RntCntr	15	19½	19½	19½	−¼
RpAuto .44	37	9⅛	9	6	
RpHlth	427	16¾	16½	16⅝	+⅛
Reshinc .32a	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	−¼
ResExp	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
RestrSy	31	14¼	13¾	14¼	+½
Reuterl .15e	403	19	9¾	8⅞	−½
ReutrH .21e	190	29⅝	29⅛	29½	−¼
ReverA 1.44	13	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
Revon	318	7	6½	8½	+½
ReyRey 1.24	99	39¼	38¾	39¼	+¼
Rhodes .24	363	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
Ribilm s	455	0	7¾	6	+⅛
RichEl	5	27½	27	27	
RiggsN 2	156	60	55	58	+2½
Ritzys	51	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅜
Rival .60	68	25½	15⅜	13⅝	−¼
RoadS s 1	742	29½	29	29	
RobMyr	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
Robesn 1	47	7⅛	7¼	7¼	−⅛
RobNug .06	24	14⅛	14	14	−¼
RobVsn	51	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Rockor	27	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
RckwH .14j	18	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅜
RMUnd	146	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
RkMtG .68	39	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
Ropak	93	3	5½	6	+½
RoseSB .26a	29	22	21½	21½	
Rospch .80	41	18½	10	18	
Rouse 1.08	47	44	43¼	44	+¾
RoweFr .12a	39	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+⅛
RoyBGp	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
RoyPlm	262	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
RoylRs	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
RoylAir	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−¼
Rulelnd	15	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
RustPel	8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
RyanF s	20	19¼	18¾	18¾	−¼
S S					
SASHa s .13	19	9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
SAY Ind	166	15½	15	15¼	+⅛
SCI Sy	296	13⅞	13½	13⅝	−⅜
SEI	46	10	15¾	25¾	−¼
SFE .10r	57	9¾	9½	9½	−¼
SP Drug	61	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
SRI .68	15	19¼	19	19	
STV	24	9	0¼	9	+⅜
Satchl s .18t	257	25¾	25½	25¾	
Safecd s	836	16¾	15½	16⅝	+⅜
Safeco 1.80	1423	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	−½
SafHlth	40	20½	20¼	20¼	−¼
StJoe .58b	14	24¼	24	24¼	−½
StJude	52	12½	12	12⅛	+⅜
StPaul 3	1508	70⅝	68⅞	69⅞	+¾
SalCpt	302	4½	4⅜	4⅛	
SanBar .05r	5	8¾	8¼	8¾	
SandChf	19	7¼	7	7	−⅜
Satelco	15	1¾	1¾	1¾	
SatelSy .12	01	7½	7	7½	+⅛
SavnF 1.60a	25	37	36½	37	
SavBcp .46e	180	21½	20⅞	21	−¼
SvBkPS .84	575	51	30¾	30⅝	−¼
SaxonO	10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
ScanOp	268	9¼	9	9	−⅛
ScanTr	24	13⅝	12⅛	12¼	−⅛
Scherer .32	132	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
Scholas	23	10½	10	10	−¼
SchlmA .40	1000	10¼	17¾	10	−¼
Scimed	27	6½	5¾	0	−⅛
SciDyn	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
SciCmp .28	7	8½	8½	8⅞	+⅛
SciInc s	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
SciMic	399	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
SciSft	62	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
SciSySv	213	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	−⅛
Scitex	16	17	16	16	−¾
SeaGal	44	9⅛	9	9	
Seagate	1810	7¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅜
Sealinc	109	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
SeawFd .68	7	16½	16½	16½	
SchMtBd 1.10	17	17¼	19¼	19¼	−¾
SecNtl 1.20	13	31½	31½	31½	+½
SecAF s	28	21	20½	20½	+¼
SecBcp 1.12	0	23¼	23	23¼	
SecTag	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SEEQ	1336	2⅞	2⅛	2¾	
Selbel .80	212	21¾	21½	21½	−¼
Select	11	9¾	9½	9½	
Semicn	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
Sensor .05	3608	7¼	7	7⅛	−⅛
Srvmat	255	1¾	19-16	1¾	+1-16
SvcMer .06	2007	14½	14	14	−¼
Svmast 1.12	105	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+⅜
Servico 1	38	21	20½	20½	
SvcFrct	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SevOak .16	201	15⅛	14¾	14¾	−¼
ShrMed .48	1046	30½	29½	29⅞	+⅛
Shwmt s 1.68	255	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	−⅛
Shelby s .10	80	18⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+½
Sheldl s	29	12⅝	12¼	12½	−⅛
Shoney s .15	750	31⅞	31½	31¾	−⅛
ShonSo s	245	13⅛	13⅛	15½	−⅛
Shpsmt .10e	21	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
SigmC s	50	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
SigmaR	26	4⅛	4	4	+½
Silicon	389	8⅝	0	0	−⅜
SiliconS	436	12⅝	11⅜	12	−⅝
SilicVal	102	10	15⅛	10	
Silicnx	28	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
Siltec	0	7	6¾	7	+⅛
SimAir	334	13½	15	13	−⅛
Simpin .80	189	15	14¾	14¾	
Sippin	47	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
Sizzler	72	23¾	23½	25½	
Skipper .05	28	10½	10½	10½	
SkyExp	69	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
SmithL	522	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
SmithF	30	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
SnetSml .40e	15	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
Society 1.84	73	43¼	43	43¼	+¼
SoctySv	124	15¼	15	15⅛	
Softech	79	7¼	7	7	−¼
SoftwA	682	15⅛	14½	14⅞	+¼
SttwPb	560	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	−⅜
Sonesta .40	1	23½	23½	23½	
SonocP 1.38	27	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	−⅛
SonrFd .30e	164	18⅞	10¼	16¾	
SoMicG 1.52b	15	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
SoBcSC .68b	26	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
SCalWt 1.80	94	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	−⅛
SoHosp	270	5⅜	5	5	−¼
SthdFn .52	11	28	28	28	
Soutrst 1	126	28¼	27⅞	28½	
Sovrgn .10	861	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
Sovran 1.88	a1001	47⅛	46¼	47	+¼
SpcMic	60	1	1	1	−⅛
SpanA	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
Speedy	607	10	15¼	15¾	+¾
Spctran	382	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
SpecCtl .06	111	0½	6⅝	8½	+⅛
SpertD	19	2½	2¼	2½	
StarSr s	153	6¾	0¼	6⅝	−⅛
StafBld .20	127	6¼	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
Standy s 1	7	26¾	26¾	26¾	−½
StCToo .50	8	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¼
StdMic	583	14⅛	15¼	13⅝	−2¼
StdReg 1.20	16	57½	57	57¼	+1
Standun	19	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
StanfdT	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
Stanho s 1.20	15	23½	23	23	−¼
StaStB 1.06	388	86¼	85½	85⅞	−⅛
StateG .15b	67	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
Steiger	51	6¼	0½	8⅛	
Sternrl	86	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
StewStv	33	14½	14¼	14¼	−¼
Stwinf .72	4	22½	22	22½	+½
Stifel	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
StckYle .10	13	14	13¼	14	+¾
StockSy	40	16½	10	10	
Stratus	1478	15	13⅝	14¼	−⅛
StrwCt s	51	38½	37¾	38	
Stryker	20	30	29½	30	+⅜
StuDS	53	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+½
StuartH .05	10	4½	4½	4½	
Subaru 1.66	38	138	135½	137⅝	−⅜
SubAirl .05	321	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	−½
SubrB 1.92	25	56½	56	56	
Sudbry	105	0¼	7¾	0⅛	−⅛
SuffSB .12e	27	18¼	10	10	−⅜
Sumito 1.16	1	16	16	16	
Summa	358	3¼	3⅛	3 3-16	
SumtB s .96	43	22	22	22	
SumtHl .09e	668	12⅞	11¾	12	+⅛
SunCst	262	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
Sunair .24	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
SunMed	2	9	9	9	
SunSL 1	400	6	5¾	5¾	−½
SunstFd	38	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Snstate	1	15	10	15	
Sunwst 1.40	30	43	42¼	42¼	−¼
SupRte .10	14	10	16	18	
SupSky	10	9	8½	9	+½
SuperEl 1.20t	32	11½	11	11⅛	−⅛
Suprtex	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
SuprEq	5	9¼	9	9	
SurvTc	19	11½	11	11¼	+¼
Sykes	169	¾	11-16	11-16	−⅜
Symbin	27	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
SymbT	100	12	11½	11½	−⅝
Symblic	160	9½	9¼	9⅜	
Syncor	180	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Syntech	259	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	−⅜
Syntrex	165	4	3¾	3⅞	
Syscon .28	24	17	16½	16⅞	+½
SyAsoc	14	23¾	28	23¾	+¼
Systin	16	5⅝	5½	5½	
Sysintg	44	9¼	9	9¼	
SystGn	131	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	−⅛
Systmt .04	52	20¾	20¼	20¼	
T T					
TBC	24	12½	12⅜	12½	
TCA Cb 12	2	23	22⅝	23	+⅝
TLS	37	5¾	5¼	5½	+¼
TSC Inc	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
TSI	.08	8	8	0	−¾
TSR s	173	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
TacViv s	68	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
Tandem	2369	22⅛	21¼	21½	−1⅛
Tandon	1467	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−½
Tchnal s	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+½
TcCom	23	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
TchInc s .03	7	7½	7½	7½	
Telco	199	15½	15	15	−¾
TlcmA t	893	30⅝	30½	30⅝	−⅛
TelPlus	1334	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
Telcrft	214	14	12⅞	12⅞	−1⅛
Telecrd .32	235	18¼	17½	17½	−¾
Telemt	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
Telepict	161	23¾	23¼	23¼	−½
Telvid	170	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
Telabs	474	17	16½	17	+¼
Telxon .01e	40	20½	20¼	20½	
Temco	511	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+¼
TmplE	252	2¼	2	2⅛	
Tembex	0	7½	7¼	7⅞	
Tennant .92	5	21	21	21	+¼
TeraCp	40	3	2⅞	3	
TermDt 1	55	7⅛	7	7	−¼
Texon	71	1	15-16	15-16	
Texfina .25e	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
TherPr	741	8¼	9	9⅝	+½
Thrmd s	19	12¼	12	12¼	
Thetd	64	13	12½	12½	−¼
ThrdN 1.28	128	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+¼
TCBYs s	71	28	27¾	28	+¼
Thorin	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Thortec	404	9	8½	9	+½
ThouT s	876	18	17½	17⅜	+⅛
3Com	242	8⅝	7¾	7⅜	−⅜
Timbrld t	127	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅜
TimeE s	59	12	11¾	12	
TmeFib	171	15⅛	13¼	13¼	−¼
Tiprary	110	9-10	9-10	9-16	+1-16
Tofu s	350	19⅞	19¾	10⅝	−¼
TolTr pf 2.80	1	31½	31½	31½	
TotSy s	13	20	19¼	19⅛	−¾
TrakAu	44	15½	15	10	
TranLa 1.24	x11	15¾	15	15⅝	
Trnmt	202	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
TriadSy	164	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
TriMic	60	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	−⅜
Trion .10	14	8½	8⅛	8½	
TrusJo .40	10	27¼	26¾	26¾	−½
TBkGa 1	224	37	36⅞	37	+¼
TrstNY 1.20	6	32½	32½	32½	+⅜
TuckDr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
TwnCty	61	13-16	9-16	13-16	+1-16
Tylan	61	20½	19	19½	
Tyson s .08	234	20½	20	20¼	
U U					
USLIC s .80	757	22	21⅝	21⅞	−⅛
USP RI 2.58e	0	10½	10½	10½	
UST .94	19	26⅛	25½	26½	+¾
UTL	102	24¼	24	24¼	
UltrBcp 1.28	5	34	34	34	
Ultray .06e	180	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	
Ungmn	590	13½	13	23	−½
Unibc pf 1.53	30	16½	15¼	18¼	
Uniff	168	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
Unifrc s	155	11½	19⅛	11	
Unimed	23	9¾	9½	9¾	+½
UnFedl	826	11	10¾	11	+¼
UnNatl s 1.02	54	25¾	24½	24¾	−¾
UnPlntr 1.09t	99	23	22⅝	23	−¼
Un7rBc 2.40	8	63¾	62⅝	63¾	+¾
UnWarn	14	10	9¾	10	+¼
UACm s .06	232	17⅛	17⅛	17¾	+¼
UBArz s .80	119	24	23½	23¾	−¼
UBAlsk .15r	42	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
UBkSF	7	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
UBWsh	342	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1½
UnBkrs .20b	80	11¼	10¾	10¾	−¼
UBCol 1.08	193	24½	24	24	−½
UCarBc 1	334	30¼	29½	30¼	+¼
UCtyGs 1.50	74	19¼	18⅝	19	+⅛
UnDom .92	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
UnEdS	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
UFnGrp	259	7½	7⅛	7⅝	
UFstFd	444	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
UGrdn 1.64t	96	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
UMoBn 1b	38	34	33⅞	34	−½
UnNMx .25e	17	10¼	10¼	10¼	
UPresd	64	11½	11	11	−¼
US Ant	48	4⅝	4¼	4¼	−⅛
US Bcp 1	297	30	29⅝	29¾	
US Cap	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+½
US Dsgn	132	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	−⅛
US Enr	110	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
US HC s .10	1012	37	35¾	36½	−¾
USHlt	18	19	9½	19	+⅛
US Shlt .12	81	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
US Sur .20e	260	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
USTrk 1.20	1	13⅞	13½	13½	
US 7r s 1.20	122	33¾	33¼	33¼	−⅞
UStatn .20	391	18¼	17½	10	−¼
UTelct	24	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
UnTelev	267	23⅝	22⅞	22½	−1¼
UnTote	41	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+½
UnVtBn .76	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
UVaBk 1.64	30	44⅜	44¼	44¼	−⅛
UnvFm	117	20¼	20	20¼	+¼
UnvHlt	1097	17⅛	18½	16⅝	−½
UnvHld	4	5⅛	5	5	
UFSBk	105	12¼	11¾	11¾	−½
UpRght	132	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	−⅛
UPenP 2	5	20¼	20	20	−⅜
UrgeCr	95	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
Uscale .21e	27	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
V V					
V Band	126	10	9½	9¾	+½
VLI	153	7	6¾	7	
VLSI	115	13¾	15	13	
VMX	823	5⅞	6½	5⅝	
VSE .16e	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
ValidLg	1027	11⅝	10¾	11	−¼
Vallen	6	15¾	15½	15½	−¾
ValyBc 1.08	1	28½	28½	28½	+½
ValFSL	292	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
ValFrg .12	10	6	6	6	−½
VNBc s 1.50a	12	44	43	43	−1½
ValNtl 1.20	a147	37⅛	37	37	−⅛
ValUtah 1.08	2	26½	26½	26½	−¼
Valmnt .60	22	18½	19¼	19¼	
ValLn .40	1406	23¾	23	23½	+¼
VanDus .40	11	13	18	13	
VanShk	17	8½	8¼	0½	−¼
Vanzetl	116	6	6	0	
VariCr s	17	7¼	7	7¼	
Varien .60	0	11¾	11¾	11¾	−¼
ValoBd s	49	9¼	9	9	−¼
Ventrax	470	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
VtFncl 1.20a	11	31⅞	30½	51⅞	+1⅝
Versa7 .20	68	16¼	16½	13⅝	+¼
Veta	15	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
ViconF	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Vicorp .00e	470	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	−⅜
VictraS	117	3⅛	3	3⅛	
VidDisp	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
Vie daFr .22e	358	19	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
Viking	64	12⅛	11¾	12	−¼
Viratek	.50	10	17½	18	
VaBech .24	39	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+¼
VisTech	265	1	15-16		+⅛
Vitram t	7	6¼	0	6	
Vodavi	154	10⅝	10⅝	10½	−⅛
VoltCp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Voltlnf	179	19½	15¾	16½	+½
Volvo .48r	16	26½	26¼	26⅝	−¾
Vortec .08	226	12½	11½	12¼	+⅞
Vyquest	20	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
W W					
WD 40 .88	100	22¼	21¾	21¾	+⅛
WalbrC .48	172	28½	28¼	28½	
WlkrTel	205	9	8¾	6	
WshE 1.76	519	22¾	22¼	22½	+⅜
WFSL s .80b	88	35¼	33	33	−½
WMSB	476	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−⅛
WshBc s .12	84	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
Watrlet .11	1	0¼	0¼	0¼	−½
WausPp .40	544	14¾	14	14¾	+1¼
Wavetk	10	8½	8¼	8½	+¾
Waxmn .08	286	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
Webb .36	426	23½	13⅛	13½	−⅜
Wedgtn .96e	15	8⅝	7¾	7¾	+⅛
WelgTr .40	32	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Weibit s	14	27½	26¾	26¾	−1
Wespac .92e	146	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Wespc 2 .80	27	8	7¾	8	+½
WestFn	59	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
WstCap	718	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
WstFSL	1479	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅞
WMicTc	82	7¾	7¼	7¾	+½
WMicr	52	7¾	7½	7½	+¼
WStLfe .34	40	12½	11	11⅛	−⅞
WSteer .20	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
WtTIA s	151	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	
WmorC .40	46	17½	17¼	17½	+⅜
WstwdO .10e	175	29¾	29¼	29¾	+¼
WstwdC	154	30¼	29¾	30	
Wettra .88	973	27⅝	27⅜	27½	
Waynbrg 1.36	1	58	58	58	
Wicat	184	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Widcom	2497	9⅛	8½	8¾	+¼
Wiland	307	8½	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
Willmt 1.65	312	39½	38½	38¾	−½
WillWW .56	1	12	12	12	
WmAL	494	12⅛	11⅞	12	−⅛
Willml t	4	9½	9⅜	9½	−½
WmsSn	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
WmgTr 2	66	53½	53	53½	−1
WlsnF	276	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Wilton	17	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+¾
Windmr .07	636	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
WinnEn	136	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
WiserO .60	52	19¼	18½	18¾	
Wolohn .18	121	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
Woodhd .60	69	15	14½	14¾	−⅛
Wortng .64	01	23	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
WrghtW .38	80	19⅛	10⅝	19⅛	+¾
Wyman .80	24	23	22½	22½	−¼
Wyse	123	10¼	10½	10½	−⅜
X Y Z					
Xebec	466	4⅜	4	4⅛	−¼
Xicor	324	7¾	7½	7⅝	−⅛
Xidex	866	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
YlowFt 1	193	36½	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
YorkFd .80	7	15¼	14¼	15¼	+¾
Zehntel	639	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
ZenLb s	1967	43¼	39¾	39¾	−3¼
ZenNtl .66	179	14⅛	14	14⅛	+¾
Zentec	160	2¾	2	2	−½
Ziegler .48e	17	11½	11	11⅛	+½
ZionUt 1.24	57	36	35¾	36	+¼
Zitel	44	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
Ziyad	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Zondvn .08j	562	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+½
Zycad	232	14⅛	14¼	14½	+¼
Zymos	332	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
vjZytrx	357	¼	3-16	¼	

FT COMMERCIAL LAW REPORTS

Compensation claim must be brought within six years of damage to cable

YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY BOARD v BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC
Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Purchas and Lord Justice Robert Goff): May 22 1985

WHERE DAMAGE is inflicted by one statutory body on the property of another during the course of works lawfully carried out under the street, the six-year limitation period during which the owner may claim compensation begins to run from when the damage actually occurs and not from when the costs of repair are incurred.

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing an appeal by British Telecommunications PLC ("BT") and P. Igoe and Son ("Igoe"), defendant and third party respectively in an action by the Yorkshire Electricity Board ("the Board"), from Mr Justice Glidewell's decision on a preliminary issue that the claim was not time-barred.

Section 26 of the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950 provides: "Operating undertakers shall pay to owning undertakers compensation equal to the expense reasonably incurred by the owning undertakers of making good damage to apparatus of theirs . . . which is caused by the execution *lawfully* of works . . . of the operating undertakers, (7) Obligations and liabilities imposed on operating undertakers by the preceding provisions . . . shall be *in addition to*, and not in substitution for, obligations and liabilities to which they are subject. . ."

* * *

LORD JUSTICE GOFF, giving the judgment of the court, said that the Board owned two 33,000 volt oil-fired insulated sheathed cables three feet beneath the surface of a road in Leeds.

Between February and July 6 1971, Igoe, an independent contractor engaged by BT, installed two ducts on a line crossing the Board's cables.

Those works constituted "undertakers' works" in respect of which BT was an "operating undertaker," and the cables constituted apparatus of which the Board was "owning operator," within the Public Utilities Street Works Act 1950.

In the course of the works the outer sheaths of both cables were struck and damaged. The Board detected faults resulting from that damage in 1971 and 1972.

The precise location of the faults was discovered in May 1976. In August the damage was made good at a cost to the Board of £6,581. The present proceedings were issued on May 4 1978. BT had claimed to be indemnified by Igoe as third party against the Board's claim.

The purpose of the 1950 Act was to enact uniform provisions for regulating relations between authorities, bodies and persons with statutory powers to place and deal with apparatus in streets.

Section 26(6) of the Act provided that operating undertakers "*shall pay to owning undertakers compensation* equal to the expense reasonably incurred . . . of making good damage to apparatus."

The question was as to when the cause of action arose in respect of a claim to compensation under that subsection.

It was common ground that a cause of action accrued when there had occurred "*every fact which it would be necessary for the plaintiff to prove* . . ." (see *Coburn v Colledge [1897] 1 QB 702, 706*).

Mr Justice Glidewell concluded that, on the wording of section 26(6), the cause of action did not accrue until the expense claimed by the owning undertaker was in fact incurred by him.

On that basis be decided that although the *Board's alternative* claim in tort was time-barred because damage to the apparatus had occurred more than *six* years before issue of the writ, its claim to compensation under section 26(6) was not.

The court did not agree. The subsection imposed an obligation on operating undertakers to pay to owning undertakers "compensation equal to the expenses reasonably incurred. . ."

It was significant that the subsection imposed an obligation to pay "compensation." Compensation for what? The answer was to be found in the proviso to the subsection — compensation "in respect of . . . damage," ie, damage to the relevant apparatus.

Moreover, it was plain that "compensation" was used advisedly in the subsection. Where the intention was not that compensation be paid in respect of damage, but that money be paid *equal* to a cost reasonably incurred, different language was used in the statute [see sections 5(4)(b), 7(3)(5)(6), 8(4), 10(1)(2)(3), 12(5), 13(1), 14, 22(1)(2), 27(2), 28(6)].

In all those subsections, none of which was concerned with compensation for damage to property, the obligation was expressed simply as an obligation to pay "an amount equal to the cost reasonably incurred."

But where the obligation was to compensate for damage to property, it was expressed as one to pay compensation [see sections 18(1), 26(6)].

It was plain that the different wordings were used advisedly in the various provisions of the Act.

The natural meaning of section 26(6) was that (1) the operating undertaker *should* pay to the owning undertaker compensation in respect of damage; and (2) the amount of such compensation should be equal to the expense *reasonably incurred* by the owning undertaker of making good such damage.

The effect of the subsection was therefore to impose a liability on the operating undertaker which was absolute, but which was restricted in point of amount.

That construction was reinforced by another consideration. The statute expressly contemplated, in section 26(7), that other liabilities on the operating undertaker in respect of the same damage might co-exist with the absolute but restricted liability to pay compensation under section 26(6).

One of those possible liabilities might be in negligence; and the cause of action in respect of such liability arose, of course, when the damage was caused to the apparatus.

Furthermore, liability to make compensation might arise under other statutory provisions. It was accepted in argument that liability to make compensation under the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act 1899, the Water Act 1945, and the Gas Act 1948, *likewise* arose when the damage was caused to the relevant apparatus.

It would be strange if Parliament, when enacting the statutory cause of action under section 26(6) should have contemplated that the date of accrual *should* be *different* from that of other rights recognised in section 26(7).

Practical considerations also supported the preferred construction. For *example*, the operating undertaker, having been rendered absolutely liable under section 26(6), might wish to claim over against an independent contractor. Yet if the Board's submission were correct, the operating undertaker could (on the law as it stood when the 1950 Act was passed) find himself faced with a writ claiming compensation under section 26(6) after the time had elapsed when his own claim against the independent contractor had been time-barred.

Furthermore, the effect of the Board's construction could be that the owning undertaker might be able to prolong for a considerable time the accrual of his cause of action by postponing the time when he incurred the relevant expense.

There was nothing offensive in construing section 26(6) as *providing that* the cause *of* action accrued when the damage occurred, even though it was not possible for the owning undertaker to quantify his damage until a later date. That could often occur in other parts of the law.

For those reasons the Board's claim to compensation became time-barred six years after the date when the damage was caused to the apparatus, at the latest on July 6, 1977. That was nearly a year before the issue of the writ on May 4, 1978. The appeal would therefore be allowed.

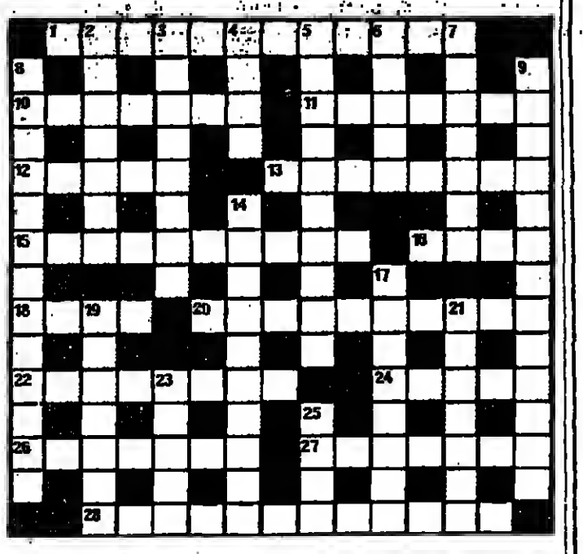
For the Board: Anthony Scrivener QC and John Altman (R. C. Moorhouse and Co., Leeds).

For BT: Christopher Bathurst QC and Nicholas Underhill (P. G. Ashcroft, Solicitor, British Telecommunications PLC).

For Igoe: John Samuels QC and Caroline Budden (Willey Hargrave, Leeds).

By Rachel Davies
Barrister

F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 5,726



ACROSS

1 Description or Latin as beyond words? (4, 8)
10 Fashionable directorate inside Hull? (7)
11 Act as foreman, say, abroad (7)
12 Pitch old books—try these cards for the future (5)
13 In a position to give an example (8)
15 Wet blanket ruins Left (10)
16 Know the leader of the county (4)
18 Old line on English trees (4)
20 Shock—namely, article on loose ladies (10)
22 A French set of horses is shaky (8)
24 Old woman tickled to death? (5)
26 Confines curls in a superior way (5, 2)
27 Bun for four? (3-4)
28 It keeps the correspondence down in the office (6-6)

DOWN

2 Ban amber changing to green light (7)
3 Heart expanding to ladies, perhaps (8)
4 Tots divine in Anglo-Saxon (4)
5 Lessor's due an earthquake (6-4)
6 Watchful of sudden attack (5)
7 Spirit of the chauffeur? (7)
8 Pluto leaning entirely offensively (13)
9 Glossy hide of elephant—treat differently! (6-7)
14 Great event—a thriller-writer includes endless West Indian ballad (10)
17 No cold shoulder, a tramp is cooking (8)
19 Cats, for example, can be so harmonious (7)
21 Feature of main map is roundabout at Avon City (7)
23 Something valuable for girl thrown over (5)
25 Pack cargo in second tug (4)

Solution to Puzzle No. 5,725

FT UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

[illegible]

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS & INSURANCES

Pearl Trust Managers Ltd. (a)(g)(z)
252, High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441

Pearl Growth Fd.	64.8	68.9xd	−0.2	3.08
Accum Units	95.8	101.9	−0.3	3.08
Pearl Inc.	88.6	94.3	−0.1	4.99
Pearl Unit Tst.	94.8	100.9	−0.1	3.92
(Accum. Units)	158.1	168.2	−0.3	3.92

Perpetual Unit Trust Mngmt. (a) (z)
48, Hart Street, Henley on Thames. 0491 576868

Growth	182.9	196.2	+1.1	1.47
Income	139.7	149.6	+1.1	5.49
Worldwide Recovery	107.2	115.1	+1.1	2.08
American Growth	58.6	62.9	+0.4	0.67
Intl. Emerging Cos.	59.1	63.4	+1.1	0.79
Far East Growth Fd.	50.0	50.0	—	1.00

Prolific Unit Trusts
222, Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 7544/7

Prolific Far East	107.2	114.9	+0.7	0.36
Prolific Extra Inc.	63.1	67.1	+0.1	5.67
Prolific Gilt Cap.	78.1	81.3xd	....	3.38
Prolific High Inc	131.9	140.3xd	+0.5	4.96
Prolific Intl.	87.5	93.5	+0.2	1.58
Prolific N. Amer.	116.5	124.0xd	+0.3	1.82
Prolific Spec. Sits.	150.4	160.0	−0.3	1.27
Prolific Technology	115.4	123.6	+0.1	0.79

Providence Capitol Fd. Mgrs. Ltd.
30 Uxbridge Road, London, W12 8PG. 01-749 9111

Japan Trust	49.3	52.2	+0.1	0.10
Worldwide	48.4	51.3	+0.1	1.98
European Trust	47.3	50.1	+0.1	0.93
North American	51.9	55.0	+0.1	1.11
UK Equity	49.6	52.5	−0.1	3.05

Prudential Unit Trust Mngrs Ltd. (a) (b) (c)
51-69, Ilford Hill, Ilford, Essex, IG1 2DL. 01-478 3377

Prudential	329.0	349.9xd	−0.7	3.32
Holborn Gilt Tst.	146.0	152.9xd	−0.1	9.07
Holborn High Inc.	53.4	56.8	+0.3	7.71
Holborn Intl.	58.0	61.7	+0.1	0.51
Holborn UK Growth	63.9	67.9	−0.2	2.26

Quilter Management Co. Ltd.
31-45 Gresham Street, EC2. 01-600 4177

Quadrant Gen. Fd.	323.6	344.3	....	3.43
Quadrant Income	182.7	192.4	....	6.21
Quadrant Intl. Fund	302.6	318.4xd	....	1.53
Quadrant Recovery	202.4	213.1	....	3.50

Reed Stenhouse Inv Services Ltd
145 Borough High St, Ldn SE1 1NV 01-628 6011

Wellington Inc.	48.5	51.6	+0.6	2.00
Wellington Growth	100.2	106.4xd	+1.4	2.00

Reliance Unit Mgrs. Ltd.
Reliance Hse, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271

British Life	134.9	142.6	+0.1	4.78
Reliance Unit Tst (Inc)	87.6	93.6	+0.3	3.92
Reliance Ut Tst (Acc)	113.0	120.7	+0.4	9.92

Ridgefield Management Ltd.
35 Fountain St, Manchester M2 2AF. 061-236 5685

Income UT	95.4	102.0	+0.1	6.69
International UT	231.1	247.1	−2.3	1.00

N.M. Rothschild Asset Management
St Swithin's Lane, London EC4. 01-280 5456

NC America (Inc)	233.7	246.0	+0.6	1.36
NC America (Acc)	248.3	261.3	+0.6	1.36
NC Energy Res. Tst.	176.0	185.2	−1.2	2.22
NC Inc Fd.	330.7	348.0xd	−0.2	5.12
NC Japan Fund	116.0	122.0	+0.3	0.02
NC Smaller Cos.	110.3	116.1	+0.3	2.03
NC Smaller European	102.2	107.5	+0.4	0.82
NC Exempt Gilt Tst*	£116.0	121.0xd	....	11.18
NC American Prop*	$11.21	11.80xd	....	—
NC Prop.*	185.0	194.8xd	....	—

*Unauthorised Unit Trusts.

Rowan Unit Trust Mngt. (a)
1 Finsbury Av, London, EC2M 2PA. 01-606 1066

American May 23	198.5	202.9	+5.0	1.03
Securities May 21	546.0	562.0	....	2.79
High Yield May 17	130.0xd	133.5xd	....	5.09
Merlin May 22	267.0	275.0	....	1.96
Fixed Interest	145.0	146.0	....	2.95
High Interest	117.5	118.5	....	12.54
Far East May 21	121.5	125.0	....	1.03

Royal Life Fd. Mgmt. Ltd.
New Hall Place, Liverpool L69 3HS. 051-227 4422

Equity Trust	48.7	51.8xd	....	3.04
International Trust	56.1	59.4	....	1.75
United States Trust	27.7	29.4	....	2.06
Pacific Basin	24.8	26.3	....	0.65
Gilt Trust	25.1	26.4	....	8.05

Royal London Unit Tst Mgrs Ltd
Ryl. Ldn Hse., Colchester, CO1 1RA 0206 576115

American Growth	68.2	72.5	−0.4	1.25
Capital Accum	144.7	154.0	−0.4	3.27
Gilt Income	49.5	52.2	−0.4	9.82
High Income	56.6	60.3xd	+0.1	6.94
Income & Growth	68.8	73.2xd	+0.1	5.08
Japan Growth		50.0	....	0.10
Special Sits	79.9	85.0	−0.1	2.05

Royal Trust Can. Fd. Mgt. Ltd.
48-50, Cannon St, London EC4N 6LD. 01-236 6044

Capital Fund May 15	152.3	163.7	....	1.86
Income Fund May 15	125.4	134.8	....	6.6
Intl Exempt* April 30	£22.61	23.43	....	3.00

*Unauthorised

SKG Management Limited
20 Copthall Ave, EC2R 7JS. 01-600 7595

Gilt Acc.	105.3	109.7	....	3.65
Do. Dist.	103.5	107.8	....	3.66
Inc & Grth in Rpnne	124.9	132.9	....	2.98
Do. Accum.	124.9	132.9	....	2.98

Save & Prosper Group
28, Western Rd., Romford, RM1 3LB.
68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX.
(Romford) 0708-66966 or (Edin.) 031-226 7351

International Funds				
Capital	86.6	92.6	....	2.12
I.T.U.	68.8	73.3xd	....	2.96
Select International	59.0	63.0xd	....	1.94
Univ. Growth	65.5	69.6xd	....	1.73
Income Funds				
High-Yield	119.2	126.8	....	5.99
Scotyield	117.9	125.4	....	4.52
Smaller Cos. Inc. Fd.	117.2	124.6	....	4.86
Gilt & Fxd. Int. Inc.	50.7	53.4	....	11.58
High Return	136.7	145.4	....	5.41
Income	76.6	81.8	....	4.69
UK Funds				
Gilt & Fxd. Int. Grth.	71.2	72.5	....	3.48
Scotshares	128.1	136.2	....	4.81
UK Equity	139.6	149.2	....	3.18
Overseas Funds & Sector Funds				
Amer Inc & Grwth Fd (z)	60.7	64.9xd	....	8.16
European (z)	55.7	59.2	....	1.49
Japan (z)	49.4	52.5	....	—
Japan Smaller Cos (z)	73.1	78.1xd	....	—
S.E. Asia (z)	98.5	104.7xd	....	1.85
U.S. (z)	63.2	67.2	....	0.56
Commodity	55.0	58.5	....	2.29
Energy	54.9	58.4	....	2.51
Exploration Fund (z)	36.3	38.6	....	0.83
Financial Secs.	70.5	75.4	....	2.65
New Technology (z)	93.9	99.8	....	0.08
Scotbits	98.5	105.3	....	3.73
Special Situation Fd.	76.0	81.2	....	2.64
Intl. Bond Fd. (z)	87.5	92.8	....	5.79
Exempt Funds				
Exempt Income*	63.0	66.0xd	....	6.08
Exempt Intl.*	53.8	56.4	....	3.16

*Next sub-day May 22.

Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 827733

American	110.1	117.5xd	+0.4	1.66
(Accum Units)	111.5	118.8	+0.4	1.61
Australian	65.2	69.5	−0.4	1.31
(Accum Units)	69.2	73.7	−0.5	1.34
European	62.1	66.1xd	+0.2	1.79
(Accum Units)	63.1	67.2	+0.2	1.74
Gilt	52.2	55.0	....	10.91
(Accum Units)	72.2	76.1	....	10.91
Gold Fund Inc.	42.2	44.9xd	−0.2	4.13
(Accum Units)	43.2	46.0	−0.3	4.30
Income	133.4	142.2	....	5.95
(Accum Units)	281.4	299.9	−0.1	5.50
Intnl.	82.5xd	87.9xd	....	1.04
(Acc. Units)	113.3	120.7	−0.1	1.02
Jap. Smaller Cos.	61.7	65.7	+0.3	0.1
Sisgmore	71.0xd	75.6xd	....	0.10
(Accum Units)	72.0	76.7	....	0.1
Smaller Co's	106.0	113.0	+1.3	1.42
(Accum Units)	109.3	116.5	+1.3	1.41
Special Sits. Fd.	83.6	89.1xd	+0.7	1.37
(Accum. Units)	85.9	91.5	+0.8	1.41
Tokyo Inc	115.2	122.8	+0.1	0.35
(Accum Units)	116.1	123.7	+0.1	0.34
U.S. Smaller Cos. Fd.	51.3	54.6	+0.5	0.26
U.S. Equity†	81.4	86.7	+0.1	3.22
(Accum. Units)†	121.5	129.5	....	3.17
Pens. & Charity Fund	472.9	504.1	....	3.83
*Recovery	605.1	645.0	+46.6	2.82
*Spec Ex	981.3	1,046.1	+4.0	1.72

*For tax exempt funds only. †After 4 for 1 Sub-Division.

Scottish Equitable Fund Mgrs. Ltd.
31 St Andrews Sq, Edinburgh 031-556 9101

Income Units	120.8	128.6	....	3.64
Accum. Units	174.6	185.8	....	3.64

Dealing day Wednesday.

Scottish Life Investments
19 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh 031-225 2211

UK Equity	130.6	139.7	....	2.51
American	139.9	149.7	....	1.98
Pacific	106.3	113.7	....	0.09
European	119.2	127.5	....	1.34

Scottish Mutual Investment Managers Ltd.
109 St. Vincent St, Glasgow G2 5HN. 041-248 6100

European	98.0	104.3	+0.4	1.19
Gilts & Fixed Int.	98.1	104.4	−0.1	8.81
North American	96.5	102.7	+0.1	1.25
Pacific	93.1	99.0	−0.3	0.42
UK Equity	131.0	139.4	+0.6	2.18
UK Smlr. Cos. Equity	104.8	111.5	+1.1	2.52

Scottish Provident Inv. Mgt. Ltd.
6 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh 2. 031-556 9181

Equity Acc.	131.4	140.5	....	3.48
International Acc.	122.9	131.4	+0.1	1.07
Gilt & Fxd Int. Acc.	104.3	112.0	−0.2	9.64
Index-Lnd Secs Acc.	101.4	108.4	....	2.31

Scottish Unit Managers
29 Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh. 031-226 4372

Pacific Fund (z)	33.9	36.5	....	—
World Growth	29.7	31.8xd	....	0.72
North American (z)	31.7	34.0	....	0.79
Income Fund	34.0	36.4xd	....	5.74

Scottish Widows' Fund Management
P.O. Box 902, Edinburgh EH16 5BU. 031-655 6000

Peg Eq Acc May 21	204.9	218.1	....	3.89

Standard Life Trust Mgmt. Ltd.
3, George St., Edinburgh, EH2 2XZ. 031 225 2552

Income Units	195.6	209.7	−0.2	3.04
Accum. Units	210.9	226.1	−0.2	3.04

Stewart Unit Tst. Managers Ltd.(a)
45, Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271

American Fund	194.9	207.5	+0.3	0.79
(Accum. Units)	214.7	228.6	+0.3	0.79
(Withdrawal Units)	142.2	151.5	+0.3	0.79
Australian Fund	107.0	114.0	+0.2	0.99
British Capital*	443.2	472.0	....	4.43
(Accum. Units)	578.3	615.9	....	4.43
European Fund	171.1	182.2	+0.6	1.05
Japan Fund	177.5	189.1	+0.2	0.49
Stewts PPP	123.9	130.5	....	—

Deal. *Wed.

Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.,
Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham. 0403 56293

Equity Tst.	325.5	346.2	−0.8	2.90
North America	49.5	52.6	−0.6	1.96
Far East	50.1	53.3	+0.5	1.60

Sun Life Trust Mgmt. Ltd.
107 Cheapside, EC2V 6DU. 01-606 6010

American Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	2.0
American Income Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	5.0
American Income Inc.	23.5	25.0	....	5.0
European Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	5.0
Far East Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	1.0
Int. Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	1.0
Japan Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	0.5
UK Growth Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	3.0
UK Income Acc.	23.5	25.0	....	5.0
UK Income Inc.	23.5	25.0	....	5.0

Swiss Life Pen. Tst. Man. Co. Ltd.(a)(c)
99-101 London Rd, Sevenoaks. 0732 450161

Equity Dist.*	217.6	230.2xd	....	3.90
Equity Acc.*	258.6	273.6xd	....	3.90
Fixed Int. Dist.†	110.4	114.9xd	....	11.77
Fixed Int. Acc.†	162.5	168.3xd	....	11.77

*Prices on May 20. Next dealing June 12.
†Prices on May 16. Next dealing June 5.

TSB Unit Trusts (b) (c) (y)
PO Box 3, Keens Hse, Andover, Hants, SP10 1PG
0264 62188. Dealings to 0264 63432-3

TSB American	99.1	105.5	[illegible]	1.17
Do. Accum.	102.0	108.6	[illegible]	1.17
TSB Extra Income	87.6	93.2	[illegible]	6.05
Do. Accum.	97.4	103.7	[illegible]	6.04
TSB General	121.0	128.7	[illegible]	3.27
Do. Accum.	193.0	205.3	[illegible]	3.27
TSB Gilt & Fxd Inc	45.9	42.9xd	[illegible]	9.85
Do. Accum.	55.5	57.9	[illegible]	9.85
TSB Income	164.7	175.3	[illegible]	4.83
Do. Accum.	243.5	258.9	[illegible]	4.83
TSB Pacific	109.8	116.9	[illegible]	1.06
Do. Accum.	111.8	118.8	[illegible]	1.06
TSB International	231.0	245.0xd	[illegible]	1.88
Do. Accum.	281.1	299.1	[illegible]	1.88
Natural Resources	49.8	53.0xd	[illegible]	2.83
Do. Accum.	50.3	53.6	[illegible]	2.83
TSB Sletd. Opps.	48.2	51.3	[illegible]	2.38
Do. Accum.	51.8	55.2	[illegible]	2.38

3i & Target Fund Mgrs Ltd
Target House, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury, Bucks
Aylesbury (0296) 5941

Small Co's Fund	73.8	78.9	....	0.10

Target Trust Mngrs. Ltd. (a)(g)
Target Hse, Gatehse. Rd, Aylesbury Bks (0296) 5941

American Eagle	68.5	73.3	....	0.19
Australia	29.8	31.8	−0.2	0.10
Commodity	100.5	108.1	+0.1	1.54
Energy	46.6	49.8	−0.5	0.66
Equity	103.0	109.9	−0.2	3.66
European Spec. Sits.	48.8	52.2	+0.1	0.96
Extra Income	88.6	94.8	+0.5	7.44
Financial	205.9	219.6	−0.7	2.91
Gilt Capital	209.7	219.6	−0.3	3.25
Gilt Income	100.0	104.7xd	−0.2	9.29
Gold Income	68.0	72.9xd	−0.2	3.92
Gold Acc.	122.9	131.9	−0.3	3.92
Income	60.5	65.1	....	5.75
Investment Tst.	99.7	106.9	+0.2	1.27
Japan	44.3	47.5	[illegible]	0.10
Malaysia & Singapore	27.5	29.3xd	[illegible]	0.41
Pacific Income	69.4	74.2	[illegible]	1.04
Pacific Re Inv.	84.1	90.2	[illegible]	1.04
Preference Share	15.2	16.4xd	[illegible]	10.72
Professional	488.6	521.2xd	−5.7	1.98
Special Sits	87.3	94.1	[illegible]	1.83
Technology	42.5	45.4	[illegible]	0.1
U.S. Special Bond	49.3	52.7	[illegible]	6.31
Worldwide Capital	114.1	121.7	+1.1	1.75
Equity Exempt May 15	686.7	679.1xd	....	2.47
Equity Ex Acc May 15	1170.2	1248.2	....	1.34

Temple Bar Unit Trust Mgrs Ltd
Electra Hse, Temple Pl, Vic Emb, WC2. 836 7766

Electra Small Cos. Fd.	123.62	130.42	....	3.74
High Income	41.9	44.9xd	+0.3	7.52
North American	110.1	117.0	+0.6	0.66
Recovery	120.7	128.3xd	+0.9	3.06
Gilt Trust	36.7	38.0xd	....	10.03
St Vincent U.S. Grwth	71.5	74.5	+1.0	0.83
St. Vincent High Inc.	67.9	70.3	....	6.25

Touche, Remnant Unit Trust Mngt. Ltd.
Mermaid Hse, 2 Puddle Dock, EC4. 01-248 1250

TR American Growth	36.6	38.7	+0.1	0.31
TR General Growth	39.4	41.9	+0.1	2.45
TR Global Tech	29.7	31.6xd	−0.1	0.10
TR Income Growth	44.8	46.7	....	4.97
TR Income Monthly	39.1	41.6	....	7.41
TR Overseas Growth	34.9	37.1xd	+0.3	1.74
TR Smaller Cos.	41.0	43.7	+0.2	1.91
TR Special Opp.	42.0	46.1	+0.2	1.27

Trades Union Unit Trust Managers
100, Wood Street, EC2. 01-628 8011

TUUT May 1	127.4	134.2xd	....	5.00

Transatlantic and Gen. Secs. (c) (y)
91-99, New London Rd., Chelmsford. 0245-51651

Colemco May 17	372.9	389.6	....	3.14
(Accum. Units)	595.5	622.0	....	3.14
Fielding Fd May 16	190.9	204.8	....	3.74
(Accum. Units)	207.2	222.3	....	3.74
Fielding Inc May 16	134.2	144.1	....	5.21
Fielding AM&Gen May 16	193.6	205.3	....	2.52
(Accum. Units)	217.2	230.7	....	2.52
S&W American May 22	138.4	145.2xd	....	1.01

Tyndall Managers Ltd.(a)(b)(c)
18, Canynge Road, Bristol. 0272 732241

Australian Securities	68.5	73.3xd	[illegible]	0.67
(Accum. Units)	70.5	75.5	[illegible]	0.67
Capital	271.6	288.0xd	[illegible]	3.97
(Accum. Units)	469.2	497.4	[illegible]	3.97
Exempt	222.8	237.4xd	[illegible]	7.08
(Accum. Units)	492.0	513.4	[illegible]	7.08
Far Eastern	127.8	136.3	[illegible]	0.95
(Accum. Units)	134.8	144.7	[illegible]	0.95
Fin & Prop.	39.9	42.5	[illegible]	4.05
(Accum. Units)	60.4	64.4	[illegible]	4.05
Gilt Capital Trust	111.4	115.9	[illegible]	7.33
(Accum. Units)	122.0	126.9	[illegible]	7.33
Gilt Income	102.5	106.4	[illegible]	10.43
(Accum. Units)	152.2	157.9	[illegible]	10.43
High Yield	40.4	43.1xd	[illegible]	7.25
(Accum. Units)	83.9	89.4	[illegible]	7.25
Income	175.6	186.2	[illegible]	6.56
(Accum Units)	511.4	542.2	+0.4	6.56
Int. Ems.	130.2	138.8	....	2.90
(Accum. Units)	184.8	197.0	+0.4	2.90
International Growth	58.2	62.0	−0.2	1.53
(Accum. Units)	59.5	63.4	−0.2	1.53
Japan Growth (Acc)	63.2	67.5	−0.2	0.20
Natural Resources	205.4	218.4xd	+1.0	1.76
(Accum Units)	290.6	309.6	+1.6	1.76
Nth Amer Grth.	109.0	116.7	....	1.60
(Accum Units)	123.6	132.3	+0.1	1.60
Pref	105.8	112.0xd	+0.2	11.48
(Accum Units)	251.8	268.2	+1.1	11.48
Scot. Inc.	313.0	333.4	+1.0	6.97
(Accum Units)	332.8	354.6	+1.0	6.97
Smaller Cos.	147.8	157.5	+0.1	2.62
(Accum Units)	193.7	206.3	[illegible]	2.62
Special Sits	88.2	94.0xd	[illegible]	2.88
(Accum Units)	90.5	96.4	[illegible]	2.88
European Growth	51.0	54.4	[illegible]	1.40

Unit Trust Account & Mgmt. Ltd.
Regis Hse, King William St, EC4R 9R. 01-623 4951

Friars Hse. Cap. Fd.	105.9	112.1	....	2.23

Vanguard Trust Managers Ltd.
Bath Hse, London, EC1A 2EU. 01-236 5080

American & Gen	88.2	91.3	....	2.00
Growth May 21	133.1	139.0	....	2.96
(Accum Units)	189.3	197.7	....	2.96
High Yield May 21	148.2	156.0	....	5.62
Special Sits May 22	279.5	294.2	....	2.67
Trustee May 22	100.1	105.4	....	3.99
(Accum Units)	144.8	152.3	....	3.99

Wardley Unit Trust Managers Ltd (a)
Wardley Hse, 7 Devonshire Sq, EC2. 01-626 4411

American Tst.	63.7	68.5	+0.2	1.8
Far East & Gn. Tst.	67.2	71.5	+0.3	1.4
Natural Resources	47.6	50.7	+0.1	3.0
Income Tst.	58.8	63.3xd	+0.2	6.0
Japan Growth Tst.	61.7	66.4	+0.2	0.2
Smaller Cos. Tst.	114.0	122.6	....	1.5
Tchnlgy. Tst.	30.8	33.2xd	−0.3	0.2
Australia Trust	39.4	42.4	....	1.3
UK Trust	99.5	105.9xd	+0.3	2.8
European Growth Tst	25.0	26.6	+0.2	1.9
Hong Kong Tst.	23.7	25.0	....	2.0

Waverley Asset Management Ltd (a) (c) (g)
13 Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1551

Australasian Gold	20.1	21.4	−0.1	0.10
Pacific Basin Energy	19.8	21.1	−0.1	0.10

Whittingdale Unit Trust Managers
2 Honey Lane, EC2V 8BT. 01-606 9085/6

Short Dtd Gilt Fd	55.3	56.2	−0.1	1.51

Wright Seligman Fund Managers Ltd.
11, Blomfield St., London, EC2M 7AY. 01-588 0592

Growth Fund	54.5	57.5	....	2.00

Weekly dealing day Tuesday.

INSURANCES

AA Friendly Society
(Investment Mngt at G & G Inv Mngt Ltd)
PO Box 95, Cardiff CF1 4NW. 0222 35542

AA Friendly Sy May 10	80.1	80.2	....	—

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (z)
1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 0202 292373

Prop. Ser. 1	209.0	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Ser. 1	95.8	[illegible]	....	—
Prop. Acc. Ser 2	270.8	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Acc. Ser. 2	80.6	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Selective Acc.	208.5	[illegible]	....	—
Money Series 3	199.5	[illegible]	....	—
Con. Ser. 3	214.1	[illegible]	....	—
Prop. Ser. 4	213.1	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Ser. 4	90.6	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Fixed Int. Ser. 4	163.2	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Indexed Inv. Ser. 4	100.7	[illegible]	....	—
American Ser. 4	179.8	[illegible]	....	—
High Inc. Ser. 4	171.7	[illegible]	....	—
Japan Ser. 4	108.4	[illegible]	....	—
Man. Ser. 4	231.5	[illegible]	....	—
Money Ser. 4	224.3	[illegible]	....	—
Convertible Ser. 4	170.7	[illegible]	....	—
Property Ser. 4 Cap.	146.2	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Ser. 4 Cap.	44.0	[illegible]	....	—
Managed Ser. 4 Cap.	202.8	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Money Ser. 4 Cap.	124.0	[illegible]	....	—
Fixed Int. Ser. 4 Cap.	150.2	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Indexed Inv. S. 4 Cap.	96.0	[illegible]	−0.3	—
American Ser. 4 Cap.	212.6	[illegible]	....	—
High Inc. Ser. 4 Cap.	206.0	[illegible]	....	—
Japan Ser. 4 Cap.	157.5	[illegible]	....	—
Pension Funds				
Property	340.1	[illegible]	....	—
Equity	594.2	[illegible]	−1.7	—
Selective	215.9	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Managed	485.3	[illegible]	−0.7	—
Security	295.2	[illegible]	....	—
Fixed Int.	166.8	[illegible]	−0.2	—
Indexed Inv.	109.9	[illegible]	−0.1	—
American	184.3	[illegible]	....	—
Japan	162.8	[illegible]	−0.7	—
Property Cap.	194.3	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Cap.	344.5	[illegible]	−1.0	—
Managed Cap.	278.6	[illegible]	−0.5	—
Security Cap.	167.1	[illegible]	....	—
Fixed Int. Cap.	125.2	[illegible]	−0.2	—
Indexed Inv. Cap.	90.7	[illegible]	−0.1	—
American Cap.	162.5	[illegible]	....	—
Japan Cap.	143.5	[illegible]	−0.6	—
Property Cap. 2	335.6	[illegible]	....	—
Equity Cap. 2	596.1	[illegible]	−1.7	—
Managed Cap. 2	478.8	[illegible]	−0.7	—
Security Cap. 2	291.2	[illegible]	....	—
Fixed Int. Cap. 2	164.5	[illegible]	−0.2	—
Index Inv. Cap. 2	108.3	[illegible]	−0.1	—
American Cap. 2	181.8	[illegible]	....	—
Japan Cap. 2	160.6	[illegible]	−0.7	—
Moneywise Frdly. Soc.	119	[illegible]	+1	—

Aetna Montague Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
401 St. John St., London, EC1V 4QE. 01-837 6494

Life Funds (Accumulator Units)				
Squirrel	9.70	10.30	....	—
Bear	10.00	10.60	....	—
Owl	9.80	10.40	....	—
Bull	9.30	9.80	....	—
Stag	9.30	9.80	....	—
Pension Funds (Accumulator Units)				
Squirrel	9.80	10.40	....	—
Bear	10.10	10.70	....	—
Owl	9.90	10.50	....	—
Bull	9.40	9.90	....	—
Stag	9.40	9.90	....	—

Albany Life Assurance Co. Ltd.(z)
3, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar. 0707-42311

Equity Fd. Acc.	564.5	594.1	(z)	—
European Fd Accum	126.7	133.9	(z)	—
Fixed Int. Acc.	255.0	268.3	(z)	—
Gtd. Money Fd. Ac.	184.8	194.5	(z)	—
Intl. Man. Fd. Acc.	248.7	261.6	(z)	—
Intl. Fxd. Int. Fd. Acc.	150.5	158.4	(z)	—
Japan Fund	149.6	157.4	(z)	—
Nth American Fd Acc.	148.1	155.9	(z)	—
Prop. Fd. Acc.	191.3	201.4	(z)	—
Multiple Inv. Acc.	411.2	432.8	(z)	—
Pension Funds				
Eq Pen Fd Acc.	907.2	954.9	(z)	—
Euro Fd Acc.	136.5	143.6	(z)	—
Fixed Int. Acc.	456.8	480.7	(z)	—
Gt Money Pn Acc.	286.7	301.7	(z)	—
Intl Man Fd	327.1	344.3	(z)	—
Jap Pen Fd Acc.	167.4	176.1	(z)	—
N Am Pn Fd Acc.	165.0	173.6	(z)	—
Property	272.2	287.6	(z)	—
Mple Inv Pens Acc.	693.3	729.8	(z)	—

Ambassador Life Ass. Co. Ltd.
80 Holdenhurst Rd, Bournemouth BH8 8AL 0202 292345

Equity Fd Acc.	102.5	107.9	....	—
Equity Fd Cap.	99.0	104.3	....	—

INSURANCE, OVERSEAS & MONEY FUNDS

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Scottish Equitable Life Assce. Soc. 31, St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031 556 9101				
Mixed	214.7	226.0	+0.7	—
Equity	241.3	254.0	−1.0	—
Property	118.4	124.7	...	—
Fixed Interest	126.7	133.4	−0.2	—
International	224.4	236.3	−1.5	—
Index Linked	108.6	114.4	...	—
Cash	119.56	125.83	+0.04	—
Edinburgh Inv.	116.7	122.9	...	—
Edinburgh American	115.6	121.6	−2.2	—
Baillie Gifford Japan	104.6	110.2	...	—
Scottish Life Investments 19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 031-225 2211				
UK Equity	126.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
American	135.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pacific	106.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
European	117.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
International	118.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Fixed Interest	100.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Index Linked	101.3	[illegible]	...	—
Managed	112.9	[illegible]	...	—
Pens. Property	108.2	[illegible]	...	—
Pens. UK Equity	133.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. American	144.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Pacific	108.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. European	122.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens International	124.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Fixed Int.	102.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Index Linked	103.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Deposit	107.3	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Pens. Managed	117.5	[illegible]	...	—
Scottish Mutual Assurance Society 109 St Vincent St, Glasgow. 041-248 6321				
Flex End April 20	619.4	638.6	...	—
Pen Mangd April 20	421.6	434.8	...	—
Scottish Provident Institution 6 St Andrews Sq, Edinburgh. 031-556 9181				
Mixed	115.7	[illegible]	...	—
Equity	128.9	[illegible]	...	—
International	127.2	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Property	110.9	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Fixed Interest	102.9	[illegible]	−0.3	—
Index-Linked	96.6	[illegible]	...	—
Cash	103.9	[illegible]	...	—
Pens. Mixed Init.	113.2	[illegible]	...	—
Do. Ord.	118.6	[illegible]	−0.1	—
Pens. Equity Init.	129.3	[illegible]	...	—
Do. Ord.	135.5	[illegible]	...	—
Pens. Intnl. Init.	118.0	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Do. Ord.	123.9	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Pens. Property Init.	109.8	[illegible]	...	—
Do. Ord.	115.4	[illegible]	...	—
Pens. Fixed Int. Init.	102.2	[illegible]	−0.2	—
Do. Ord.	107.2	[illegible]	−0.2	—
Pens Index-Lkd. Init.	96.5	[illegible]	...	—
Do. Ord.	101.7	[illegible]	...	—
Pens Cash Init.	103.7	[illegible]	...	—
Do. Ord.	109.0	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Scottish Widows' Group PO Box 902, Edinburgh EH16 5BU. 031-655 6000				
Inv Pol 1 May 17	334.3	[illegible]	...	—
Inv Pol 2 May 17	331.7	[illegible]	...	—
Inv Pol 3 May 17	307.1	[illegible]	...	—
Inv Cash May 17	163.8	[illegible]	...	—
Mixed Fund	273.4	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Equity Fund	310.6	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Property Fund	126.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
International Fund	153.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Fixed Int. Fund	149.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Index Stk. Fd	106.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Cash Fd.	123.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Mixed Fd. Ord.	207.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Equity Fd. Ord.	238.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Prop. Fd. Ord.	140.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens. Int. Fd. Ord.	173.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens.Fxd.Int.Fd.Ord.	108.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pens.Ind.Stk.Fd.Ord.	113.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pen. Cash Fd. Ord.	143.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
PM Man May 17	400.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Man St Ex May 17	414.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
PM Prop May 17	139.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
PM Cash May 17	156.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Ex Unit Acc May 15	409.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Ex Unit Inc May 15	271.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Skandia Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Frobisher House, Nelson Gate, Southampton SO9 7BX. 0703 334411				
Skandia Life Funds				
Managed Fd.	275.5	284.7	+0.5	—
Equity Fd	194.8	205.0	+0.6	—
International Fd.	193.5	203.6	+0.4	—
Gilt Plus Fd.	150.1	157.9	...	—
Property Fd	143.0	150.5	...	—
Deposit Fd.	144.7	152.3	+0.1	—
North American Fd.	118.2	124.4	...	—
North European Fd.	123.6	130.2	+0.4	—
Int. Recovery Fd.	123.5	129.7	+0.3	—
Pacific Fd	118.0	124.2	+0.4	—
Skandia Arbuthnot Funds				
Capital Growth	103.9	109.3	+0.2	—
Commodity	80.3	84.5	−0.1	—
Eastern & Intl.	99.2	104.4	+0.1	—
Fin. & Prop. Share	115.6	121.6	−0.2	—
Foreign Growth	85.3	89.7	+0.1	—
Gilt & Fixed Int.	96.9	101.9	...	—
High Income	113.0	118.9	+0.2	—
High Yield	107.9	113.5	−0.1	—
Managed	115.2	121.2	+0.1	—
N. American & Int.	92.7	97.5	+0.5	—
Preference Share	102.9	108.3	...	—
Smaller Companies	111.0	116.8	−0.3	—
World Penny Share	86.4	90.9	...	—
Skandia Gartmore Funds				
American	96.4	101.4	+0.2	—
Hedged American	97.4	102.5	+0.3	—
Australian	85.9	89.8	...	—
British	113.3	119.2	+0.3	—
Commodity Shares	93.6	98.4	−0.5	—
Extra Income	121.6	128.0	+0.1	—
Far Eastern	109.2	114.9	...	—
Fixed Interest	100.8	106.1	+0.2	—
Gilt	92.3	97.1	...	—
Global Strategy	103.6	109.0	...	—
Gold Share	86.6	91.1	+0.8	—
High Income	119.7	125.9	+0.8	—
Hong Kong	116.3	122.4	+0.3	—
Income	122.9	129.3	...	—
Japan	93.9	98.8	+0.4	—
Oil and Energy	99.4	105.1	−0.8	—
Special Situations	112.1	117.9	+0.9	—
UK Small Co. Recovery	112.8	118.7	+0.7	—
Managed	105.4	110.9	+0.2	—
Skandia Pensions Managed Funds				
Pensions Managed	215.9	227.2	+0.8	—
Arbuthnot Managed	120.6	126.9	...	—
Britannia Managed	114.5	120.5	−0.1	—
Framlington Managed	126.2	132.8	+1.1	—
Gartmore Managed	121.8	128.2	+0.3	—
Henderson Managed	121.0	127.3	+0.4	—
TSB Managed	115.9	121.9	+0.4	—
Skandia Henderson Funds				
Special Situation	103.2	[illegible]	+0.5	—
Recovery	102.9	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Capital Growth	114.5	[illegible]	+0.5	—
Income and Assets	111.1	[illegible]	+0.4	—
Income and Growth	120.8	[illegible]	+0.4	—
High Income	116.9	[illegible]	+0.1	—
Extra Income	110.0	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Smaller Co. Divds	105.6	[illegible]	...	—
Preference and Gilt	100.3	[illegible]	+0.2	—
Gilt Trust	95.0	[illegible]	...	—
Fixed Interest	95.5	[illegible]	...	—
Financial	107.9	[illegible]	...	—
Oil & Nat. Resources	94.9	[illegible]	−0.3	—
Global Healthcare	101.9	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Global Technology	88.7	[illegible]	+0.3	—
International	99.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
World Wide	106.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Australian	80.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
European	104.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
European Sm. Co.	98.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Japan Trust	201.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Japan Special Sits	96.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Pacific Smaller Co.	105.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Singapore and Malaya	83.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
North American	99.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
American Smaller Co.	105.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
American Recovery	118.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Managed	110.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Skandia TSB Managed Funds				
TSB Nat. Resources	92.4	97.2	−0.5	—
TSB American	103.1	108.5	+0.7	—
TSB Extra Income	110.9	116.7	+0.2	—
TSB General	110.7	116.5	...	—
TSB Gilt & Fixed Int.	98.6	103.7	...	—
TSB Income	118.9	124.8	+0.6	—
TSB Pacific	103.0	108.4	+0.1	—
TSB International	101.9	107.2	+0.4	—
TSB Selected Opp.	113.2	119.1	+0.3	—
TSB Managed	103.9	109.3	+0.3	—
Skandia Britannia Funds				
Growth Gilt	95.0	100.0	+0.1	—
Recovery	111.9	117.7	+0.3	—
Smaller Companies	110.3	116.1	−0.2	—
Sp Market Sits.	88.8	93.4	...	—
National High Inc.	121.7	128.1	...	—
Extra Income	112.8	118.7	+0.3	—
Income and Growth	117.1	123.2	...	—
Gilt	96.7	101.7	...	—
Pref. Shares	97.0	102.1	...	—
Commodity Shares	95.1	100.1	−0.5	—
Financial Securities	104.5	109.9	+0.1	—
Gold and General	88.7	93.3	+0.6	—
Intl. Leisure Mark.	113.7	119.6	−0.6	—
Property Shares	114.5	120.5	...	—
Universal Energy	91.8	96.6	...	—
World Technology	81.8	86.1	−0.3	—
American Growth	107.4	113.0	+0.3	—
American Small Co.	90.2	94.9	...	—
American Spec. Sit.	88.0	92.6	...	—
Australian Growth	94.3	99.2	−1.1	—
European Sm. Cos.	97.2	102.3	...	—
Far East	91.0	95.7	+1.3	—
Hong Kong Perf.	113.8	119.7	−0.6	—
International Growth	102.2	107.5	...	—
Japan Performance	89.7	94.4	...	—
Japan Small Co.	79.7	83.8	...	—
UK Growth	113.2	119.1	+0.2	—
Managed	99.7	104.9	−0.1	—
Skandia Framlington Funds				
American General	94.5	99.4	+1.4	—
American T'around	90.6	95.3	+0.8	—
Capital	130.4	137.2	+0.4	—
Convertible & Gilt	110.7	116.2	+0.5	—
Extra Income	126.6	133.3	+0.2	—
Income	119.8	126.1	+0.3	—
Intl. Growth	92.3	97.1	+1.0	—
Japan and General	94.9	99.8	+0.6	—
Recovery	112.1	117.9	+1.9	—
Managed	107.0	112.6	+0.9	—
All funds have equivalent pension funds. Unit prices are available from Skandia Life				
Standard Life Assurance Company 3 George St, Edinburgh EH2 2XZ. 031-225 2552				
Managed	267.5	281.6	+0.8	—
Property	172.3	181.4	+0.1	—
Equity	354.0	372.7	+1.8	—
International	244.9	257.8	+0.6	—
Fixed Interest	186.4	196.2	−0.2	—
Index Linked	106.1	111.7	+0.2	—
Cash	144.3	151.9	+0.1	—
Pension Managed	334.0	351.6	+0.1	—
Pension Property	182.7	192.4	...	—
Pension Equity	457.2	481.3	+0.4	—
Pension Intl.	313.7	330.2	−0.1	—
Pension Fxd. Int.	202.9	213.6	−0.3	—
Pension Index Linked	105.7	111.3	+0.2	—
Pension Cash	171.3	180.4	+0.1	—
Sun Alliance Insurance Group Sun Alliance House, Horsham. 0403 64141				
Life Funds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd. 2, 3, 4, Cockspur St, SW1Y 5BH. 01-930 5400				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Sun Life Unit Assurance Ltd. St James Barton, Bristol BS99 7SL. 0272 426911				
Managed Acc.	321.1	338.0	−1.0	—
Property Acc.	196.7	207.1	...	—
Equity Acc.	449.0	472.7	−2.4	—
Fixed Interest Acc.	179.2	188.7	−0.3	—
Index-Linked Acc.	104.1	109.6	−0.1	—
Cash Acc.	165.3	174.0	...	—
American Equity Acc.	181.3	190.9	−2.5	—
U.S. Bonds Acc.	208.5	224.7	+0.3	—
Japan Acc.	111.7	117.6	+0.2	—
Pacific Acc.	109.8	115.6	−1.6	—
Far Eastern Acc.	246.4	259.4	+0.4	—
International Acc.	229.2	241.3	−1.5	—
U.S. Dollar Acc.	104.5	110.0	+0.8	—
Yen Acc.	97.2	102.4	+0.3	—
European Currency Acc.	95.7	100.8	+0.2	—
Distribution	144.2	151.8	+0.5	9.97
Sun Life Pensions Management Ltd [illegible]				
Pens. Managed Acc	316.2	332.9	−1.1	—
Pens. Property Acc.	159.5	167.9	...	—
Pens. Equity Acc.	407.8	429.3	−1.2	—
Pens. F. Interest Acc.	170.4	179.4	−0.3	—
Pens. Ind. Lnkd. Acc.	105.6	111.2	−0.1	—
Pens. Cash Acc.	164.3	173.0	+0.2	—
Pens. Amer. Equity Acc.	151.1	159.1	−2.9	—
Pens. U.S. Bonds Acc.	113.1	119.1	+0.4	—
Pens. Japan Acc.	113.1	119.1	−0.4	—
Pens. Pacific Acc.	131.9	138.9	−0.2	—
Pens. Far Eastern Acc.	362.2	381.3	+0.2	—
Pens. Internat. Acc.	366.1	385.4	−1.8	—
Pens. U.S. Dollar Acc.	110.5	116.4	+1.2	—
Pens. Yen Acc.	101.0	106.4	+0.6	—
Pens. Euro. Curr. Acc.	95.2	100.3	+0.3	—
Swiss Life Pensions Ltd 99-101 London Rd, Sevenoaks. 0732-450161				
Equity	£174.93	179.82	...	—
Fixed Int.	£127.03	[illegible]	...	—
Index Linked	£109.09	109.63	...	—
Property	£145.40	[illegible]	...	—
Cash	£116.78	116.78	...	—
Mixed	£160.44	165.40	...	—
International	£120.76	124.49	...	—
Next sub day June 3				
TSB Life Ltd PO Box 3, Keens Hse, Andover, Hants SP10 1PG 0264 62188				
Managed Fund	120.3	126.7	+0.2	—
Property Fund	107.8	113.6		—
Fixed Int Fund	110.5	116.5	+0.1	—
Money Fund	107.0	112.8		—
Equity Fund	145.7	153.4	+0.5	—
TSB Pensions Ltd.				
Managed Pension	225.7	235.6	−0.1	—
Deposit Pension	98.8	104.1		—
Target Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Target House, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury, Bucks. Aylesbury (0296) 5941				
Managed	319.5	332.3	+0.3	—
Property	246.6	259.6	+0.2	—
Fixed Int.	150.2	158.2	+0.2	—
UK Equity	339.8	357.7	−2.6	—
Int. Equity	229.3	241.4	+0.4	—
Deposit	142.6	150.2		—
Managed Property	126.0	132.7	+0.1	—
American Eagle	105.1	110.7		—
Technology	84.1	88.6	−0.9	—
O.S. Special Bond	131.5	138.5	+0.8	—
Pacific	112.1	118.1	+0.6	—
American	110.5	116.4	−0.8	—
Japan	150.0	157.9	−0.6	—
Malaysia & S'pore	106.2	111.8	−1.9	—
Commodity	126.0	132.7	+0.2	—
Energy	82.0	86.4	+0.9	—
Gold	121.0	127.4	+0.3	—
Financial	142.9	[illegible]	−0.5	—
Income	162.5	171.1	...	—
Special Situations	191.4	201.5	+0.2	—
Preference	110.7	116.6		—
Managed Currency	78.0	82.2	+0.2	—
European	98.7	103.9	+0.2	—
Sterling	98.7		...	—
Pension Funds				
Managed Pension	849.5	894.3	+1.1	—
Gilt Pens.	297.0	312.7	−0.5	—
Property Pens.	351.5	370.0	+0.3	—
Equity Pens.	370.8	390.4	−0.5	—
Index-L. Pen	113.2	119.2		—
Cash Pen.	217.7	229.2	+0.1	—
Leicester Retirement	116.9	123.1		—
Prices quoted are for Accumulation units.				
Transinternational Life Ins. Co. Ltd. 55-57, High Holborn, WC1V 6DU. 01-831 7481				
Series 2 Man. Fd.	216.9	228.3	...	—
Series 2 Equity Fd.	272.0	286.3	...	—
Series 2 Prop. Fd.	204.9	215.6	...	—
Series 2 Fixed Int. Fd.	192.1	202.2	...	—
Series 2 Money Fd.	141.0	148.4	...	—
Series 2 O'seas Fd.	189.9	199.8	...	—
Tulip Invest. Fd.	426.3	448.8	...	—
Tulip Managed Fd.	298.5	314.2	...	—
Managed Inv. Fd. Inc.	210.5	221.3	...	—
Managed Inv. Fd. Acc.	246.3	259.2	...	—
Man.Pen.Fd.Cap.	334.6	352.2	...	—
Man.Pen. Fd.Acc.	434.7	457.5	...	—
Trident Life Assurance Co. Ltd London Road, Gloucester. 0452 500500				
Managed	249.0	263.0	+0.1	—
Gtd. Mgd.	250.8	264.1	...	—
Property	301.0	316.9		—
American	222.6	234.4	−0.1	—
U.K. Equity Fund	267.9	282.1	−0.5	—
High Yield	314.0	330.6	−0.6	—
Gilt Edged	213.1	224.4	−0.7	—
Money	208.0	219.1	...	—
International	172.9	182.1	+0.3	—
Fiscal	241.8	254.5	−0.2	—
Growth Cap.	234.6	247.1	+0.1	—
Growth Acc.	287.3	302.5	+0.2	—
Pens. Equity Acc.	341.3	359.3	−0.4	—
Pens. Mngd.	339.9	357.9	+0.2	—
Pens. Gilt Edged	242.1	254.9	−0.3	—
Pens Dep	229.0	242.0	+0.6	—
Pens. Pty.	312.7	329.2	+0.2	—
Swiss Bond Fund	98.0	103.2		—
Worldwide Fund	114.3	120.4	+0.2	—
Trl Inv. Bond	103.4	109.0	+1.1	—
Henderson Active	107.6	113.4	+0.2	—
Perpetual Active	117.3	123.6	+0.8	—
Henderson Pens.	104.7	110.3	+0.6	—
Perpetual Pens.	130.7	137.7	+0.3	—
Tunbridge Wells Equitable Abbey Court, Tunbridge Wells. 0892 41466				
Life Assurance	280.84	286.50	...	—
Savings Narrow	149.39	152.44	...	—
Savings Wide	283.57	289.36	...	—
Prize Plan Exempt	102.60		...	—
Prize Plan Taxable	101.90		...	—
Tyndall Assurance/Pensions 18, Canynge Road, Bristol. 0272 732241				
3-Way		258.0	+1.5	—
Do. Pens.		376.9	+5.0	—
Equity		397.2	+2.9	—
Bond		303.9	+1.5	—
Property		190.5	+0.7	—
Overseas Inv.		163.5	+2.0	—
UK Inv.		370.5	+1.5	—
Deposit		209.2	+0.1	—
Man. Pen. 3-W		410.6		—
Equity Pen		485.4		—
Bond Pen.		391.4	...	—
Prop. Pen.		192.2	...	—
Dep. Pen		286.0	...	—
New Series(z)				
U.K. Equity	187.5	197.4	+0.5	—
Nth. American Eq.	156.0	164.3	+0.3	—
Far East Eq.	203.9	214.2	−1.4	—
Fixed	147.2	155.0	....	—
Cash Deposit	114.1	120.2		—
Property	101.7	107.1	+0.3	—
Special Opp.	227.2	239.2	...	—
Managed	171.0	180.0	−0.4	—
Index Linked Fund	110.0	115.8	+0.5	—
Star Mngd 1			...	—
Star Mngd 2	152.0	160.0	...	—
Star Mngd 3	162.6	171.2	−0.3	—
Star Mngd 4	154.4	162.6	+0.3	—
Star Mngd 5	158.7	167.1	+0.4	—
Star Mngd 6	142.3	149.8	...	—
Star Mngd 7	141.3	148.8	...	—
Pension New Series(z)				
UK Equity (Acc)	199.8	210.4	+0.5	—
N. Amer (Acc)	163.7	172.4	+0.4	—
F. East Eq (Acc)	205.1	215.9	−1.7	—
Fixed Int (Acc)	153.8	161.9	...	—
Cash Deposit (Acc)	123.7	130.3	...	—
Property (Acc)	108.7	114.5	+1.0	—
Index Link (Acc)	118.3	124.6	+0.2	—
Managed (Acc)	180.5	190.0	..	—
UK Life Assurance Co Ltd Royal Albert House, Windsor, SL4 1BE 95-68144				
Hedge Fund	216.0	227.4	...	—
Takeover Fund	195.1	206.0	...	—
Vanbrugh Life Assurance 41-43 Maddox St., Ldn. W1R 9LA 01-499 4923				
Managed Fd. (z)	348.5	366.9	+0.8	—
Equity Fd. (z)	673.5	709.0	+2.2	—
Intnl. Fd. (z)	259.9	272.6	...	—
Fixed Int. Fd. (z)	285.0	300.0	...	—
Prop. Fd. (z)	243.3	256.2	...	—
Cash Fd. (z)	193.4	203.6	...	—
Pacific Basin Fd. (z)	97.2	102.4	+0.2	—
North American Fd. (z)	116.5	122.7	+0.2	—
Europe Fd. (z)	114.2	120.3	+0.7	—
Vanbrugh Pension Limited 41-43, Maddox St., Ldn. W1R 9LA 01-499 4923				
Managed (z)	315.1	331.7	+0.5	—
Equity (z)	435.3	458.3	+0.9	—
Global Equity (z)	132.6	139.6	+0.6	—
Fixed Interest (z)	261.1	274.9	−0.2	—
Property (z)	211.9	223.1	...	—
Cash (z)	100.8	106.2	...	—
Index Linked Gilt (z)	114.8	120.9	+0.3	—
Guaranteed (z)	113.7		...	—
International Money (z)	135.0	142.2	+0.1	—
Windsor Life Assur. Co. Ltd. Royal Albert Hse., Sheet St., Windsor 68144				
Investor Units	179.9	189.4	...	—
Initial Pen. Units	256.9	270.4	...	—
Accum. Pen. Units	325.2	342.3	...	—
Flex. Inv. Growth	183.8	193.4	...	—
N. Amer. Fund	205.9	216.7	...	—
Fut.Ass.Gth.	115.0(a)	114.0(b)	...	—
Ret. Ass. Pen.		62.08	...	—
Far East Fd.	150.1	158.0	...	—

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Actibonds Investment Fund SA 37 rue Notre Dame, Luxemb'g. Tel. 97971				
Actibonds Inv.	$21.49		...	—
Adig Investment Postfach 708, 8000 Munich 1, Telex 524269				
Adiverba	DM24.28	25.01	+0.04	
Adirenta	DM115.52	121.30	+0.53	—
Fondak	DM48.99	51.44	+0.20	
Fondis	DM43.97	46.17	+0.02	
Aitken Hume (Guernsey) Ltd. 5 Berthelot St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26618				
Stg. Man Inc. Acc.	12.375	13.10		
Stg. Treasury Acc.	12.50	13.10		
Albany Fund Management Limited P.O. Box 73, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 73933				
Albany $ Fd. (CI)	$260.94	264.44	...	1.13
Next dealing May 24.				
For Allen Harvey & Ross see Cater Allen				
Alliance Capital Management Intl. Inc. 62/63 Queen St., London, EC4. 01-248 8881				
Chemical				—
Counterpoint				—
Health Care		$10.72	+0.23	—
Hi Grade			...	—
Hi Yield				—
International				—
Intl. Tech.	$11.44			—
Dollar		$51.35	−0.18	—
Mortgage				—
Surveyor				—
Technology	$17.45	19.07	+0.4	—
Alliance International Dollar Reserves Distribution May 13-21 0.001788 (7.32%pa)				
Allied Hambro International Fund Mgrs. Prospect Hill, Douglas, IoM. 0624-29411				
A.I. Managed	$0.293	0.311	−0.001	—
A.I. Managed Currency	$0.237	0.252	−0.001	—
A.I. Worldwide Equity	$0.303	0.322		—
A.I. North Amer. Gth.	$0.318	0.338	−0.001	—
A.I. Far East	$0.325	0.346	−0.002	—
A.I. Stg Fixed Int.	£0.244	0.260	+0.001	—

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Arbuthnot Securities (C.I.) Ltd. (a)(c)(h) P.O. Box 428, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 76033				
Dollar Income Tst (z)	$1.040	1.091	−0.005	11.00
Gov't Secs. Tst.	74.5	78.1	−0.1	12.80
Yen Bond*	Y198	208	...	5.77
Sterling Fd†	179.2	179.3	...	—
Japan Growth*	214.2	235.8	...	0.42
Next dealing *May 30 †May 29.				
Aries Fund Managers Ltd. PO Box 443, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 75141				
Dollar Fund	$10.35	10.39	+0.07	—
Sterling Fxd Interest	£9.70	9.74	+0.07	9.68
B.I.A. Bond Investments AG 10, Baarerstrasse CH6301, Zug, Switzerland				
Barr Sld April 19	SF10,925	11,500	...	—
Julius Baer Bank & Trust Co Ltd Butterfield House, Grand Cayman				
Liquibaer J Baer SFr.	$1,311	1,312	+0.2	—
Bamford Brandt Guernsey Mngt. Ltd. PO Box 71, St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481 26541				
Tech and Comm	£7.72	8.17		—
Int. Growth	$14.50	15.36		—
Pac. Basin Fund	$24.86	26.37		—
Bank of America International S.A. 35 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg GD				
Worldinvest Inc.	$121.84	122.44	+0.96	9.07
Valued weekly on Wednesdays.				
Bank of Scotland 9 Don Rd, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 38855				
Man Mkt Chq Acc Jersey		12.05	...	—
Barclays Isle of Man Prime Account PO Box 9, Douglas, IoM 0624 29331				
High Int. Chq		12.25		—
Barclays Unicorn International 1, Charing Cross, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741				
Unigilt Trust	43.8	44.8		11.40
Unidollar Trust	$15.88	16.87	+0.89	0.09
Unibond Trust	$82.74	85.49	+0.43	10.60
£Stg Multicurcy. Fd.	£10.67		—	12.70
US$ Multicurcy Fd.	$20.99			7.30
DM Multicurcy. Fd.	DM41.07		...	4.60
Yen Multicurcy. Fd.	Y3,030			5.00
1, Thomas St, Douglas, Isle of Man				
Uni-Aust. Acc	77.80	82.00	..	1.70
Uni-Aust. Inc.	76.30	81.20	..	1.40
Uni-Aust. Mineral Acc.	62.4	66.4		1.70
Uni-Aust. Mineral Inc.	61.4	65.4		1.70
Uni-Pacific Trust	209.0	222.4	−1.7	1.60
Uni-International Acc.	88.8	94.5	−0.6	0.40
Uni-International Inc.	88.4	94.1	+0.6	0.40
Uni-Utd Equity Acc.				—
Uni-UK Equity Inc.				—
Baring International Group 1901, Edinburgh Tower, Hongkong				
Australia	$9.82	10.54	...	0.10
Hong Kong	$16.85	18.06	+0.19	2.70
Japan Tech.	$27.64	29.55	...	0.76
Japan Fund	$39.84	42.56	+0.90	0.20
Malay Sing.	$16.92	18.12	...	1.00
Pacific Fd.	$14.325	15.041	+0.143	1.5
Pacific Inc Fd.	$10.50	11.03	−0.21	—
Bond Fd	$10.777	11.319	...	10.40
Bishopsgate Commodity Ser. Ltd. PO Box 42, Douglas, IoM. 0624-23911				
ARMAC* May 7	$52.24	55.55	...	—
COUNT** May 7	£3.646	3.867		
Original issue *$10 and **£1. Next value June 3				
Brazil Capital Services Ltd. 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow G1 3JU. 041-204 1249				
The Brazil Fund	$4.53			—
Brazilian Eq. Hldgs	$4.52			—
Bridge Management Guernsey Ltd.(a)(c)(h) PO Box 311, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I. 0481 710711				
Vickers da C IBF Acc	$1.294	1.309	..	
Vickers da C IBF Inc	$1.209	1.224		11.04
Worldwide Cap Fd Acc	$1.078	1.128		
Worldwide Cap Fd Inc	$1.078	1.128		
Bridge Management Ltd. GPO Box 590, Hong Kong				
N'bashi May 15	Y4,850	4,980	...	4.85
Nippon Fd. May 22	$29.33	30.61		1.18
Britannia Intl. Investment Mngt. Ltd. Box 271, Queensway House, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey CI. 0534-73119				
U.S. Dollar Denominated Funds				
Am. Inc. & Growth Fd	$0.948	1.014	+0.005	5.62
AmSmallerCos.Fd.	$2.043	2.186	+0.006	
Dollar Inc Fd	$0.829	0.887	−0.001	9.90
$ Mngd Curr'cy Fd	$8.650	9.110	−0.03	5.20
Intl High Inc.	$2.098	2.256	+0.013	10.00
Gold Fund	$0.809	0.864	−0.012	2.55
Jap Dllr Perform	$0.898	0.951	+0.007	
Normandie In $Fd (z)	$10.85	11.47		
World of Leisure	$1.050	1.124	−0.007	
World of Tech	$0.719	0.769	+0.001	
Managed Portfolio	$1.006	1.088	−0.005	
Sterling Denominated Funds				
American Invest	118.4	126.9	+0.7	1.17
Australian Perf Fd	85.7	91.7	−0.8	
Far East Fund	114.9	122.9	−1.3	1.02
Jersey Energy Tst	13.5	14.4		
Jersey Gilt	20.4	21.7	...	12.67
UK Growth Fd	67.0	71.7	+0.1	2.20
USM Fund	152.7	163.4	+0.3	0.55
Managed Portfolio	£1.098	1.157	+0.001	1.58
Sterling Deposit Funds				
Mngd Currency Ltd	£13.41		+0.02	5.50
Cap Dep Tst (z)	£18.21	18.28		
Britannia Fund Managers IoM				
Gilt Trust (I.O.M.)	91.0	95.82	...	12.78
All Jersey Fund's Deal Daily Except **Tuesday Weekly—Capital Return 10.25%.				
Brown Shipley Fund Mgmt.(C.I.) Ltd. PO Box 583, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74777				
Sterling Bond (Daily)	£18.22	18.60	−0.1	10.57
Sterling Cap (Daily)	£18.90	18.92		
Intl. Bond Inv.	$10.80	11.36		8.5
Int Convergence	£1.11	1.18	...	8.00
Butterfield Management Co. Ltd. PO Box 195, Hamilton, Bermuda.				
Buttress Capital	$10.54			—
Buttress Equity Acc	$5.18	5.39		
Buttress Inc Acc	$3.72	3.84		
CAL Investments (IoM) Ltd 16 St Georges Street, Douglas, IoM. 0624 20231				
CAL C & C*	62.5	65.8	...	—
CAL Metals**	64.4	67.8	...	—
CAL Silver**	176.6	186.7		—
CAL Gold**	66.1	69.6	+0.2	—
CAL Copper**	105.0	110.5	−0.2	—
CAL Aluminium**	59.2	62.3	+0.4	—
*Dealings Monday. **Dealings daily.				
CAL Investments (Bermuda) Ltd PO Box 1022, Hamilton, Bermuda. (809-29) 55950				
CAL CTR Fund	$37.22	39.18	...	—
CAL Futures Fund	$37.22	[illegible]		—
Capital International 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
Capital Int. Fund	$37.23		...	—
Capital Preservation Fund Intl. 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg 1118				
Cap Pres Fund	$11.33		...	—
Cater Allen Investment Management (C.I.) 29a Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, CI. 0534 78898				
CA Dollar Inc Fd	$10.40	10.43		11.35
CA Gilt Eqg Fd	£12.30	12.43		11.58
Charterhouse Japhet 1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999				
Emperor Fund	$9.76	10.25		
Euro Global Inv Fd	$41.8	43.07		4.34
Charterhouse Japhet Currency Mngt. Ltd. PO Box 189, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74689				
Central Assets Currency Funds Ltd.				
£ Sterling		£13.78		
US$		$13.26		
D Mark		DM46.38	+0.01	5.40
Sw Franc		SF42.20	−0.01	4.19
Fr Francs		FF146.51	+0.04	
SDR's		328.54	+0.08	
For Charities Commodities (IoM) see Normandy Trust Managers				
Citibank (CI) Ltd "Citifunds" Green Street, St Helier. 0534-70334				
U.S. $ Fund		$11.853	+0.012	7.561
£ Sterling Fund		£9.944	+0.014	11.593
Deutsche Fund		DM21.510	+0.019	4.860
Swiss Franc		SF20.628	+0.005	2.506
Japanese Yen Fund		Y2,209.108	+1.630	5.390
Managed Fund		$10.930	+0.04	
"Citicorp" Citicare Fund May 15		13.458	[illegible]	—
Commodity Advisory Service (IoM) Ltd 48 Athol Street, Douglas, IoM. 0624-20845				
Comm. & FF Acc.	39.56	41.21		
Comm. & FF Fund	39.56	41.21		
Next dealing date May 6				
Continental Life (International) Ltd. St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey				
US$ Man Gwth Acc	$1.046	1.101		
Stg Man Gwth Acc	£1.273	1.340		
Cornhill Ins. (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 157, St. Peter Port, Guernsey				
Intnl Man Fd Mar 25	379.5	413.0		—
Cortexa International 10a, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.				
Cortexa Intnl.	$99.56			—
Craigmount Fixed Int. Mngrs. (Jersey) P.O. Box 195, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 27361				
Gilt Fund (Jsy)	80.5	80.6xd		11.73
Valued weekly Wednesday.				
Credit Suisse 23 Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg				
CS Money Mkt Fd US$	$1,060	1,061	+1	—
CS Money Mkt Fd DM	DM1035	1036		
DWS Deutsche Ges. F. Wertpapiersp Grueneburgweg 113, 6000 Frankfurt				
Investa	DM47.70	50.10	+0.40	
Daehan Investment Trust Co Ltd 44-5, Yoido-dong, Yongdungpo-ku, Seoul, Korea				
Korea Trust NAV May	Won			US$
Seoul Trust NAV May	Won			US$
Dean Witter World Wide Investment Trust SA 24 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg				
N.A.V. May 22		$10.56	−0.10	
Delta Group PO Box 3012, Nassau, Bahamas				
Delta Inv May 14	$5.05	5.30		
London Agents: Kleinwort Benson. Tel: 01-623 8000				
Deutscher Investment-Trust Mainzer Landstrasse 11-13, 6000 Frankfurt				
Concentra	DM25.47	26.11	−0.02	
Int. Rentenfonds	DM90.14	92.39	+0.23	
Drexel Burnham Lambert 77, London Wall, London, EC2. 01-920 9968				
Finsbury Group Limited NAV May		$117.16		
Winchester Capital Limited NAV April 30		$9.89		
Winchester Diversified Limited NAV Apr 30		$22.46		
Winchester Financial Limited NAV Apr 30		$9.69		
Winchester Reserves Limited Current Yield				8.1
Dreyfus Intercontinental Inv. Fd. PO Box N3712, Nassau, Bahamas.				
NAV	$36.32	37.57	+3.10	
Duncan Lawrie Inv. Mgt. Ltd. Victory Hse, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 28034				
DL Sterling	75.0	79.6		6.00
DL International	$1.38	1.46		3.70
Dunn & Hargitt Group 6 Ave Lloyd George, 1050 Brussels. 02/640 32 80				
Commodity Pool		$330.71		—
Currency & Gold Pool		$195.71		—
Trans. World Fut. Pool		$51.47		—
World'w Life Fut Pool		$14.06		—

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd. 1-3 Seale St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-36331				
International Income Fund				
US$ Dep Short A		$1.6732	+0.0002	9.66
Do Dist		$1.0193	+0.0001	9.66
Mod.Cur. Shrt term B		$1.1322	−0.0050	8.00
Do Dist		$0.8640	−0.0038	8.00
Eurobd Long Term		£21.75	+0.50	10.80
*European Banking Trust Currency Fund**				
Income	$9.47	9.774	−0.043	8.26
Capital	$10.45	10.784	−0.051	8.26
Sterling Prices Indication Only				
Income	£7.54	7.778	−0.047	8.26
Capital	£8.32	8.580	+0.020	8.26
*Offer price includes 3% prelim. charge.				
The English Association 16 Athol St, Douglas, Isle of Man 0624 20738				
E.A. Far East	$10.23	10.87		—
Next dealing May 31.				
Ermitage Management Ltd. 19 Royal Square, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 76007				
External Fund	$18.89	19.08	+0.18	—
Bond & Cash Fd	£9.84	9.89		6.0%
Cash Fund	£20.14		+0.02	—
Ermitage Management Cayman Ltd. PO Box 2192, Grand Cayman, B.W.I.				
Gam Ermitage	$14.36			—
Cayman Cash Fd	$10.27		+0.02	—
S.G. Europe Obligations S.A. 9, Avenue de la Liberte, Luxembourg. London Agents: FTS, Salisbury House, London Wall EC2M 5TA. Tel. 01-920 0776 Telex 887282				
Europe-Obligations		$43.77	...	1.23
Eurotax Investments Ltd. 1, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man. UK Agents FIS St Albans 0727 33166				
Eurotax In.Fd.	[illegible]	104.83	...	—
Fidelity International 9 Bond St, St. Helier, Jersey, CI. 0534 71696. Dealers: 33201. PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda.				
American Assets (z)	$64.22	[illegible]	−0.26	1.27
Am Val Com*		$85.57		—
Australia (z)	$9.30	9.77	−0.13	—
$ Bond Fund (z)	$13.10	[illegible]		10.8
Discovery Fund (z)	$10.32	[illegible]	−0.03	—
Dollar Savings Tst (z)	$123.55	[illegible]	+0.03	7.74
Far East (z)	$20.29	[illegible]	+0.02	8.49
Frontier (z)	$11.40	[illegible]	−0.15	—
International (z)	$59.42	[illegible]	−0.25	0.62
Orient Fund (z)	$26.82	[illegible]	−0.01	—
Pacific (z)	$133.45	[illegible]	+0.22	0.26
Special Growth (z)	$14.79	[illegible]		
World (z)	$32.05	[illegible]	−0.10	1.24
Gilt Fund (z)	£25.6	[illegible]		10.5
American Inc. Tst (z)	100.8	[illegible]		4.1
Intnl. Inc. Tst. (z)	90.0	[illegible]	+0.7	6.6
$ Fixed Int. Tst. (z)	59.7	[illegible]	+0.7	
Sterling American (z)	82.5	[illegible]	+0.2	11.5
*Prices at April 30.				
Fleming Group Ldn. Agents R.F., 8 Crosby Sq., EC3. 01-638 5858.				
Fleming Amer Flds	$12.94	13.54		—
Fleming Japan Fund	$77.33	80.99		—
Fleming Intermal Fd	$11.27	11.14		—
Korea Growth Tst	$9.80			
Forbes Securities Management Ltd. PO Box 887, Grand Cayman, BWI. London Agents: 01-839 3013				
Gilt High-Income				
Gold Inc.	$7.85	8.29	...	12.6
Dollar Inc	$8.40	8.72		12.3
Gold Appreciation				
Strategic Trading	$1.12	1.18		—
Foreign & Colonial Management Ltd. 1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623 4680				
F&C Atlantic May 15		$12.07		
F&C European May 14		$10.79		
F&C Oriental May 15		$36.77xd		0.45
Weekly dealings.				
Framlington Overseas Fund Mngt. Ltd. PO Box 71, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-26541				
Far East Fund	$0.572	0.602	...	
Income & Growth	$0.643	0.676xd		4.00
Frankfurt Trust Investment—GmbH Wiesenau 1, D-6000 Frankfurt.				
FT-Interzins	DM42.59	43.87	+0.04	—
Frankft. Effekt. Fd.	DM92.96	96.80	+1.05	
Frobisher Fund NV PO Box HM1795, Hamilton, Bermuda. 809 295 7447				
NAV May 6	$26.47	26.74	...	—
G. T. Management (U.K.) Ltd. 8th Floor, 8 Devonshire Sq, London, EC2M 4YJ. Tel: 01-283 2575. Tlx: 886100. London Agents for:				
Anch Gilt Edge (z)	£9.43	9.48	[illegible]	11.39
Anch Int Fd May 16 (z)	$9.04	9.05	[illegible]	2.16
Berry Pac Fd. (z)		$9.57	[illegible]	1.12
Berry Pac Strlg (z)	£9.04	9.51	[illegible]	1.49
GT Asia Science Fd (z)		$15.63	[illegible]	0.06
G.T. Asia Fd. (z)		$4.08	[illegible]	0.98
G.T. Asia Sterling (z)	£8.82		[illegible]	2.39
G.T. Australia Fd. (z)		$25.21	[illegible]	0.32
G.T. Bond Fund (z)		$10.63	[illegible]	7.81
G.T. Dollar Fd (z)		$14.63	[illegible]	1.69
G.T. Dlr (Stlg) Fd (z)	£24.15	25.90	[illegible]	1.10
G.T. Europe Fund (z)		$10.34	[illegible]	
GT Euro Sml. Co (z)		$17.41	[illegible]	
G.T. Global Tech Fd (z)		$12.99	[illegible]	
G.T. Hnd. Pfndr (z)		$24.98	[illegible]	0.54
G.T. Invest. Fd. (z)		$18.51	[illegible]	0.94
G.T. Japan Smll Co. (z)		$38.97	[illegible]	
G.T. Tecnlgy Fd. (z)		$20.68	[illegible]	
G.T. Pacific Fd. (z)		$16.53	[illegible]	4.81
G.T. Asean HK Growth		$11.12	[illegible]	3.51
G.T. Seoul Class. Fd.		$14.71		11.08
Gartmore Fund Managers Ldn. Agents 2, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3. 01-623 1212				
Gartmore Fund Managers International Ltd. 6 Caledonia Place, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-27302				
Capital Strategy Fund Ltd (z)				
Sterling Deposit Fd		£2.011	+0.001	11.84
U.S. $ Deposit Fd		$2.019	+0.001	7.47
DM Deposit Fd		DM5.055	+0.002	4.61
Yen Deposit Fd		Y505.9	+0.2	5.12
Sw.Fr Deposit Fd		SF5.043	+0.002	3.41
North American Fd		$1.15		0.5
Japan Fd		$1.30	−0.01	0.6
Pacific Basin Fd		$1.31		0.6
Int Growth Fd		$1.12	−0.01	0.6
British Fd		£1.26	−0.01	2.06
Sterling Gilt Fd		£1.08		10.50
Int High Inc Fd		$1.01	−0.01	11.00
Yen Conv Bond Fd		Y1,297	−6	3.20
Gartmore Fd Mngrs (Far East) Ltd (a) (b) 1508 Hutchison Hse, 10 Harcourt Rd, Hong Kong				
Australia Tst Mon.	$6.193	6.661	...	2.30
Japan Tst Tue.	$32.947	35.351		0.60
N. American Tst Wed.	$24.348	26.172	+0.510	0.60
Intl. Bond Fund Thu.	$8.781	9.252	+0.054	—
HK & Pac.U Tst Fri.	HK$10.051	10.744	...	0.5
Gartmore Fund Managers (IoM) (a) PO Box 32, Douglas, Isle of Man. 0624 23911				
Intl. Inc. Thurs	29.0	30.88	+0.3	—
Intl. Grth. Thurs	288.1	306.9	+0.3	—
Assicurazioni GENERALI S.p.A. PO Box 132, St Peter Port, Guernsey, CI.				
Sterling Managed Fd.	£99.53	107.94	...	—
Dollar Mngd. Fd.	$137.36	144.96		
Gertrust SA 22 rue de la Cite, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland				
Samurai Portfolio	SwFr104.9	114.0	...	—
Global Asset Management Corps. PO Box 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481-28715				
GAMerica		138.36	...	—
GAM Arbitrage		121.87	...	—
GAM Boston		114.42	...	—
GAM Ermitage		13.88	...	—
GAM Francval SFr.		99.23	...	—
FuturGAM		110.07	...	—
GAM International		107.45	...	—
GAM North America		105.05	...	—
GAM Pacific		114.95	...	—
GAM Tyche		113.00	...	—
GAM Systems		108.30	...	—
GAM Worldwide		140.71	...	—
Granville Management Limited PO Box 73, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73933				
Granville Inv TB	$1.21	1.31	...	0.76
Next dealing day June 11.				
Grieveson Mgmt (CI)—Barrington Fund 41 Don St, St Helier, Jersey 0534 75151				
Intl Inc May 23	122.0	127.8xd	+1.7	5.02
Grindlay Henderson Mngt Ltd., PO Box 414, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74248				
Managed Fund	$11.4412	12.0533	+0.0392	—
Managed Acc.	$11.6398	12.2218	+0.0422	—
Sterling Fund	£10.4219		+0.0035	—
Sterling Acc.	£11.1786		+0.0040	—
US$ Fund	$20.5273		+0.0042	—
US$ Acc.	$23.1648		+0.0049	—
DM Fd.	DM53.6174		+0.0050	—
SF Acc.	SF52.6521		+0.0067	—
Yen Acc.	Y5,445		+1	—
Grofund Invest Managers (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 86, Guernsey, Channel Islands				
Grofund International	$1.249	1.315	...	1.37
GRE International Invest Mgrs Ltd PO Box 194, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 27441				
Man Cur Fund	£10.30			—
Guinness Mahon Fund Mgrs. (Guernsey) Ltd PO Box 188, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 23506				
International Fund (Thurs)				
U.S. $ Price (Dist)	$19.33	20.09	+0.17	8.80
£ Sterling Equivalent	£15.32	16.03	+0.13	10.00
U.S.$ Price (Accum.)	$23.56	24.28	+0.19	—
£ Sterling Equivalent	£18.73	19.36	+0.22	—
Currency Dep. Shares (Daily)				
Dollar		21.215	+0.005	6.98
Sterling		11.651	+0.006	12.06
Yen		5435.403	+0.728	4.82
Deutschemark		43.926	+0.007	4.44
Swiss Franc	41.347	41.357	+0.002	1.78
Global Strategy Fund (TH)				
U.S. $ Money		20.36		—
£ Money		10.37		—
Yen Money		5063.66		—
DM Money		50.36		—
£ Fixed	10.36	10.41		—
$ Index	18.34	10.90		—
$ Fixed	20.12	20.19		—
Global Equity	22.20	22.87		—
North American	18.71	19.65		—
Japan & Pacific	21.66	22.35		—
European	22.37	23.19		—
UK	10.33	10.54		—
Global Tech.	18.88	19.58		—
Global Energy	21.12	21.84		—
Global Leisure	24.04	24.64		—
Man Currency	14.34	14.56		—
£ Stg Equivalent	£15.42	15.44		—
Global Strat. Fund prices quoted without initial charge. Add 2½ per cent for investment under £30,000				
Hambro Pacific Fund Mgmt. Ltd. 2110, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong				
Australian Fd May 22	$6.03	6.50	+0.07	1.00
S.E. Asian Fd May 22	$4.13	4.44	−0.01	—
Japan Fd May 17	$19.10	20.56		—
Japan Em.		$18.08		—

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Hambros Fd. Mgrs. (C.I.) Ltd. PO Box 86, Guernsey. 0481-26521				
C.I. Fund	502.4	517.7xd	..	2.33
Special Sits. Fund	190.7	200.8		1.67
Sterling Income Fund	106.7xd	111.1xd	.	10.80
Dollar Income Fund	$1.052xd	1.100xd	..	10.91
Intnl. Bond	$104.20	109.39	...	9.62
Int. Equity	$24.36	25.66		0.72
Amer Spec. Acc's	$1.07	1.13		—
Amer Equity Inc.	$61.1	64.4		6.3
Savings Fund A	$1.94	2.04		—
Savings Fund B	$2.72	2.86		—
American Growth	$4.81	5.07		—
Currency Fund				
Sterling Shares	£19.58	19.59	...	12.64
U.S. $ Shares	$16.17	16.18	...	7.74
DM Shares	DM41.59	41.60		5.26
Swiss Francs	SF30.50	30.51		3.00
Yen Shares	Y3,136	3,137	...	5.74
Managed Shares				
Sterling Shares	£10.40	10.80	...	12.92
U.S. $ Shares	$15.37	16.00	...	7.96
Currency Distributor Fund				
Sterling Shares	£10.45	10.46	...	12.49
U.S. $ Shares	$15.40	15.41		7.74
DM Shares	DM40.56	40.57		5.17
Swiss Franc Shares	SF30.17	30.18		3.00
Yen Shares	Y3,051	3,052	...	5.74
Managed Shares				
Sterling Shares	£10.02	10.43	...	12.37
U.S. $ Shares	$14.66	15.47		7.73
Hellerup Scandinavian Fund Ltd. Tyndall House, Douglas, IoM. 0624 24111				
Scandinavian Fd.	$95.00	103.00	..	—
Henderson Admin. (Guernsey) PO Box 71, St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481 26541				
American (U.S. cents)	162.7	175.0		—
Nat. Res. (U.S. cents)	112.0	120.6		—
Gilt Fund	£9.97	10.52	+0.10	11.88
Prime Res. Prem	£1.26	1.32		1.00
Inc & Growth Portfolio*	$1.035	1.101	−0.002	—
Balanced Grwth Prtflo*	$1.031	1.097	−0.001	—
Select Mkts Portfolio*	$0.993	1.057	−0.008	—
High Income Portfolio*	$0.910	0.968	[illegible]	—
Global Hlthcare Dlls.	$0.954	1.026	−0.009	—
European Dlls.	$1.092	1.150	−0.009	—
UK Growth	$1.187	1.250	−0.009	—
*Also available in Sterling				
Hill Samuel Fd. Mngrs. (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 16, 35 High St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.				
Guernsey Tst.	418.3	445.1xd	.	2.44
Hill Samuel Investment Mgmt Intl SA Jersey, PO Box 63. Telex 4192279 Tel 0534 76029. Berne, PO Box 2622. Telex 912250 Tel 4131 224051				
CHFCO Hill Samuel	$0.966	1.040	+0.006	—
Crossbow (Far East)	SF11.25	12.05	−0.08	—
CSF (Balanced)	SF26.13	28.01	+0.04	—
Fixed Int (L Bond)	£2.12	2.19		11.73
Growth Fd (Int Man)	£1.866	1.987		—
Intl Bond Fd	$9.80	10.54	+0.02	6.82
ITF Fd (Technology)	$13.74	14.76	−0.13	—
O'seas Fd (K Amer)	$28.06	30.51	−0.28	—
UK Growth (CI Fund)	£2.800	2.965xd		2.39
Intnl. Currency Fund				
Managed Fund	14.21	14.96	+0.04	—
Deutschemark	45.86			—
Sterling	33.07		+0.01	—
Swiss Franc	37.50			—
U.S. Dollar	25.95			—
Japanese Yen	5,764			—
Holborn Fund Mngmt (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 61, Bermuda Hse, St Julian's Ave, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-26268				
Holborn Currency Fund				
Managed Sterling	100.6	100.9xd	−0.1	5.92
Managed Dollar	$8.43	8.96xd	+0.01	6.90
Sterling Deposit	99.9	100.2xd	+0.3	9.81
Dollar Deposit		210.0		
DM Deposit	DM50.39	50.33xd	+0.04	3.74
SwFr Deposit		SF50.0		
J. Yen Deposit	Y3,011	4.62		
Holborn Fund Mngmt. (Jersey) Ltd. 28/34 Hill St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-72156				
Vanbrugh Currency Fund.				
Income (A & B)	112.4	[illegible]	+0.2	[illegible]
Growth (C & D)	118.2	[illegible]	+0.2	
I.C. Trust Managers Ltd. 10, St. Georges St., Douglas, IoM. 0624 25015				
Int. Commodities Tst	157.7	167.8	.	—
IGF Management Services Inc c/o Registrar, PO Box 1044, Cayman Is, BWI				
Int Gold Fd	$6.83	7.17	...	—
N.V. Interbeheer P.O. Box 85690, The Hague, Holland				
Emmeraude (Offer Pce)	Dfl.128.18		−0.28	1.95
International Bond Trust 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
CIC A NAV May 22		$10.21	−0.01	—
ECCLS B NAV May 22		$14.58	..	—
Investissements Atlantiques SA 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg. 352 47991				
NAV May 6	$7.23	7.38	...	1.36
Invicta Investment Management. 29a Broad St., St Helier, Jsy, CI. 0534 77522				
Gilt Growth Fund	£9.54	9.60		5.01
Gilt Income Fund	£8.96	9.36xd	+0.05	12.82
G/A & Futures Fund	$964	1,010		7.87
Jardine Fleming & Co. Ltd. 46th Floor, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong				
JF Japan Tst.	Y4,584	4,899	...	—
JF Japan Small Co.	Y27,673	28,663	...	—
JF Japan Technology	Y20,903	22,337	...	—
JF Eastern Tst.	HK$44.53	48.43	...	1.9
JF Pac. Secs.	$5.15	5.54	...	—
JF Intl. Tst.	$6.37	6.82	...	—
JF Hong Kong Tst	HK$36.06	38.54	...	2.6
JF Jap & Pac Cav Tst.	$18.78	19.98	...	3.4
JF Australia Tst.	$4.11	4.40	...	—
JF Currency Bond	$11.56	12.12	...	10.1
JF American	$7.52	8.01	...	−1.0
JF Asean	$8.13	8.69	...	0.6
JF Man. Currency	$8.84	9.32	...	9.3
Korea Growth Trust				
NAV Mar 13. Next dealing May 20. London Agents: Robt. Fleming & Co. Tel: 01-638 5858				
Leopold Joseph & Sons (Guernsey) Albert Hse., St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-26648				
L J & S Currency Fund Telephone Manager for latest prices.				
L.J. Internat. Fd	$16.07	16.32	..	—
L.J. Sterling Fund	£19.57	£19.58		—
Kleinwort Benson Group 20, Fenchurch St, EC3. 01-623 8000				
KB International Fd		$22.58	+0.59	1.99
KB Japan Fund		$70.79	...	0.62
Pinecrest U.S. Growth		$8.93	...	0.57
[illegible] Fd Bermuda		$9.92	...	1.88
[illegible] Fd		$50.74		1.67
Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Fd Mngrs Ltd P.O. Box 44, Guernsey, CI. 0481 27111				
Guernsey Inc.	152.7	166.9xd	....	3.63
Guernsey Acc.	236.2	258.0		3.45
KB Eurobond Inc*	£16.14	16.90	...	7.15
KB Eurobond Acc*	£19.85	20.01		7.15
KB Far East (G'nsey)*	£13.94	14.35		1.86
KB Gilt*	£11.64	12.52xd		10.73
KB Sterling Asset*	£18.285	18.295xd		
*Offer prices quoted are exclusive of preliminary charges				
Korea International Trust Fund Man.: Korea Invest. Trust Co Ltd. c/o Vickers da Costa Ltd, King William Street, London, EC4. 01-623 2494				
$NAV Won 8,642.76. IDR value US$10,137.29.				
Lazard Brothers & Co (Guernsey) Ltd. P.O. Box 275, 16 Glategny Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I. 0481 21367				
Deposit				
Lazard Car Dep Fd £	99.0615xd		...	11.6
Lazard Car Dep Fd US$	100.0325xd		...	7.8
Lazard Car Dep Fd Y	24906.50xd			4.7
Lazard Car Dep Fd DM	133.6495xd			4.9
Lazard Car Dep Fd SF	197.4201xd			3.1
Lazard Car Res Fd £	10.47	10.48		11.2
Lazard Car Res Fd US$	10.31	10.32		7.9
Lazard Car Res Fd Y	3,070	3,080		5.3
Lazard Car Res Fd DM	40.70	40.71		4.9
Lazard Car Res Fd SF	30.32	30.33		4.4
Lazard Car Res Fd FF	103.73	103.74		9.6
Lazard Car Res Fd Dfl	132.0	133.0		8.4
Equity				
Lazard European Fund	$11.10	11.90	+0.45	1.00
Lazard Brothers & Co. (Jersey) Ltd. P.O. Box 108, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 37361				
Equity				
Lazard Far East	$15.94	16.98	...	2.00
Lazard Int. Cap.	$11.37	12.10	...	1.00
Lazard Nth. Am.	$13.39	14.25	...	1.00
Japan Int. Fund	$10.12	10.59	...	1.00
Fixed Interest				
Lazard Int. Inc (Dist.)	$1,134.55	1,174.09		9.
Lazard Int Inc. (Accm.)	$1,586.63	1,641.88		9.
Cap. Gwth Bond	$1,722.37	1,739.66		10.1
D'fied Bond (Inc.)	$10.03	10.37		5.3
D'fied Bond (Acc.)	$10.42	10.79		5.3
Lewis & Peat, Clarke (Guernsey) Ltd PO Box 147, St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481-23488				
Commodity Fund	£97.7	99.5	.	—
Lloyds Bank (C.I.) U/T Mgrs. P.O. Box 195, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 27561				
Lloyds Tst. O'seas	154.8	164.8	...	0.85
Next dealing May 23.				
Lloyds Trust Gilt	£9.90	9.99xd		12.06
Next dealing May 29				
Lloyds Bank International, Geneva 1, Place Bel-Air, CH-1211 Geneva 11 (Switzerland). Tel: 010-41(22) 20 86 11 (ext. 2941 Mr King)				
Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$106.6	110.1		11.0
Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF107.8	114.8		1.8
Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF172.2	183.6		1.4
Lloyds Int'l Income	SF218.0	318.0		7.0
Lloyds Int'l N.America	$99.98	104.70		1.8
Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF125.7	133.9		1.10
Lloyds Int. Smaller Cos	$14.48	15.07		
Lloyds Intl. Money Market Fund Ltd PO Box 136, St Peter Pt, Guernsey 0481-24983				
Sterling Class		£11.455		11.97
Dollar Class		$22.824		7.64
Deutschmark				
Swiss Franc				
Next dealing day May 29.				
Lloyds Life (Isle of Man) Ltd Bridge Hse, Castletown, IOM. 0624 824151				
SAIF	£1.217	1.282		—
Louis Dreyfus Commodity Fund c/o Trustee, PO Box 1092, Cayman Islands.				
April 19. Valuation US$4,023.54				

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
M & G (Cayman) Ltd. P.O. Box 706, Cardinal Avenue, Grand Cayman, BWI				
Atlantic Ex May 21	$8.85	9.42	.	—
Australian Ex May 22	$3.98	3.60		—
Gold Ex May 22	$37.34	40.16xd	−0.20	1.22
(Accum. Units)	$61.02	65.62	+0.32	1.22
Island	£348.4	370.7xd	+1.6	2.34
(Accum Units)	£614.1	653.4	+2.6	2.34
Man International Futures Sugar Quay, Lower Thames St. London, EC3 01-626 8788 Telex 885431. New York 212 912 8700				
MIFT Ltd. (Bermuda)		$11.79	.	—
Next price date June 7.				
Management International Ltd Bk of Bermuda Bldgs, Bermuda. 809-295 4000				
Bda IBFC	$18.98	19.18	...	—
Bda IBFI	$10.98	11.10		—
Prices at May 10. Next dealing May 17.				
Bda IEFC	$9.48	9.48	.	—
Bda IEFI	$9.13	9.33		—
Prices at May 8. Next dealing May 15.				
Bda ICF US/Mgd.				
Manufacturers Hanover Geofunds PO Box 92, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-23961				
Conv. Bds.	£10.27	10.78	−0.05	—
LA Inc.	$106.11	106.33	+0.23	—
LA Accl	$148.27	148.57	+0.23	—
IRL Managed		$10.11		—
Conv Bonds daily, others weekly.				
Midland Bank Tst. Corp. (Jersey) Ltd. 28-34, Hill St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 72156				
Mid. Bk. O'seas Gilt	£101.2	102.1	+0.1	11.75
Mid. Bk. Int. Bond	$1.06	1.08	..	1.41
Minerals, Oils Res. Shrs. Fd. Inc. PO Box 294, St. Hellier, Jersey. 0534 27441				
Mores May 16	$11.92	12.28xd	−0.11	2.76
Samuel Montagu Ldn. Agents 114, Old Broad St, EC2. 01-626 3434				
Mt.Am.Eq.Inc.(z)	108.9	114.4xd	...	5.07
Mt. Jap. Inc. (z)	67.3	70.8	+0.3	4.59
Mt. Gilt Inv. Inc. (z)	48.2	50.8	...	11.34
Mt. Intl. Curr.	8.34	0.77	...	—
MSRF May 22	£15.90	15.93	...	—
MFRN	10.07	10.09xd	...	—
Gold & Prec. (z)	0.535	0.564xd	−0.002	—
Intl. Fd. May 22	$21.13	22.77	...	—
U.S. FIF May 7	£13.06	13.74		—
Apollo May 22	SF121.85	132.28	+1.00	1.05
Japan May 16	HK$43.00	46.53	...	0.16
Am. Gr. Fd. April 30	$18.91	20.35	...	1.27
Murray, Johnstone (Inv. Adviser) 163, Hope St, Glasgow, C2. 041-221 5521				
Hope St May 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	—
Murray Fund May 21	$20.33	21.46		—
Pacific Fd May 15	$4.97	5.30		—
NEL Britannia Int Ass Ltd Acorn Hs, Athol St, Douglas IOM. 0624 24924				
Sterling Deposit	95.7	102.9	...	—
Sterling Managed	87.4	94.0	..	—
Gilt	93.3	100.3		—
UK Managed	95.2	102.4		—
Intl Managed	94.9	102.0		—
NEL International Ltd Commerce Hse, St. Peter Port, Guernsey 0481 24561				
Sterling Dep.	81.1	85.4	...	—
Sterling F.I.	90.6	94.7		—
Sterling Man	108.7	118.2		—
International F.I.	96.1	104.4		—
International Man	111.6	121.6		—
Nat. Westminster Jersey Fd. Mgrs. Ltd. 23/25 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 70041				
High Int Fd (a)(z)	52.8	55.0	...	10.91
Equity Fd (a)(z)	111.0	118.0		2.08
Intl. Bond Fd (a)(z)	75.7	78.0		7.00
*Sub. day every Thurs.				
County Bank Currency Fund (z)				
Dollar Class		$23.9667	+0.0292	—
Sterling Class		£12.0760	+0.0155	—
D-Mark Class		DM54.7760	+0.0299	—
Dutch Guilder Class		DFl54.8542	+0.0378	—
Japanese Yen Class		Y5571.8933	+3.1406	—
Newport International Management Bank of Bermuda Bldg, Bermuda. 809 295 4000				
Nwt. Intl. Securities	$16.45			—
Nwt. Intl. Inc. Fd.	$15.06			—
Nwt. Pacific	$12.51			—
Nikko Intl. Cap. Mngt. Co. (Europe) Ltd. c/o PO Box 105, Guernsey, C1 0481 21438				
New Generation Fd. $	$8.88	9.94	−0.23	—
Norcap Fund Managers (Bermuda) Ltd Bank of Bermuda Bldg, Bermuda. 809 295 4000				
American Trust	$9.46	9.89	+0.33	—
Northgate Unit Tst. Mngr. (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 82, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741				
Pacific Fund May 22	$12.57	13.54	+0.36	—
PFC Internatl Portfolio Fd.Mngt Ltd PO Box 30927, Hong Kong, 5-7908448				
Specialist Growth Fd	$1.02	1.08	....	—
Balanced Growth Fd	$1.01	1.08		—
Sterling Income Fd	£0.99	1.04		—
Pacific Basin Fund 10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.				
NAV		$16.57	−0.17	—
Inv. Adv.: M. & G. Inv. Mngt., Ltd, London.				
Parinter Bond Fund S.A. 10a, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
NAV	$9.27		...	—
Perpetual UT Mngrs (Jersey) Ltd PO Box 459, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74517				
Offshore Gr.	$1.440	1.532		—
Offshore Am Gwth Fd	$1.261	1.341		—
Offshore Emerging Cos	98.4	104.7		—
Phoenix International PO Box 77, St. Peter Port, Guernsey 0481 29539				
Inter-Dollar Fund	$4.69	5.06	...	—
Far East Fund	$3.16	3.41	...	—
Intl. Currency Fund	$1.73	1.86	...	—
Dollar Fixd. Int. Fund	$4.41	4.75	...	—
Stlr Exempt Gilt Fd	£2.59	2.80	...	—
Premium Life International Ltd. Berthelot House, Guernsey, CI. 0481 26618				
Sterling Denominated Funds				
Asia	86.0	92.0	...	—
Australia	94.0	102.0	...	—
Dollar	97.0	105.0	...	—
European	90.0	97.0	...	—
GT Managed	93.0	100.0	...	—
Gilt	92.0	99.0	...	—
Global Tech	91.0	98.0	...	—
Guaranteed	97.0	105.0	...	—
HK Asian Growth	109.0	118.0	...	—
Intl. Bond	91.0	98.0	...	—
Japan	90.0	97.0	...	—
Managed Bond	80.0	87.0	...	—
Managed Currency	93.0	100.0	...	—
UK Equity	109.0	118.0	...	—
US Dollar Denominated Funds				
Asia	92.0	99.0	...	—
Australia	92.0	99.0	...	—
Dollar	98.0	106.0	...	—
European	97.0	105.0	...	—
GT Managed	93.0	100.0	...	—
Gilt	201.0	209.0	...	—
Global Tech	90.0	97.0	...	—
Guaranteed	96.0	104.0	...	—
HK Asian Growth	103.0	111.0	...	—
Intl Bond	91.0	98.0	...	—
Japan	88.0	95.0	...	—
Managed Bond	93.0	100.0	...	—
Managed Currency	93.0	100.0	...	—
UK Equity	115.0	124.0	...	—
Providence Capitol International Ltd. PO Box 121, St Peter Pt, Guernsey. 0481 26726/9				
£ UK Fx. Int.	165.3	177.8	...	—
£ UK Stk. Mkt.	191.9	206.4	...	—
£ Stg Mngd	149.7	161.1	...	—
£ Stcl Mk	96.6	103.9	...	—
UK Money Mkt	118.5	127.5	...	—
$ Int. Stk. Mkt.	119.5	128.6	...	—
$ Int. Fx. Int.	122.7	132.0	...	—
$ Dllr Mngd	116.7	125.5	...	—
$ Intl. Currency	109.9	118.2	...	—
$ Wld. Tech.	133.5	143.6	...	—
$ N. Am. Stk. Mkt.	114.8	123.5	...	—
$ Far East	105.2	113.1	...	—
Intl. Property $	101.7	109.4	...	—
Intl. Money Mkt. $	123.9	133.3	...	—
Swiss Franc Mngd	5.266	5.662	...	—
Prices on May 22. Next dealing May 29. For other prices ring 0481 26726-9.				
Putnam International Advisers Ltd 10-12 Cork St, London W1. 01-439 1391				
Emrg Hlth Sci	$11.36			—
Emrg. Info. Sci.	$9.48			—
International Fund		$62.44		—
For Quest Fund Man. (Jersey) see Royal Trust Intnl. Mngt.				
[illegible]/Heinold Commodities 31-45, Gresham Street, EC2V 7LH. 01-600 4177				
Resource Fund NAV		$150.80	...	1.9%
Next dealing date June 3.				
Quilter International Management Ltd. PO Box 208 St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26268				
Quadrant Intl. Euro.	$1.08	1.14	...	—
Quadrant Intl. F. East	$1.21	1.27		—
Quadrant Intl. N. Amer	$1.17	1.23		—
Rea Brothers (IoM) Ltd 29 Athol St, Douglas IoM. 0624 29696				
Bond Fund	£1.22	1.28	...	8.05
Richmond Life Ass. Ltd. 6 Hill Street, Douglas, IoM. 0624 23919				
Gold Bond	215.2	226.7		—
Sterling Deposit Bd.	184.08	194.44	+0.02	11.98
UK Gilt Fund	168.6	179.3	−0.1	—
Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) St. Julian's Ct, Guernsey. 0481-26741				
OC American Fd*	$3.02	3.20	..	0.89
OC Sm Co**	235.5	250.5	..	1.44
OC Commodity***	122.7	130.0	..	2.85
OC $ Comdty*	$32.60	34.61		0.75
OC Hongkong†	$52.25	55.58		—
*Prices May 21. N.D. June 6. **Prices May 15. N.D. May 31. ***Prices May 14. N.D. May 31. †Tdlg. every Wed.				
OC IR£		16.885	+0.008	11.60
OC IR A$		16.846	+0.008	13.78
OC IR C$		12.192	+0.009	8.07
OC IR DFl		54.92	+0.020	5.81
OC IR DKr		160.908	+0.037	7.76
OC IR DM		55.134	+0.018	4.51
OC IR BFr		1,002.63	+0.21	8.02
OC IR FFr		196.56	[illegible]	[illegible]
OC IR HK$		109.659	+0.012	4.51
OC IR Lire		46,734	+14	[illegible]
OC IR S$		72.370	+0.008	3.49
OC IR SF		48.5459	+0.0072	3.17
OC IR U.S.$		34.464	+0.007	7.10
OC IR Yen		6,895.39	+0.97	5.04
OC Man DM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
OC Man Dfl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
OC Man $	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
OC CF £		20.086xd	+0.004	11.54
OC CF A$		15.160xd	+0.004	13.74
OC CF C$		20.1294	+0.004	8.01
OC CF DFl		50.23xd	+0.010	5.65
OC CF DKr		150.920xd	+0.032	7.48
OC CF DM		80.148xd	+0.025	4.43
OC CF BFr		804.84xd	+0.18	5.36
OC CF FFr		100.756xd	+0.025	9.00
OC CF HK$		100.392xd	+0.011	4.50
OC CF Lire		25.228xd	−2.0	10.86
OC CF S$		50.100xd	+0.003	4.39
OC CF SwFr		30.074xd	+0.002	2.68
OC CF U.S.$		15.086xd	+0.003	6.97
OC CF Yen		3,232.33xd	+0.55	3.05
OC Man £	4.5870	4.8010	[illegible]	—
Daily Dealings				

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
J Rothschild Holdings PLC 32-33 St James's Pl, London SW1A 1NR. 01-493 8111				
Japan Fund	$10.39	10.6995	+0.0315	—
Australia Fund	$10.65	11.1615	−0.305	—
Establishment Trust	£1.11		...	—
Rothschild Australia Asset Mgmt. Ltd. 27 Bridge St, Sydney 2000, Australia				
Five Arrows Aust. Eq.	$1.60	1.71	...	—
Rouse Woodstock (Bermuda) Limited POB 1179, Hamilton, Bermuda 809 295 2244				
Systemfund		$11.04	.	—
Royal Bank of Canada Funds RBC Invest Managers Ltd. PO Box 246, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 23021				
Intl Income Fd	$10.25	10.93xd	..	8.40
Intl Capital Fd	$19.33	21.05		—
North America Fd	$8.88	9.46	...	—
Far East & Pacific Fd	$9.94	10.69	...	—
Canadian Fd	C$10.58	11.32		—
RBC Intl Currencies Fd Ltd				
U.S.$		$24.74		—
Canadian $		C$30.86	+0.01	—
£ Sterling		£12.44		—
D-Mark	DM55.52		+0.01	—
Swiss Franc	SF42.79		+0.01	—
Japanese Yen	Y6,765		+1	—
Managed Fund	$23.25		−0.08	—
Royal Trust International Fd. Mngt. Ltd.(x) PO Box 194, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 27441				
Sterling Fxd Int.Fd.	[illegible]	9.872	..	9.45
International Secs.	$1.174	1.238		0.79
International Bond	$0.7555	0.766		7.21
Prices on May 8. Next dealing May 15.				
SCI/TECH S.A. 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
SCI/Tech NAV		$11.11	+0.04	—
Save & Prosper International PO Box 73, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73933				
Fixed Interest Funds				
Deutschmark Bd.	DM10.06	11.46	+0.01	4.80
Dlr. Fxd. Int.	$8.36	8.86	−0.01	9.93
St Fixed*	105.2	111.5xd	−0.09	12.58
Yen Bond	Y1,456	1,538	+1	2.95
Equity Funds				
Global Portfolio Fd	$4.89	5.29	−0.01	0.83
UK Growth	173.3	187.5	−0.01	2.06
Internatl. Gr.	$10.69	11.56	+0.06	0.95
Far Eastern	$21.40	23.14	−0.04	0.32
North American	$9.05	9.79	−0.03	0.31
Gold	$10.39	11.24	−0.15	—
Multicurrency Reserve Fund				
U.S. $	$1.00		..	8.19
D Marks	DM10.00			4.39
£ Sterling	£1.00			12.12
Yen	Y1,000			5.19
Deposit Fund				
Sterling Deposit	201.3	201.5	+0.2	0.12
All funds are daily dealings.				
Schroder Mngt Services (Jersey) Ltd PO Box 195, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-27561				
Schroder Money Funds Ltd				
Sterling		£16.4940	...	11.92
U.S.$		$30.6941	...	7.63
D-Mark		DM55.4695	...	4.77
Swiss Franc		SF54.0462	...	4.31
Yen				
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. 120, Cheapside, EC2. 01-382 6000.				
Asia Inc Tst May 15	$26.97			0.40
Asian Fd May 20	$31.27	33.45		2.54
Cheapside May 22	$11.04		−0.03	2.72
Darling Aust Tst.	A$4.22	4.55	−0.07	3.1
Japan Fund May 21	$17.68	19.00	+0.49	0.26
Trafalgar 7d Apr 30	[illegible]	17.88		
Nacm & Th May 22	[illegible]		−0.09	
Schroder Unit Trust Mgrs. Int. Ltd. Box 273 St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 28750				
Mngd. Currency*	563.5	592.6	+2.6	6.73
£ Fixed Interest*	629.8	662.8	−0.5	7.54
£ Equity*	186.0	197.9	+1.1	2.02
$ Fixed Interest*	$1.096	1.160	−0.001	8.47
$ Equity*	$1.775	1.890	−0.014	0.52
Hong Kong Fund*	$10.881	11.637	+0.065	1.72
Schroder Portfolio Selection Fund Ltd.				
American Fd.	$1.090	[illegible]	(z)	0.64
American Smaller Cos.	$1.050	[illegible]	(z)	0.45
Australian Fd.	79.8	[illegible]	(z)	1.47
British Fund	106.5	[illegible]	(z)	1.98
European Fund	103.4	[illegible]	(z)	1.36
Gold Fund	87.7	[illegible]	(z)	3.20
Hong Kong Fund	118.1	[illegible]	+2.1	1.98
International Fund	98.0	[illegible]	(z)	1.19
Japanese Fund	72.6	[illegible]	(z)	0.25
Japan Smaller Cos.	97.3	[illegible]	(z)	0.10
Singapore & Malaysia	93.0	[illegible]	(z)	0.10
Dollar Fixed Interest	$1.099	[illegible]		8.07
Sterling Fixed Int.	96.3	[illegible]	−0.1	7.02
Deutschemark Currency		[illegible]	+0.01	3.60
Dollar Currency		[illegible]	+0.01	7.30
Sterling Currency		[illegible]	...	11.90
Yen Currency		[illegible]		4.50
Managed Currency	91.3	[illegible]	+0.4	6.65
Schroder Life Assurance Int. Ltd.				
Mngt. Currcy Life Fd.			...	—
£ Fixed Int Life Fd.			...	—
£ Equity Life Fd.			...	—
$ Fixed Int. Life Fd.			...	—
$ Equity Life Fd.			...	—
£ Managed Life Fd.			...	—
Hong Kong Life Fd.			...	—
Prices . Next dealing May . *Daily dealings.				
Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee Mngmt., Jersey 1, Charing Cross, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741				
SKC Capital Fund	361.5	362.2	...	—
SKC Income Fund	71.3	73.4xd	...	5.98
Gilt Bond	174.7	183.9		—
Securities Selection Ltd. Bermuda Hse., St. Peter Port, Gu'nsy. 0481 26268				
Forexfund	$6.99	7.28	...	—
Sentry Assurance International Ltd. P.O. Box 1776, Hamilton 5, Bermuda. 55303				
For Funds/Prices Phone UK 0327 41454				
Seoul International Trust Fund Man: Korea Invest Trust Co Ltd. c/o Vickers da Costa Ltd, King William Street, London, EC4 01-623 2494				
NAV Won , IDR value US$				
Seven Arrows Fund NV 62 de Ruyterkade, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles				
NAV			..	—
Singer & Friedlander Ldn. Agents. 21 New St, Bishopsgate EC2M 4HR 01-623 3000				
Dekalands	DM31.77	33.44		6.84
Tokyo Tst April 2		$56.25xd		3.20
[illegible] International Ltd 2-6 Cannon St., London, EC4M 6XX 01-236 6090				
International Inc.	$5.17	5.55xd	...	3.46
International Acc.	$5.19	5.57		3.46
Societe Generale Merchant Bank Ltd 60 Gracechurch St, London EC3V 0ET. 01-626 4621				
Fr Second Marche Gwth.	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	—
Standard Chartered Off. Money Mkt Fund PO Box 122, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-74454				
Sterling		£21.6820	+0.0247	11.69
U.S.$		$29.3003	+0.0188	7.53
D-Mark		DM54.1084	+0.0275	4.64
Swiss Franc		SF42.2597	+0.0180	3.84
Japanese yen		Y5,471.0310	+3.0453	5.03
US$ Managed	$20.2651	20.8910	−0.0431	9.50
Sterling Managed	£10.6650	10.9949	+0.0186	11.18
State St Bank Equity Hldgs NV Car Mgt Co, 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, Curacao.				
Net asset value May 14, $9.25.				
Strategic Metal Trust Mngrs. Ltd. 48 Athol Street, Douglas, IoM. 0624 26866				
Strategic Metal Tr.	$0.7841	0.8075	...	—
Stronghold Management Limited P.O. Box 315, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534-70152				
Commodity Trust	58.85	61.95	+2.50	—
TSB Trust Funds (C.I.) 26 Hill St., St. Helier, Jersey (CI). 0534 73494				
TSB Gilt Fund Ltd.	99.0	103.0	...	11.65
TSB Gilt Fd. (Jsy) Ltd.	99.0	103.0	...	11.65
TSB Jsy Equity Fd	109.8	115.7	...	3.43
TSB G'sey Equity Fd	109.8	115.7	...	3.43
TSB Currency Fund	101.0			
Prices on May 22. Next sub day May 29.				
Taiwan (R.O.C.) Fund c/o Vickers da Costa Ltd, King William St, London EC4. 01-623 2494				
NAV $408. IDR value US$10,248.48.				
Tennant (Cayman) Managers Ltd and NATCO PO Box 2189, Grand Cayman. 0101 (809) 9497436				
Westminster Commodity	$9.00	9.50	...	—
Tokyo Pacific Holdings NV Intimis Management Co NV, Curacao.				
NAV per share $131.57.				
Tokyo Pacific Hldgs. (Seaboard) NV Intimis Management Co NV, Curacao.				
NAV per share $96.01.				
Tyndall Bank (Isle of Man) Ltd. Kensington Rd, Douglas, Isle of Man 0624 29201				
Stg Money Acc.		12.25		—
US$ Money Acc.		7.0		—
Tyndall Managers 2 New St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331/3				
TOFSL	209.5	220.9	+3.0	1.14
American	227.4	244.8	+4.6	1.46
Far Eastern	260.2	278.2	+3.0	0.89
European	123.0	130.8	+1.4	0.73
Portfolio Sel—Managed	110.9	119.0	+1.8	—
Portfolio Sel—American	110.5	119.0	+2.2	—
Portfolio Sel—Far East	108.9	119.3	+0.9	—
Portfolio Sel—European	114.6	122.7	+1.1	—
Jersey Fd	176.8	191.4xd	−1.0	5.47
(Non-J. Acc. Uts.)	448.6	490.2	−2.4	—
Gilt Fd	113.6	115.6xd	+0.6	10.27
(Accum. shares)	323.4	329.0	+2.3	—
Kensington Rd., Douglas, IoM.				
HIG and Building	100.7	110.9xd	+0.7	12.59
(Accum. Shares)	100.0	101.9	+0.6	—
Tyndall International Assurance Ltd Albert House, St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481 27066				
International Equity	423.6	[illegible]	−3.5	—
Do. $	5.375	[illegible]		—
Pacific Equity	184.9	[illegible]	+1.6	—
Do. $	1.710	[illegible]	+0.030	—
North Amer. Equity	101.7	[illegible]	+1.9	—
Do. $	1.290	[illegible]	+0.035	—
UK Equity	326.6	[illegible]	−0.04	—
Do. $	4.145	[illegible]	+0.030	—
European Equity	127.7	[illegible]	+1.4	—
Do. $	1.620	[illegible]	+0.035	—
Internatl. Fixed Int.	469.2	[illegible]	+3.3	—
Do. $	5.965	[illegible]	+0.095	—
Sterling Fixed Int.	282.0	[illegible]		—
Do. $	3.550	[illegible]		—
Dollar Deposit	141.5	[illegible]	−0.9	—
Do. $	1.795	[illegible]	−0.005	—
Sterling Deposit	165.0	[illegible]	+0.3	—
Do. $	2.090	[illegible]	+0.030	—
Commodity	438.4	[illegible]	−6.1	—
Do. $	5.565	[illegible]	−0.035	—
Gold	76.2	[illegible]	−2.0	—
Do. $	0.965	[illegible]	−0.015	—
UK Property	201.1	[illegible]	+0.7	—
Do. $	2.550	[illegible]	+0.090	—
Internat. Managed	354.7	[illegible]	−2.6	—
Do. $	4.500	[illegible]		—
UK Managed	274.4	[illegible]	+0.5	—
Do. $	3.485	[illegible]	+0.035	—

Fund	Bid	Offer	+ or −	Yield
Tyndall-Guardian Mngt Ltd. PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda				
T-G American		$21.30	...	—
T-G Money		$24.99	...	—
T-G Eurobond		$17.34	...	—
T-G Commodity		$23.20	...	—
T-G Mortgage		C$23.12	.....	—
T-G Overseas		$11.40	...	—
T-G Pacific		Y2,145	...	—
T-G Wall Street		$26.38	...	—
T-G Gold		$7.83	.....	—
M. G. Tyrrell & Co. Ltd. PO Box 415, London W13 9NY.				
Ortac	$12.05	12.35		—
Unico Invest Fd Mgt Co SA Lux London & Continental Bankers Ltd. 2, Throgmorton Ave., London. 01-638 6111				
Unico Invest. Fund	DM78.05	80.40		—
Union-Investment-Gesellschaft GmbH Postfach 16767, D 6000 Frankfurt 16.				
Unifonds	DM22.63	23.80	+0.10	—
Unirak	DM71.99	75.20	−0.25	—
Unirenta	DM43.02	44.40	+0.10	—
Unit Trust Services (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 194, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-72936				
Target MCF	105.5	111.2	+0.3	4.14
United Fund Managers Ltd 16-18 Queens Rd Central, Hong Kong. 5-231417				
S & Mly T	$8.22	8.60	−0.11	10.08
For Vanbrugh Currency Fund see Holborn Fund Management (Jersey) Ltd.				
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries 33, King William St, EC4R 9AS. 01-280 2222				
Energy May 22		$49.67	−0.37	—
Merc Eurobond May 22	$17.95	18.13	+0.21	6.62
Select Risk April 30	$17.15	17.75	—	1.41
39-41 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jsy. CI 0534 74715				
Merc Comm May 21	£30.97	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Merc F. East May 15	$25.84	[illegible]	...	0.94
Merc Trans May 17	£27.00	27.69	...	2.20
Metal Tst May 16	£13.45	11.76	...	8.43
Merc Select Mkt May 16	£22.85	23.43	...	1.49
Mercury Money Market Trust Ltd				
£ Managed	£9.41	9.91	...	—
U.S. $ Managed	$16.64	17.52		—
£ Sterling		£21.00		—
U.S. $		$35.22	..	—
D-Mark		DM81.09		—
Yen		Y8,202		—
Dutch Guilder		DFl.109.39	.	—
Swiss Franc		SF78.79		—
For further prices ring Dealers 0534 74715				
1 Thomas St., Douglas, Isle of Man				
Merc IoM Fund	62.1	66.1		7.00
Merc Intnl. Bond	39.5	42.1	..	7.20
Wardley Fund Managers (Jersey) Ltd. HK Bk. Bldg., Grenville St. St Helier 0534 71460				
Wardley Gilt Fund	97.0	101.0	....	10.40
Wardley Investment Services Ltd., 4th Floor, Hutchison House, Hong Kong				
Wardley Trust	$5.98	6.40	..	1.88
Wardley Nikko As. Fd.	$33.98	36.07		3.09
Wardley Bond Trust	$10.63	11.30		5.66
Wardley Japan Trust	$32.98	34.98		0.4
Wardley Pro Cap Tst	$11.15	11.75		3.23
West Avon Secs. (Guernsey) Ltd Borough Hse, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 27963				
Gilt & Option Fd.	£1.21	1.27		5.00
US $ Option	$1.04	1.10		—
High Income	93.0	98.0	..	15.00
International Growth	47.0	50.0		2.50
Japan Fund	47.0	50.0	..	0.50
World Fund S.A. 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
World Fund NAV	$10.93		.	—
World Wide Growth Management☼ 10a, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
Worldwide Gth Fd	$12.76			—
Inv. Adv.: M. & G. Inv. Mngt., Ltd., London.				
Yamaichi Dynamic Mngt Co SA 10A Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg				
Advanced Tech	$9.37		....	—
Dynamic Gwth Fd	$8.51			—

Money Market Trust Funds

	Gross	Net	Gr Equiv CAR	Int Cr
The Charities Deposit Fund 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815				
Deposit	12.3	—	—	3-Mth
The Money Market Trust 63 Qn Victoria St, EC4N 4ST. 01-236 0952				
Call Fnd	12.60	9.42	13.99	Mth
7-day Fnd	12.72	9.51	14.13	Mth
Oppenheimer Money Management Ltd 66 Cannon St, EC4N 6AE. 01-236 1425				
Call Fnd	12.12	9.06	13.36	6-Mth
7-day Fund	12.33	9.22	13.60	6-Mth
Dollar	6.62	—	—	6-Mth
Money Mngt. Acct.	12.00	—	—	3-Mth

Money Market Bank Accounts

	Gross	Net	Gr Equiv CAR	Int Cr
Adam & Co. plc 22 Charlotte Sq. Edinburgh, EH2 4DF 031-225 8484				
Current Acc.	12.25	8.75	13.09	Qtr
Aitken Hume 30 City Road, EC1Y 2AY. 01-638 6070				
Treasury Acc	12.50	9.34	14.03	Qtr
Mth. Int. Chq.	12.375	9.25	14.05	Mth
Bank of Scotland 38 Threadneedle St, EC2P 2EH. 01-628 8060				
Cheque Acc	12.05	9.00	13.40	Mth
Barclays Prime Account PO Box 125, Northampton 0604 252891				
High Int. Cheque	12.25	9.00	13.49	Qtr
Britannia Investment Services Ltd. 29 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 5QL. 01-588 2777				
Cater Allen	12.06	9.02	13.42	Mth
Charterhouse Japhet plc 1 Paternoster Row, EC4M 7DH. 01-248 3999				
Sterling	12.375	9.25	13.79	Mth
U.S. Dollar	7.50	5.61	8.30	Mth
German Marks	5.0	4.73	5.12	Mth
Swiss francs	3.00	1.50	2.02	Mth
Japanese Yen	5.00	3.74	5.12	Mth
Citibank Savings St. Martins Hse, Hammersmith Grove, W6 0NY 01-748 9251				
Cheque Plus	—	10.00	14.80	Qtr
Co-operative Bank Cheque & Save 78-80 Cornhill EC3 01-626 6543 Ex 464				
£500-£2,500	11.0	8.22	12.11	Qtr
£2,500 +	13.00	9.72	14.40	Qtr
Dartington & Co Ltd Dartington, Totnes, Devon TQ9 6JE. 0803 862271				
Money Mkt Acc	12.75	9.53	14.37	Qtr
Edward Manson & Co Ltd 9 Henrietta Place W1M 9AG 01-631 3313				
Cheque Deposit Acc.	12.75	9.53	14.49	Mth
Henderson/Bank of Scotland 38 Threadneedle St EC2P 2EH 01-628 8060				
Money Mkt. Cheque Acc.	12.05	9.00	13.40	Mth
Lombard North Central PLC 17 Bruton St, W1A 3DH. 01-409 3434				
14-Day Notice	12.75	9.53	13.61	—
M & G/Kleinwort Benson 91-99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651				
H.I.C.A.	12.26	9.16	13.66	Daily
Midland Bank plc PO Box 2, Sheffield. 0742 20999 Ext 8738				
High Int Chq	12.00	9.00	13.49	Qtr
Provincial Trust (formerly Choularton) 30 Ashley Rd, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA1 2DW 061-928 9011				
Cheque Acc	12.80	9.57	14.56	Mth
Royal Bank of Scotland plc 24 Lombard St, London EC3V 9BA 031-557 0201				
Premium Account	12.25	9.15	13.73	Qtr
Save & Prosper/Robert Fleming 28 Western Rd, Romford RM1 3LB. 0708 66966				
H.I.B.A.	12.05	9.01	13.47	Daily
Tyndall & Co 29-33 Princess Victoria St, Bristol. 0272 732241				
Demand Acc	12.35	9.24	11.86	Qtr
Money Acc	12.37	9.25	13.07	Qtr
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd Enterprise House, Portsmouth 0705 827733				
Special Acc	12.10	9.04	11.70	Mth
Over £10,000	12.35	9.23	14.02	Mth
Western Trust & Savings Limited The Moneycentre, Plymouth PL1 1SE 0752 24141				
High Int Chq Acc	12.69	9.48		

NOTES—Gross rate to those exempt from composite rate of tax. Net: actual rate after deduction of CRT. Gr Equiv CAR: Gross equivalent to basic rate taxpayers—compounded annual rate. Int Cr: frequency interest credited.

NOTES

Prices are in pence unless otherwise indicated and those designated $ with no prefix refer to U.S. dollars. Yields % (shown in last column) allow for all buying expenses. a Offered prices include all expenses. b Today's prices. c Yield based on offer price. d Estimated. g Today's opening price. h Distribution free of UK taxes. p Periodic premium insurance plans. s Single premium insurance. x Offered price includes all expenses except agent's commission. y Offered price includes all expenses if bought through managers. z Previous day's price. ¶ Guernsey gross. ‡ Suspended. ♦ Yield before Jersey tax. † Ex-subdivision. ‡‡ Only available to charitable bodies. ☼ Yield column shows annualised rate of NAV increase.

COMMODITIES AND AGRICULTURE

Transport problems hold up EEC famine aid

BY IVO DAWNAY AND QUENTIN PEEL IN BRUSSELS

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS are still dogging EEC efforts to get emergency food aid to famine victims in Ethiopia and the Sudan, according to Sig Lorenzo Natali, the Community's Development Commissioner.

A meeting of aid and development ministers here yesterday heard that about 40 per cent of the 1.2m tonnes of cereals ordered to be despatched by the Dublin summit last December have reached its destination, with another 25 per cent en route.

There remain serious local difficulties with transporting into the interior, however. According to a Commission report, about 114,000 tonnes were stuck in Ethiopian ports through lack of transport at the end of last month.

Fuel shortages, largely caused by lack of foreign exchange, are also hampering efforts in Sudan, and there is serious congestion in Chad.

The ministers nevertheless express some satisfaction that flows from Europe are at a level to meet demand if the internal transport question can be resolved. Some 262,000 tonnes from the emergency aid package have either arrived or are due to shortly, alongside 178,000 tonnes from normal food aid allocations.

During the meeting, Mr Timothy Raison, the UK's Overseas Development minister, answered criticisms made this week that insufficient new funds had been made available by Britain to meet the crisis. While confirming that only Defence Ministry support, in the form of air transport, had been added to the existing provisions he argued that shortfalls in spending and the use of a special contingency reserve had allowed extra resources to be channelled into the relief programme.

EEC budget ministers, meanwhile, have agreed to increase spending in 1985 by some Ecu 400m (£228m) to allow for increased food aid and spending on regional and social programmes proposed by the European Parliament.

The total figure to be submitted for Parliament's final approval next month is almost Ecu 28.4bn (£16.2bn), compared with Ecu 27.9bn put forward in April. Some Ecu 116m has been added to food aid spending (for a total of Ecu 507m) after a warning by Mr Henning Christophersen, the Budget Commissioner, that any lower figure could mean supplies being exhausted by the autumn.

The ministers accepted an estimate that Community revenues during the year would be Ecu 232m higher than first calculated using part of the money to finance the food aid, and the rest to offset part of an expected Ecu 419m deficit from 1984.

The rest of the deficit will simply be recorded in the hope that savings will emerge in the course of the year in some other areas of Community spending.

China to turn maize into ethanol

CHINA, which is struggling to cope with a multi-million-tonne maize surplus, has decided to join the growing band of countries which convert their excess grain into ethanol for industrial use.

It has awarded a FFr 50m (£4.25m) order to Speichim, a subsidiary of the French construction company Spie Batignolles, to build a plant which will distill stocks of maize to produce 200,000 hectolitres of ethanol a year for the country's chemical industry. The plant will also produce 20,000 tonnes per year of protein-rich animal feed.

The news will be greeted with interest by the European Commission, which is currently considering—as part of its long-term policy review—how to increase use of surplus agricultural products for industry.

This idea is particularly dear to the French Government's heart. But it is widely seen as unrealistic at prevailing EEC grain prices.

The U.S. has already entered the ethanol-from-grain business. Earlier this year, two European sugar companies announced they were to build a $70m plant in Louisiana to process surplus grain.

China is thought to have about 6m tonnes of maize in stock, and expects to continue to produce surpluses. Peking has said it does not intend to become a major food exporter, so is seeking new ways of using its produce.

Last year, for the first time in many years, the People's Republic exported maize. Exports in the current marketing year, ending in September, are expected to total at least 2.5m tonnes, up from last year's 2.4m.

Most of China's maize goes to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union. This has affected U.S. suppliers, whose prices are undercut by the Chinese.

Grain production in China has rocketed since 1979, when Peking introduced incentive payments for the peasants.

Total output last year exceeded 400m tonnes, compared with 318m in 1980. While Chinese officials said recently that some 60m people are still short of food, distribution within China is difficult because of the country's already-overburdened rail system.

The present maize surplus comes mainly from China's north-east. It has proved easier to ship it to Japan or the USSR than to other parts of China. While the Chinese hope to build up a livestock industry for which maize will provide feeding-stuffs, the same transport problems will apply.

U.S. farm groups seek boost in exports

By Nancy Dunne in Washington

FARM GROUPS and legislators are pressing the U.S. Department of Agriculture to expand a proposed $2bn bonus export programme so that all buyers of U.S. grains would receive extra commodities from government-owned stocks.

Although Mr John Block, the U.S. Agriculture Secretary, is still insisting that the programme announced last week be directed towards those countries which undermine U.S. sales through "unfair trading practices," the Senate is pushing legislation to expand the pro- board. gramme to apply across-the-

In meetings with Mr Block and Mr David Stockman, the U.S. budget director, the farm lobby urged an export blitz, that would go far beyond the targeted programme envisioned by the administration. Accordingto Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the administration has promised the present the details of its programme in a few days.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, is said to be furious that the administration programme seems directed particularly at the EEC, although he is not expected to publicly opopse the scheme.

Some members of the farm lobby say by rights the USSR, which buys more than 18m tonnes of American grain this year, ought to be made eligible for the bonus programme.

The pressure on the administration to expand the programme comes after the release last Wednesday of new U.S. farm export estimates. The USDA lowered its export forecast by $1bn to $33.5bn, 13 per cent below 1984. Imports were estimated at $19.5bn, slightly above last year's record, a total which would leave the U.S. agricultural trade surplus at $14bn or $5bn lower than 1984.

Senators pushing for an expanded programme say the administration has not kept its word on promises made during negotiations on the 1986 budget. They say they were promised a programme involving $1bn a year in surplus commodities instead of $2bn over three years.

Wong Sulong on South-east Asia's up-and-coming cocoa producer

Malaysia rises to a new challenge

MALAYSIA is relentlessly pursuing its target of becoming the world's leading cocoa producer by the year 2,000, and, short of political turmoil, disease or a collapse in prices, seems set to overtake a few African nations among the top rank producers pretty soon.

The speed at which Malaysians have taken to cocoa is remarkable, prompting one long-time British planter here to comment that "cocoa is repeating the phenomenal success of oil palm in Malaysia."

A decade ago, Malaysia was an insignificant producer, with output at around 10,000 tonnes. By last year, production had risen to 88,000 tonnes.

For 1985, the Government is projecting production of 100,000 tonnes. But the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reckons this figure is conservative, and that actual output could hit 125,000 tonnes because of a surge in the maturing acreage, higher yields and good weather.

This would place Malaysia as the world's fifth biggest cocoa producer, after the Ivory Coast, Brazil, Ghana and Nigeria.

It has always been a source of immense pride for Malaysians to note that natural rubber came from Brazil and Oil Palm from West Africa, and yet today, Malaysia is the world's biggest exporter of these two commodities.

Now, cocoa has firmly established itself as the country's third export crop. Datuk Paul Leong, the Minister of Primary Industries, says the Government will give every encouragement to its cultivation. The aim is to make Malaysia the leading cocoa exporter by the year 2000.

His statement underlines the realisation that the country must move on to better paying crops as neighbours like Indonesia and Thailand, with much lower labour and land costs, make deep inroads into the rubber and oil palm markets.

Based on prices of the past few years, cocoa is more rewarding than oil palm, which is itself two and a half times more profitable than rubber.

Several factors favour Malaysia as a cocoa producer. It has a large pool of plantation expertise, with good research and marketing support. Climatic conditions are about right and the volcanic soils in the east Malaysian state of Sabah are particularly suitable.

Currently, there are an estimated 240,000 hectares under cocoa, compared with less than 30,000 hectares 10 years ago.

Planted acreage is expected to expand by 15 per cent annually for the next couple of years, and many plantation groups are aiming to have between 10 and 15 per cent of cocoa within their crop mix.

About 60 per cent of the cocoa is grown in Sabah where the pace of planting is hectic. More and more West Malaysian plantation groups are moving into the state to grab a piece of the action and attracted by the high productivity and availability of large tracts of land at relatively cheap prices.

To encourage planting, the Federal government has decided not to impose an export tax on cocoa and Malaysia is not keen to join the International Cocoa Agreement until it gains a bigger market share.

African producers must feel threatened when they compare their productivity with Malayia's. In West Africa, the average annual cocoa yield is around 320 lbs per acre while yields up to 1,800 lbs are claimed to be obtainable in Sabah. "A yield of 12,000 lbs is common, and at 800 lbs, we would hide our heads in shame," says one Sabah planter.

New clones already in commercial production have cut maturation of trees from three years to one and give yields of over 3,500 lbs per acre.

So far, the emphasis has been on cultivation, but the authorities are beginning to devote more attention to rectifying some of the weaknesses in the industry. A national cocoa research institute is being set up.

Quality-wise, Malaysian cocoa is regarded by consumers as inferior to the African variety because of its high acidity and smaller and more variable bean size. Malaysian cocoa beans sell at a discount of between 5 and 8 per cent.

However, some Malaysian producers feel the acidity problem has been exaggerated by consumers to knock prices down. They say taste is subjective, and as Malaysian cocoa gets wider usage and promotion, this prejudice will be eroded.

As a reflection of the country's growing status in the cocoa market, two major U.S. confectionary companies—Mars Inc and Hershey Foods Corporation—are in Malaysia working with the local authorities on ways to improve quality of the beans.

Malaysia is viewed as a politically stable and regular supplier, and the two companies are looking at the longer term with a view of diversifying some of their cocoa requirements from West Africa and South America.

MALAYSIAN COCOA EXPORTS

	Volume ('000 tonnes)	Value ('000,000 Ringgits)
1981	42.8	171
1982	57.5	197
1983	57.8	279
1984	73.5	338
1985 (est)	85.0	—

Source: Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries

Nickel shortage fears played down

BY GEORGE MILLING-STANLEY

THE CURRENT concern over the availability of supplies of nickel to the world's metal markets in the short term is overdone, according to a study published yesterday by Shearson Lehman Brothers.

The authors of the study, Messrs Angus Macmillian and Stephen Briggs, explained that this concern has grown out of a combination of market and currency factors. This combination has pushed nickel prices higher since the beginning of this year, and produced the unusual situation of a consistent backwardation on the London Metal Exchange (LME), with metal for immediate delivery commanding a premium over future supplies.

On the production side, a number of producers have experienced difficulties, notably the typhoon damage to the Nonoc refinery in the Philippines, the impact of political unrest on the New Caledonian facilities and a cave-in at the Agnew mine in Western Australia.

Nevertheless, these higher prices on the LME have not been matched by similar increases in the prices which producers can negotiate with their customers. The study suggested that this is because of "strong resistance from consumers who, probably rightly, feel that the LME is out of line with market fundamentals."

This discrepancy between LME and producer transaction prices will have to be resolved, according to the study. The authors attributed the recent surge to "over-reaction brought about by persistently low stock levels and uncertainty about supplies and currency volatility."

The study expects producers to have no choice but to continue to sell below current LME levels, in spite of their stated desire to match the market's higher prices. As supplies become more readily available to that market, prices will fall until they reach the levels the producers are receiving.

"We do not believe that any real tightness exists," the authors said, suggesting that any apparent shortage of supplies might be attributable to producers withholding stocks in the hopes of deriving some price benefit from the market's belief that a genuine shortage could develop in future.

Annual Review of the World Nickel Industry 1985, Shearson Lehman Brothers, Peninsular House, 36 Monument Street, London EC3R 8LJ.

LONDON MARKETS

BASE METALS

LME prices supplied by Amalgamated Metal Trading

ALUMINIUM

	Unofficial close (p.m.) £ per tonne	+ or —	High/low
Cash	876-8	—	—
3 months	900-1	+2.0	906/900

Official closing (am): Cash 878.5-80 (874-.5); three months 902.5-3 (895-.5); settlement 880 (874.5). Final Kerb close: 900-1. Turnover: 9,675 tonnes.

COPPER

Higher grade	Unoffic'l close	+ or —	High/Low
Cash	1203-4	-7.0	1211/1210
Three m'nths	1203-5.4	+6.0	1216/1202

Official closing (am): Cash 1211-2 (1216-6); three months 1204-5 (1204-5); settlement 1212 (1216). Final Kerb close: 1202-3.

Cathodes			
Cash	1103-4	+5.5	—
Three m'nths	1101-1.5	+4.25	1105/1118.5

Official closing (am): Cash 1192-3 (1194-7); three months 1193-4 (1194-7); settlement 1193 (1197). Turnover: 24,450 tonnes. U.S. Producer prices 70.00-74.00 cents per pound.

LEAD

	Unofficial close (p.m.) £ per tonne	+ or —	High/low
Cash	299-301	+3.0	307.5/297
3 months	304.5-5	+5.25	304.5/300

Official closing (am): Cash 297.5-8 (289-90); three months 300-1 (297-.5); settlement 298 (289.5). Final Kerb close: 303-4. Turnover: 5,350 tonnes. U.S. Spot: 20.00-21.00 cents per pound.

NICKEL

	Unofficial close (p.m.) £ per tonne	+ or —	High/low
Cash	4400-10	-75.0	4460/4380
3 months	4380-90	-32.5	4495/4435

Official closing (am): Cash 4480-5 (4480-5): three months 4430-5 (4420-5): settlement 4485 (4485). Final Kerb close: 4395-400. Turnover: 5,176 tonnes.

TIN

High grade	Unofficial close (p.m.) £ per tonne	+ or —	High/low for day
Cash	9600-5	+55.0	—
3 months	9570-80	+27.5	—

Official closing (am): Cash 9585-600 (9555-8); three months 9565-75 (9525-30); settlement 9600 (9558).

Standard			
Cash	9600-5	+30.0	9605/9560
3 months	9565-8	+30	9570/9560

Official closing (am): Cash 9595-600 (9558-8); three months 9580-1 (9519-20); settlement 9600 (9558). Final Kerb close: 9560-5. Turnover: 1,930 tonnes. Straits tin $m29.30 (29.3) a kilo.

ZINC

	Official close (p.m.) £ per tonne	+ or —	High/low
Cash	646-8	+5.0	647/647
3 months	651.5-2.5	+5.5	654/649

Official closing (am): Cash 645-6 (642-3); three months 653-5 (648-50); settlement 646 (643). Final Kerb close: 650-1. Turnover: 7,900 tonnes. U.S. Prime Western: 45.50-47.50 cents per pound.

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

In tonnes unless otherwise stated

METALS	May 23 1985	+ or —	Month ago
Aluminium	£1100		£1100
Free Mkt	$1145/175		$1145/170
Copper			
Cash h Grade	£1203.5	-7	£1271.5
3 mths	£1203.75	+5	£1225.25
Gold troy oz	$316.75	-1	$322.25
Lead Cash	£298	+3	£310.5
3 mths	£304.75	+5.25	£304.75
Nickel			
Free Mkt	258/285c		245/275c
Palladium oz	$105.50	-2	$110.25
Platinum oz	$271.85	-0.85	$279.75
Quicksilver†	$280/290		$280/290
Silver troy oz	489.45p	+1.05	508.95p
3 mths	503.75p	+0.75	523.70p
Tin cash	£9602.5	+30	£9411.5
3 mths	£9567.5	+30	£9415
Tungsten	$76.05		$77.70
Wolfram 22 04lb	$68/71		$72/74
Zinc	£648	+5	£792
3 mths	£652	+5.5	£761.5
Producers	$950/965		$960

OILS	May 23 1985	+ or —	Month ago
Coconut (Phil)	$650		$780
Palm Malayan	$600z		$675
SEEDS			
Copra Phil	$395x		$490
Soyabean (U.S.)	$252z		$251.25
GRAINS			
Barley Fut. Sep	£98.85		£96.60
Maize	£149.50	-0.5	£151.00
Wheat Fut. July	£119.80	-0.10	£123.25
No. 9 Hard Wint.	‡		‡
OTHERS			
Cocoa Ft. July	£1768	+2	£1906
Coffee Ft. July	£2114.5	+36	£2187
Cotton A Index	64.65c		66.10c
Gas Oil July	$210	+0.75	$225.25
Rubber (kilo)	63p		66p
Sugar (raw)	$90xy	+2.5	$98
Wooltops 64s	477pkilo	+2	480pkilo

‡ Unquoted. x May-June. y July. z June. † Per 76-lb flask. c Cents per pound.

INDICES

FINANCIAL TIMES

May 22	May 21	M'th ago	Year ago
284.91	286.04	294.92	317.99

(Base: July 1 1952 = 100)

REUTERS

May 23	May 22	M'th ago	Year ago
1830.6	1827.0	1865.3	2012.0

(Base: September 18 1931 = 100)

MOODY'S

May 14	May 13	M'th ago	Year ago
921.9	923.9	—	—

(Base: December 31 1931 = 100)

DOW JONES

Dow Jones	May 22	May 21	Month ago	Year ago
Spot	118.49	118.38	—	141.99
Fut.	121.84	101.27	—	142.87

(Base: December 31 1974 = 100)

GOLD

Gold fell $1 an ounce from Wednesday's close in the London bullion market yesterday to finish at $315¾-316. The metal opened at $315¼-315¾, and traded between a high of $316½-317 and a low of $314¾-315¼. Gold was pulled back from the day's highs despite lower U.S. interest rates, while the dollar's continued recovery, despite a number of bearish economic statistics, tended to deter further investment in the metal.

GOLD BULLION (fine ounce) May 23

Close	$315¼-316	(£250½-251)
Opening	$315¼-315¾	(£251-251½)
M'n'g fix	$312.40	(£251.650)
Aft'n'n fix	$315.40	(£250.076)

GOLD AND PLATINUM COINS

Kr'g'r'nd	$326-326½	(£259½-259¾)
½ Krug.	$168-168½	(£133¾-134)
¼ Krug.	$85¾-86¼	(£68¼-68¾)
1/10 Krug.	$35-35½	(£27¾-28¼)
Mapleleaf	$326-326½	(£259½-259¾)
New Sov.	$76-77½	(£59½-60)
½ New Sov	$42½-46	(£36¼-36¾)
Old Sov.	$76-77½	(£60¼-61½)
$20 Eagle	$450-490	(£358¼-390)
Noble Plat	$279-282½	(£222½-225¼)

SILVER

Silver was fixed 1.05p an ounce higher for spot delivery in the London bullion market yesterday at 489.45p. U.S. cent equivalents of the fixing levels were: spot 616.5c, down 4.5c; three-month 626.95c, down 4.85c; six-month 640.3c, down 5.1c; and 12-month 666.55c, down 6.95c. The metal opened at 488-491p (613-616c) and closed at 486-488p (611-614c).

SILVER per troy oz	Bullion fixing price	+ or —	L.M.E. p.m. Unoffic'l	+ or —
Spot	489.45p	+1.05	486.5p	—
3 months	503.75p	+0.75	501.5p	—
6 months	518.60p	+0.45	—	—
12 months	545.90p	+0.60	—	—

Three months high 506.5, low 500, final kerb 499.5-500.5.

FREIGHT FUTURES

Initial selling pressure, instigated by reports of lower physical market levels, drove the market to new lows, reports Clarksons Wolff. Trade buying interest erased the losses. The Baltic Freight

	Close	High/Low	Prev.
July	885/890	888/880	884/886
Oct.	934/935	935/926	930/932
Jan.	921/923	918	915/920
April	980/995	980	990/1000
July	912/905	912	920/940
Oct.	980/995	—	980/1030
Jan.	980/1030	—	980/1030
April	1060/1100	—	1084/1100

Turnover: 184 (129).

GRAINS

Old crop markets continued to ease despite light profit-taking. New crops were again quiet with little change, reports Muirpace.

Mnth	WHEAT Yesterd'ys close	+ or —	BARLEY Yesterdys close	+ or —
May	118.00	-0.15	111.10	-0.25
July	110.60	-0.60	—	—
Sept	99.85	-0.05	98.85	—
Nov	105.25	+0.05	102.55	—
Jan	106.90	—	106.05	—
Mar	110.20	+0.05	108.95	—

Business done—Wheat: May 118.00-7.85, July 120.45-19.80, Sept 99.90-0.75, Nov 103.25-3.20, Jan 106.95-6.90, March 110.30-10.20. Sales: 155 lots of 100 tonnes. Barley: May untraded, Sept 98.85 only, Nov 102.55 only, Jan and March untraded. Sales: 10 lots of 100 tonnes.

LONDON GRAINS—Wheat: U.S. Dark Northern Spring No 1, 15 per cent: June 145.50, July 144.40, Aug 145.70, Sept 143, Oct 144.80 sellers, transhipment East Coast. U.S. No. 2 Soft Red Winter: June 126.25, July 126, Aug 128.90, Nov 131.50, Oct 131.25 sellers. EEC Harvest 119 quoted. English feed, fob: May 123.50, June 124, July/Aug 100.75, Sept 101 sellers, East Coast. Maize: U.S. No. 3 Yellow/French, transhipment East Coast: May 148.50, June 150, sellers. Barley: English feed, fob: May 116.50, July/Aug 98.90, Sept 100, Oct/Dec 105, sellers East Coast. Rest unquoted.

HGGCA—Locational ex-farm spot prices. Feed barley: S. West 113.00, W. Midn 112.10, N. West 114.80. The UK monetary coefficient for the week beginning Monday May 27 will change to 0.977.

RUBBER

PHYSICALS—The London market opened steadier, attracted little follow-through interest throughout the day and closed on a quiet note, reports Lewin and Peat. Closing prices (buyers) spot 63.00p (same): June 67.75p (67.00p): July 68.25p (67.50p). The Kuala Lumpur fob price for RSS No. 1 was 195.0 (191.0) cents a kg and for SMR 20 was 182.0 (180.5).

COFFEE

Lower sterling and a firm New York close produced opening gains of £15-20, reports DBL. Prices remained steady throughout a quiet afternoon as commission house buying fuelled a gradual rise.

COFFEE	Yesterd'ys Close	+ or —	Business Done
May	2069-72	+36.0	2071-51
July	2114-16	+35.0	2116-95
Sept	2162-64	+33.5	2162-42
Nov	2202-05	+30.0	2205-84
Jan	2227-40	+26.5	2230-15
March	2215-24	+27.0	2210
May	2100-20	+36.0	—

Sales: 2,530 (2,443) lots of 5 tonnes.

ICO indicator prices (U.S. cents per pound) for May 22: Comp. daily 1979 132.16 (131.98): 15-day average 131.86 (131.92).

COCOA

Futures wallowed in a narrow range and closed virtually unchanged on the day. Physicals were even less active and no business was noted either with first or second-hand traders, reports Gill and Duffus.

Sales: 1,869 (3,185) lots of 10 tonnes.

COCOA	Yesterday's Close £ per tonne	+ or —	Business Done
May	1760-1765	+4.5	1767-1758
July	1787-1789	+3.0	1794-1787
Sept	1776-1778	+7.5	1779-1773
Dec	1742-1743	+1.0	1748-1740
Mar	1751-1753	+1.5	1756-1751
May	1763-1765	+1.0	1768-1763
July	1770-1775	-2.5	1775

ICCO indicator prices (U.S. cents per pound). Daily price for May 23: 95.93 (96.31); five-day average for May 24: 96.42 (96.38).

SUGAR

LONDON DAILY PRICE—Raw sugar $90.00 (£71.50), up $2.50 (up £1.50) a tonne for May-June-July delivery. White sugar $133.00, down $1.00.

The market drifted lower in featureless trade in line with a weaker New York market, but recovered later.

No. 6 Contract	Yest'day's close	Previous close	Business done
	$ per tonne		
Aug	96.8-97.6	96.2-96.8	97.0-94.5
Oct	100.2-100.6	99.4-99.8	100.8-98.2
Dec	105.2-105.6	103.8-104.0	105.8-104.8
Mar	118.8-119.0	118.2-118.8	118.6-117.2
May	122.8-123.2	122.0-123.0	122.0-121.4
Aug	127.8-128.8	127.8-128.8	128.4-127.6
Oct	131.2-135.2	131.6-133.0	132.0

Sales: 1,342 (1,661) lots of 50 tonnes.

Tate and Lyle delivery price for granulated basis sugar was £178.50 (£176.00) a tonne for export.

International Sugar Agreement—(U.S. cents per pound fob and stowed Caribbean ports). Prices for May 22: Daily price 2.79 (2.88): 15-day average 2.80 (2.83).

SOYABEAN MEAL

The market opened unchanged in dull conditions, reports T. G. Roddick. Prices drifted following commission house selling.

	Yesterday close £ per tonne	+ or —	Business Done
June	117.7-118.5	+0.30	117.7-117.8
August	115.4-115.6	-0.50	115.5-115.4
October	118.5-118.7	-0.40	119.5-118.9
Dec	124.5-124.8	-0.15	125.5-124.5
Feb	130.5-131.0	+0.35	130.0
Apr	151.5-152.0	+1.05	151.0
June	151.5-152.0	+1.40	152.0-151.5

Sales: 896 (217) lots of 20 tonnes.

OIL

In the run-up to the long weekend several prompt North Sea crude cargoes have been sold but speculative trading is minimal. Nymex WTI July opened 9c down but traded 25c up at 1 pm EST. In the petroleum products market gas/oil prices remained stable to firm with some trader short-covering and continued end-user demand chasing the limited physical supply—Petroleum Argus, London.

SPOT PRICES

	Latest	Change + or —
CRUDE OIL—FOB ($ per barrel)—June		
Arab Light	26.50-26.65	-0.05
Arab Heavy	25.00-25.15	-0.10
Dubai	25.60-25.85	+0.15
Brent Blend	26.55-26.85	+0.10
W.T.I. (1pm est)	27.65-27.75	-0.25
Forcados (Nigeria)	26.45-26.55	—
Urals (cif Med)	25.80-26.00*	+0.20
PRODUCTS—North West Europe Prompt delivery cif ($ per tonne)		
Premium gasoline	290-293	-1
Gas Oil	218-219	+1
Heavy fuel oil	130-133	-0.5

* May

Petroleum Argus estimates

GAS OIL FUTURES

Month	Yest'day's Close $ U.S. per tonne	+ or —	Business Done
June	218.25	+1.25	218.25-16.50
July	216.00	+0.75	215.80-15.50
Aug	217.25	+0.50	217.25-16.25
Sep	219.75	+0.75	—
Oct	220.00	+1.25	—
Nov	225.00	+1.50	—

Turnover: 577 (553) lots of 100 tonnes.

POTATOES

Quiet routine trade left new crop slightly firmer. Old crop continued to slip, registering losses of £4.00, before recovering towards the close, reports Coley and Harper.

Month	Yesterday's close	Previous close	Business Done
	£ per tonne		
May	60.60	62.00	62.00-58.00
Nov	64.50	64.50	64.70-64.50
Feb	72.60	72.60	—
Apr	85.50	84.80	85.50-85.00
May	90.50	90.50	91.00

Sales: 138 (170) lots of 40 tonnes.

PIGMEAT

Prices eased on the opening due to profit-taking and fresh selling but during the afternoon prices steadied and finished on the highs as the market found fresh support, reports

Month	Yesterdays close	Previous close	Business done
	p. per kilo (deadweight)		
June	107.20	107.20	107.20-106.80
Aug	101.40	101.60	101.40-101.10
Oct	106.30	106.40	106.30-106.30
Nov	106.60	106.80	—
Feb	99.00	99.40	—
April	99.50	99.80	—

CCST Commodities.

Sales: 65 (60) lots of 50 carcases, 3,250 kg.

MEAT

SMITHFIELD—Pence per pound. Beef—Scotch killed sides 78.0-82.0; English forequarters 54.0-57.0; Ulster hindquarters 96.0-100.0. Veal—Dutch hinds and ends 138.0-143.0. Lamb—English small 84.0-95.0, medium 84.0-90.0, heavy 80.0-82.0; Imported: New Zealand PL 65.5-66.5, PX 65.0-66.0. Pork—English under 100 lb 48.0-57.0, 100-120 lb 51-55.0, 120-160 lb 43.0-48.0.

MEAT COMMISSION—Average fatstock prices at representative markets. GB—Cattle 100.77p per kg lw (−0.98). GB—Sheep 191.20p per kg est dcw (−28.36). GB—Pigs 80.74p per kg lw (−4.41).

U.S. MARKETS

HEATING OIL traded very strong because of the short industry stocks of distillates and because of unwinding of short spreads against gasoline, reports Heinold Commodities. Heavy commercial and professional buying forced short-covering by locals in soya oil which spilled into the soyabean market while unwinding of product spreads rallied the meal market. Short-covering in maize and wheat was the beginning of evening-up ahead of the long weekend. The precious metals traded in a featureless fashion with trading confined to evening-up positions. The lack of fresh speculative demand pressured aluminium and copper values. Sugar steadied on light short-covering. Cocoa came under light pressure on favourable prospects for the crop. Coffee continued to benefit from a lack of speculative selling ahead of the long weekend. Cotton came under pressure from favourable planting conditions and slack demand.

NEW YORK

ALUMINIUM 40,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	48.00	—	—	48.30
June	48.10	—	—	48.40
July	48.45	48.60	48.45	48.75
Sept	49.16	49.35	49.25	49.45
Dec	50.20	—	—	50.50
Jan	50.55	—	—	50.85
March	51.25	—	—	51.55
May	51.95	—	—	52.25
July	52.65	—	—	52.95
Sept	53.35	—	—	53.65

COCOA 10 tonnes, $/tonnes

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
July	2082	2085	2075	2085
Sept	2048	2060	2048	2063
Dec	2015	2019	2013	2021
March	2015	2019	2011	2023
May	2025	—	—	2033
July	2035	—	—	2038

COFFEE "C" 37,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	146.62	46.59	45.30	46.40
Sept	147.13	47.20	46.90	46.81
Dec	146.30	46.70	46.10	46.25
March	145.00	45.25	45.00	45.00
July	142.75	—	—	41.00

COPPER 25,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	63.85	64.10	63.60	64.15
June	63.95	63.90	63.90	64.25
July	64.40	64.55	64.20	64.70
Sept	65.10	65.20	64.90	65.40
Dec	65.90	65.95	65.65	66.15
Jan	66.05	—	—	66.40
March	66.50	66.80	66.50	66.85
May	66.85	66.75	66.75	67.20
July	67.25	—	—	67.60
Sept	67.65	—	—	68.00

COTTON 50,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	64.62	65.32	64.55	65.26
Oct	63.53	63.80	63.51	63.73
Dec	63.60	63.78	63.60	63.75
March	64.55	64.76	64.46	64.83
May	65.15	65.40	65.20	65.43
July	65.45	65.70	65.45	65.80

CRUDE OIL (LIGHT) 42,000 U.S. gallons, $/barrels

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
July	27.56	27.58	26.98	27.10
August	27.12	27.12	26.60	26.72
Sept	26.85	26.86	26.37	26.49
Oct	26.58	26.60	26.29	26.37
Nov	26.50	26.50	26.30	26.25
Dec	26.35	26.30	26.70	26.21
Jan	26.25	—	—	26.19
Feb	26.30	—	—	26.19
March	26.28	—	—	26.19
April	26.25	—	—	26.19

GOLD 100 troy oz, $/troy oz

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	315.6	316.6	315.0	316.5
June	316.1	317.0	315.2	316.1
July	317.8	—	—	317.5
August	318.5	321.0	318.5	319.8
Oct	323.0	324.7	323.0	323.5
Dec	327.7	329.0	327.2	327.7
Feb	332.2	333.0	332.0	332.2
April	336.0	—	—	336.8
June	341.5	—	—	341.8
August	347.0	347.0	347.5	347.9
Oct	352.2	—	—	352.2
Dec	357.8	358.0	357.0	357.8
Feb	363.7	364.5	364.5	363.7

HEATING OIL 42,000 U.S. gallons, cents/U.S. gallons

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	71.00	71.00	69.70	70.17
July	69.90	69.90	68.33	68.72
August	70.50	70.55	69.20	69.44
Sept	71.60	71.60	70.25	70.63
Oct	72.40	72.40	71.75	71.50
Nov	73.30	73.30	72.80	72.40
Dec	73.70	73.70	73.70	73.40
Jan	74.70	74.70	74.70	74.20
Feb	74.00	—	—	74.00

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	144.10	46.00	43.80	45.00
Sept	143.00	44.00	42.00	43.90
Nov	142.00	42.50	41.40	42.20
Jan	141.70	42.00	41.00	42.20
March	141.70	42.25	42.25	42.20
May	141.70	—	—	42.20
July	141.70	42.20	42.20	42.20

PLATINUM 50 troy oz, $/troy oz

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	268.5	—	—	271.4
June	269.7	—	—	272.7
July	269.0	274.0	269.5	274.0
Oct	273.0	278.8	273.0	278.0
Jan	278.9	281.0	280.0	283.5
April	284.5	289.5	285.0	289.8

SILVER 5,000 troy oz, cents/troy oz

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	613.5	617.6	613.0	616.4
June	614.8	613.0	612.0	616.5
July	618.0	623.0	614.5	620.0
Sept	625.8	632.0	623.0	627.0
Dec	638.8	644.0	636.0	640.0
Jan	643.5	—	—	645.5
March	652.5	655.5	650.0	654.5
May	662.2	662.0	662.0	664.2
July	672.3	675.0	672.0	674.3
Sept	683.2	—	—	685.2

SUGAR WORLD "11" 112,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	3.07	3.10	2.98	3.04
Sept	3.22	3.22	3.15	3.21
Oct	3.38	3.40	3.28	3.34
Jan	3.81	3.76	3.76	3.77
March	4.25	4.28	4.15	4.24
May	4.43	4.44	4.36	4.43
July	4.63	4.62	4.56	4.61
Sept	4.80	—	—	4.75
Oct	4.94	4.94	4.93	4.92

CHICAGO

LIVE CATTLE 40,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	62.95	63.30	62.77	63.15
August	64.65	64.82	64.45	64.50
Oct	63.30	63.40	63.10	63.25
Dec	64.30	64.50	64.10	64.10
Feb	65.15	65.15	64.87	64.87
April	66.00	66.00	65.90	65.90
June	66.25	66.35	66.20	

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	48.67	48.82	48.15	48.30
July	50.95	51.32	50.75	50.92
August	50.37	50.87	50.35	50.65
Oct	47.77	47.55	47.10	47.17
Dec	48.30	48.55	48.10	48.40
Feb	49.32	49.75	49.17	49.35
April	46.00	46.25	45.80	45.97
June	48.30	48.60	48.00	48.45
July	49.10	49.10	49.10	48.80

MAIZE 5,000 bu min, cents/56-lb bushel

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	275.4	276.0	274.0	276.0
Sept	262.0	262.4	261.0	261.0
Dec	258.6	259.0	257.2	257.0
March	266.0	266.4	266.4	265.6
May	273.4	273.4	271.2	271.0
July	274.2	274.2	272.4	272.2
Sept	260.0	260.6	260.0	265.2

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
May	65.55	66.30	65.15	65.50
July	66.62	67.35	66.32	66.75
August	66.47	66.95	66.10	66.37
Feb	73.82	74.20	73.60	73.92
March	73.25	73.90	73.25	73.65
May	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
July	74.70	74.70	74.70	74.87

SOYABEANS 5,000 bu min, cents/60-lb bushel

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	571.4	572.0	568.2	570.0
August	571.0	571.6	568.2	570.0
Sept	568.4	570.2	567.0	568.0
Nov	577.2	577.0	574.2	576.0
Jan	587.4	587.8	584.6	586.0
March	596.0	596.0	594.0	596.0
May	606.0	606.0	605.0	605.6
July	611.4	611.4	609.4	610.4

SOYABEAN MEAL 100 tons, $/ton

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	121.4	121.8	119.9	120.9
August	124.4	124.8	122.9	123.8
Sept	127.4	127.5	125.8	126.5
Oct	130.1	130.5	128.7	128.4
Dec	135.6	136.1	134.3	136.0
Jan	138.0	138.8	137.3	137.3
March	143.0	144.5	143.0	142.5
May	148.2	148.5	147.5	147.6
July	152.3	—	—	151.2

SOYABEAN OIL 60,000 lb, cents/lb

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	30.96	31.18	30.46	30.98
August	29.58	29.85	29.30	29.65
Sept	28.63	28.80	28.31	28.65
Oct	27.82	27.80	27.46	27.82
Dec	26.73	26.90	26.45	26.73
Jan	26.35	26.55	26.20	26.35
March	26.00	26.10	25.85	25.90
May	25.50	25.70	25.35	25.53

WHEAT 5,000 bu min, cents/60-lb bushel

	Close	High	Low	Prev
July	315.4	319.4	317.2	319.0
Sept	321.6	322.2	320.0	320.2
Dec	332.6	333.0	331.4	331.6
March	336.0	338.4	335.2	336.0
May	324.0	325.4	324.0	322.4
July	304.4	306.0	304.4	304.0

SPOT PRICES—New York tin 558.0 (551.0) cents per pound. Handy and Harman silver bullion 612.0 (616.0) cents per troy ounce.

OTHER MARKETS

WOOL FUTURES

SYDNEY GREASY WOOL—Close (in order: buyer, seller, business). Australian cents per kg. May 603.0, 620.0, 600.0: July 625.0, 632.0, nil: Oct 620.0, 623.0, nil: Dec 624.0, 626.0, nil: Mar 630.0, 631.0, 631.0: May 636.0, 648.0, nil: July 642.0, 650.0, nil: Oct 618.0, 630.0, nil. Sales: 3.

LONDON NEW ZEALAND CROSSBREDS—Close (in order: buyer, seller, business). New Zealand cents per kg. May buyer unquoted, 520, nil: Aug 532, 534, 533: Oct 532, 534, 533: Dec 532, 534, 533: Jan 534, 536, 536-535: March 544, 545, nil: May 550, 551, nil: Aug 562, 564, nil: Oct 562, 565, nil. Sales: 8.

PARIS

SUGAR—(FFr per tonne): Aug 1265/1270, Oct 1287/1290, Dec 1306/1315, Mar 1364/1366, May 1406/1415, Aug 1468/1480.

COCOA—(FFr per 100 kg): July 2080/2120, Sept 2063/2070, Dec 2030/2040, Mar 2040/2049, May 2045 bid, July 2045 bid.

WHEAT

WHEAT—(U.S. $ per tonne): U.S. two soft red winter June 140.75, July 139.75, Aug 143, Sept 143 sellers. U.S. two northern spring 14 per cent protein June 167, July 165, Aug 164.50, Sept 162, Oct 164.50, Nov 167, Dec 169.50 sellers. U.S. northern spring 15 per cent protein June 177.50, July 176, Aug 176.50, Sept 174.50 sellers. U.S. three hard amber durum June 174.50, July 174.50, Aug 174, Sept 170, Oct 172, Nov 174 sellers. Canadian one western amber durum June 185, July 185, Aug 184.50, Sept 184 sellers.

MAIZE—(U.S. $ per tonne): U.S. three yellow afloat 133.50, June 131, July 130, Aug 128, Sept 127.50, Oct/Dec 124.50 sellers. Argentine Plate afloat 135, May 133.50, June 131, July 132.50 sellers.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—No spot or shipment sales were registered. Business was lethargic and traders avoided forward commitments. Users were content with existing supplies.

CURRENCIES, MONEY and CAPITAL MARKETS

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Dollar steadies in thin trading

The dollar finished towards the lower end of the day's trading range against leading currencies with business influenced by the approaching long weekend and month end proximity. Early trading had seen some degree of shortcovering to balance positions before the end of the month. Comments by various U.S. officials suggesting an economic rebound in the second half of this year undoubtedly added to the underlying bullish sentiment.

In the short term, however, there was a general reluctance to take out fresh positions. The dollar closed at DM 3.0750 against the D-mark, down from a best level of DM 3.1020 and Wednesday's close of DM 3.0765. There had been some difficulty earlier in the day in maintaining the dollar above the important DM 3.10 level. Elsewhere it finished at SwFr 2.5845 from SwFr 2.5865 and FFr 9.4125 compared with FFr 9.3850. Against the yen it closed at Y251.2 from Y250.65. On Bank of England figures, the dollar's index finished at 146.1 from 145.2.

STERLING — Trading range against the dollar in 1985 is 1.2948 to 1.0625. April average 1.2414. Exchange rate index fell to 78.9 from 79.3, having been quoted for much of the day at 79.0. The six-months-ago figure was 74.9.

Sterling eased against the dollar and also against most EMS currencies in quiet trading. Recent comments about the need to control money supply through interest rates tended to reinforce an already firm undertone. The pound finished weaker, however, in thin trading at $1.2625 from $1.2640 and DM 3.88 compared with DM 3.8950. Elsewhere it closed at SwFr 3.26 from SwFr 3.2750 and FFr 11.8425 from FFr 11.8850. Against the yen it eased to Y316.50 from Y317.0.

D-MARK — Trading range against the dollar in 1985 is 3.4810 to 2.8730. April average 3.0856. Exchange rate index 121.6 unchanged from six months ago.

Trading was rather quiet and uneventful once again with the dollar fixed at DM 3.0945 compared with DM 3.0720. There was no intervention by the Bundesbank. Initial trading pushed the dollar firmer on prospects of higher interest rates later this year. However, it met profit-taking before establishing any level above DM 3.10, and tended to stabilise in the absence of any new factors.

STERLING INDEX

	May 23	Previous
8.30 am	78.9	79.4
9.00 am	78.9	79.3
10.00 am	79.0	79.4
11.00 am	79.0	79.5
Noon	79.0	79.4
1.00 pm	79.0	79.5
2.00 pm	79.0	79.4
3.00 pm	79.0	79.2
4.00 pm	78.9	79.3

EMS EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT RATES

	Ecu central rates	Currency amounts against Ecu May 23	% change from central rate	% change adjusted for divergence	Divergence limit %
Belgian franc ...	44.9008	45.1163	+0.48	+0.58	±1.5471
Danish krone ...	8.14104	8.05286	−1.08	−0.98	±1.6419
German D-mark.	2.24184	2.24147	−0.02	+0.08	±1.1475
French franc......	6.87456	6.83960	−0.51	−0.41	±1.3689
Dutch guilder ...	2.52595	2.52955	+0.14	+0.24	±1.5171
Irish punt.........	0.72569	0.715944	−1.34	−1.24	±1.6673
Italian lira	1403.49	1431.34	+1.98	+1.98	±4.0410

Changes are for Ecu, therefore positive change denotes a weak currency. Adjustment calculated by Financial Times.

£ IN NEW YORK

	May 23	Prev. close
£ Spot	$1.2605-1.2615	$1.2645-1.2655
1 month	0.63-0.61 pm	0.58-0.50 pm
3 months	1.47-1.43 pm	1.47-1.45 pm
12 months	5.78-5.68 pm	5.75-5.70 pm

Forward premiums and discounts apply to the U.S. dollar

POUND SPOT—FORWARD AGAINST POUND

May 23	Day's spread	Close	One month	% p.a.	Three months	% p.a.
U.S.	1.2620-1.2630	1.2620-1.2630	0.52-0.49c pm	4.80	1.42-1.37pm	4.42
Canada	1.7181-1.7286	1.7240-1.7270	0.45-0.37c pm	2.86	1.32-1.18pm	2.90
Nethlnd.	4.36⅝-4.39½	4.36½-4.37½	2½-1⅞c pm	5.49	6½-5⅞pm	5.49
Belgium	78.05-78.42	78.05-78.15	28-22c pm	3.84	72-63pm	3.46
Denmark	13.93¼-13.98¼	13.96⅛-13.98⅛	4⅝-3⅝ore pm	3.44	11½-10⅝pm	3.10
Ireland	1.2407-1.2458	1.2415-1.2425	0.14p pm-0.03 dis	−0.53	0.37pm-.07d	−0.48
W. Ger.	3.87⅝-3.89½	3.87½-3.88½	2⅝-2⅛pf pm	7.15	6⅞-6⅝pm	6.83
Portugal	216½-223½	219½-223½	95-420c dis	−13.96	310-1210dis	−13.72
Spain	219¾-220¾	219½-220	10c pm-5 dis	−0.41	20-55dis	−0.68
Italy	2,472½-2,486½	2,475-2,476	1 lire pm-3 dis	−0.48	1-6dis	−0.57
Norway	11.15¾-11.21¼	11.17-11.10	½ore pm-½ dis	−0.13	par-½dis	−0.13
France	11.83¾-11.88¼	11.83½-11.84½	2½-2¼c pm	2.47	7¼-6⅞pm	2.28
Sweden	11.22¾-11.28¼	11.23½-11.24½	2⅞-3½ore dis	−3.40	9¼-9⅝dis	−3.36
Japan	315½-317	316-317	1.76-1.66y pm	6.48	4.91-4.77pm	6.12
Austria	27.29-27.38	27.31-27.38	14⅞-13⅞gro pm	6.25	41-37½pm	6.76
Switz.	3.25⅞-3.27	3.25½-3.26½	2¼-2c pm	7.58	6-5¼pm	7.21

Belgian rate is for convertible francs. Financial franc 78.95-79.05. Six-month forward dollar 2.40-2.35c pm, 12-month 3.65-3.60c pm.

DOLLAR SPOT—FORWARD AGAINST DOLLAR

May 23	Day's spread	Close	One month	% p.a.	Three months	% p.a.
UK†	1.2620-1.2630	1.2620-1.2630	0.52-0.49c pm	4.80	1.42-1.37pm	4.42
Ireland†	1.0083-1.0170	1.0134-1.0144	0.41-0.31c pm	4.27	1.15-0.95pm	3.95
Canada	1.3687-1.3738	1.3710-1.3720	0.21-0.24c dis	−1.62	0.57-0.56dis	−1.58
Nethlnd.	3.4770-3.5000	3.4770-3.4780	0.19-0.16c pm	0.60	0.87-0.84pm	0.98
Belgium	62.00-62.40	62.00-62.10	6-7c dis	−1.25	15-17dis	−1.03
Denmark	11.06¼-11.14¼	11.08¼-11.08¾	½-1½ore dis	−1.08	3-3½dis	−1.17
W. Ger.	3.0740-3.1020	3.0745-3.0755	0.65-0.60pf pm	2.42	1.96-1.91pm	2.50
Portugal	175-177	175-176	150-400c dis	−18.75	490-1150dis	−18.18
Spain	174.30-175.20	174.40-174.60	68-73c dis	−4.84	215-240dis	−5.20
Italy	1,966-1,979½	1,965½-1,967½	7½-8¼ lira dis	−4.86	25½-28dis	−5.19
Norway	8.87½-8.91¼	8.87¼-8.88¼	3¼-3½ore dis	−4.72	10-10½dis	−4.60
France	9.41-9.46½	9.41-9.41½	1.80-1.90c dis	−2.36	4.90-5.15dis	−2.18
Sweden	8.90-8.97	8.93-8.93½	6-6½ore dis	−8.38	17½-18dis	−7.84
Japan	251.10-251.80	251.15-251.25	0.36-0.32y pm	1.62	1.13-1.08pm	1.76
Austria	21.70-21.80½	21.73-21.78	2½-1½gro pm	1.24	8½-5½pm	1.24
Switz.	2.5840-2.6050	2.5840-2.5860	0.65-0.58c pm	2.86	1.87-1.81pm	2.83

† UK and Ireland are quoted in U.S. currency. Forward premiums and discounts apply to the U.S. dollar and not to the individual currency. Belgian rate is for convertible francs. Financial franc 62.50-62.60.

OTHER CURRENCIES

May 23	£	$		£ Note Rates
Argentina Peso..	687.66-688.77	546.57-547.07	Austria............	27.20-27.60
Australia Dollar.	1.8445-1.8466	1.4685-1.4705	Belgium	78.25-79.05
Brazil Cruzeiro..	8,370-8,710	6,310-6,330	Denmark..........	13.89-14.03
Finland Markka.	8.0785-8.0988	6.4320-6.4340	France............	11.81-11.93
Greek Drachma.	1.6941-173.03	134.94-137.76	Germany..........	3.87-3.91
HongKong Dollar	9.7645-9.7745	7.7715-7.7735	Italy	2465-2510
Iran Rial...........	117.50*	92.85*	Japan..............	316-312
KuwaitDinar(KD)	0.3811-0.3816	0.30295-0.30315	Netherlands......	4.37-4.41
Luxembourg Fr.	78.05-78.15	62.00-62.10	Norway............	11.13-11.24
Malaysia Dollar..	3.1015-3.1100	2.4725-2.4745	Portugal..........	214-229
NewZealand Dlr.	2.7806-2.7885	2.2110-2.2160	Spain..............	218-221
Saudi Arab Riyal	4.6416-4.6456	3.6102-3.6107	Sweden............	11.19-11.29
Singapore Dollar	2.7905-2.7956	2.2250-2.2270	Switzerland......	3.26-3.28
Sth African Rand	2.5040-2.5160	1.9980-2.0040	United States...	1.24¼-1.26¼
U.A.E. Dirham...	4.6125-4.6245	3.6720-3.6730	Yugoslavia.......	320-340

* Selling rate.

CURRENCY MOVEMENTS

May 23	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Change %
Sterling	78.9	−10.3
U.S. dollar..........	146.1	+31.2
Canadian dollar....	87.7	−6.8
Austrian schilling.	111.8	+3.1
Belgian franc.......	89.2	−11.3
Danish Kroner	77.9	−6.1
Deutsche mark.....	151.6	+6.2
Swiss franc.........	159.2	+7.9
Guilder...............	111.8	+2.8
French franc.......	64.8	−15.6
Lira..................	45.3	−17.3
Yen..................	154.0	+11.3

Morgan Guaranty changes: average 1980-1982=100. Bank of England Index (base average 1975=100).

CURRENCY RATES

May 23	Bank rate %	Special Drawing Rights	European Currency Unit
Sterling	—	0.788856	0.576345
U.S. $........	7½	0.991484	0.794178
Canadian $.	9.23	*	0.991689
Austria Sch.	4½	21.5698	16.7681
Belgian Fr...	9½	61.7490	45.1163
Danish Kr ...	7	11.0887	8.05286
D mark	4½	N/A	2.24147
Guilder	5½	3.46308	2.52956
French Fr ...	9½	8.36013	6.83950
Lira..........	15½	1951.40	1431.34
Yen..........	6	249.147	182.131
Norway Kr..	8	8.83616	6.44860
Span'h Pta..	—	173.400	126.659
Swedish K..	11.5	8.87879	6.48380
Swiss Fr.....	4	2.57426	1.88105
Greek Dr'ch	20½	136.177	98.7561
Irish Punt....	10¾	N/A	0.715944

* C$/SDR rate for May 22: 1.38202.

EXCHANGE CROSS RATES

May 23	Pound Sterling	U.S. Dollar	Deutschemark	Japanese Yen	French Franc	Swiss Franc	Dutch Guild	Italian Lira	Canada Dollar	Belgian Franc
Pound Sterling	1.	1.263	3.880	316.5	11.84	3.260	4.375	6475.	1.726	78.10
U.S. Dollar	0.792	1.	3.075	251.2	9.413	2.585	3.478	1967.	1.367	62.05
Deutschemark	0.258	0.325	1.	81.57	3.056	0.840	1.127	638.0	0.445	20.13
Japanese Yen 1,000	3.160	3.989	12.26	1000.	37.42	10.30	13.82	7821.	5.452	246.0
French Franc 10	0.844	1.066	3.276	267.3	10.	2.753	3.692	2090.	1.457	65.96
Swiss Franc	0.307	0.387	1.190	97.09	3.633	1.	1.341	759.4	0.529	23.96
Dutch Guilder	0.229	0.288	0.887	72.38	2.708	0.746	1.	566.6	0.396	17.86
Italian Lira 1000	0.154	0.510	1.567	127.9	4.784	1.317	1.766	1000.	0.697	31.56
Canadian Dollar	0.580	0.732	2.249	183.4	6.863	1.889	2.534	1435.	1.	45.26
Belgian Franc 100	1.280	1.617	4.968	405.2	15.16	4.174	5.599	3170.	2.209	100.

EURO-CURRENCY INTEREST RATES (Market closing rates)

May 23	Sterling	U.S. Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	D-mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Belgian Franc Conv.	Belgian Franc Fin.	Yen	Danish Krone
Short-term	12⅝-12¾	7⅝-7¾	8-9¼	7⅛-7⅜	1½-2	5⅛-5⅜	10⅛-10⅜	13½-14½	8¼-9½	9¼-9½	6⅛-6⅜	8¼-9¾
7 days' notice	12⅝-12¾	7⅛-7⅜	9¼-9½	7⅛-7⅜	14-14½	5⅛-5⅜	10⅛-10⅜	13⅞-14½	8⅞-9⅛	9⅛-9¼	6¼-6⅜	8¼-9¾
Month	12⅝-12¾	7¾-7⅞	9⅜-9⅝	7-7⅛	5⅛-5¼	5⅛-5⅜	10⅛-10¼	13¼-14	8⅞-9⅛	8⅞-9⅛	6¼-6⅜	8⅞-9⅛
Three months	12⅞-12⅞	7⅞-8⅛	9⅜-9⅝	6⅞-7⅛	5¼-5½	5⅛-5⅜	10⅛-10¼	13¼-13¾	9-9¼	9-9¼	6¼-6⅜	9-9¼
Six months	12⅞-12⅞	8⅛-8⅜	9⅜-9⅝	6⅞-7	5¼-5⅜	5⅜-5⅝	10⅜-10⅝	13¼-13¾	9⅛-9⅜	9⅛-9⅜	6¼-6⅜	9⅛-9⅜
One year	12⅛-12¼	8⅜-8⅝	9⅝-9⅞	6⅞-7	5⅛-5¼	5⅝-5⅞	10⅝-10⅞	13⅞-14⅛	9⅛-9⅜	9⅛-9⅜	6⅜-6⅝	9⅛-9⅜

Asian $ (closing rates in Singapore): Short-term 7⅝-7¾ per cent; seven days 7⅝-7¾ per cent; one month 7⅝-7¾ per cent; three months 7⅞-8 per cent; six months 8⅛-8¼ per cent; one year 8⅝-8¾ per cent. Long-term Eurodollars: two years 9⅜-9⅝ per cent; three years 10⅛-10⅜ per cent; four years 10⅜-10⅝ per cent; five years 10⅝-10⅞ per cent nominal. Short-term rates are call for U.S. dollars and Japanese yen; others two days' notice.

MONEY MARKETS

UK rates slightly firmer

INTEREST rates were slightly firmer where changed in London yesterday reflecting a weaker sterling trend and recent predictions that U.S. interest rates were likely to rise later this year. In addition any lingering hopes of a cut in clearing bank base rates were finally extinguished by Wednesday's statement by a Bank of England official that rates were unlikely to fall before success in containing money supply growth.

Eligible bank bills were bid quite heavily as discount houses strived to top up bill holdings and the three-month bid rate was unchanged at 11⅞ per cent. Three month interbank was also unchanged at 12⅜ per cent while six-month sterling certificates of deposit rose to 12⅛-12⅛ per cent from 12⅛-12⅛ per cent.

UK clearing banks base lending rate 12½-12⅝ per cent since April 19

The Bank of England forecast a shortage of around £500m with factors affecting the market including maturing assistance and a take up of Treasury bills together draining £340m and the unwinding of previous sale and repurchase agreements a further £330m. In addition there was a rise in the note circulation of £55m. These were partly offset by Exchequer transactions which added £160m and banks brought forward balances £40m above target. There was no early help offered by the authorities.

In the morning the Bank gave assistance of £381m, having revised the forecast to a shortage of around £600m. The morning help comprised purchases of £1m of Treasury bills and £92m of eligible bank bills in band 1 (up to 14 days) at 12⅜ per cent and in band 2 (15-33 days) £47m of local authority bills and £128m of eligible bank bills at 12¼ per cent. In band 3 (34-63 days) it bought £8m of local authority bills and £79m of eligible bank bills at 12⅛ per cent and in band 4 (64-91 days) £28m of eligible bank bills at 12 per cent.

The forecast was revised again to a shortage of around £550m, before taking into account the early help and the Bank gave additional assistance of £150m, making a total of £531m. The afternoon help comprised purchases of £39m of eligible bank bills in band 1 at 12⅜ per cent, £88m in band 2 at 12¼ per cent, £18m in band 3 at 12⅛ per cent and £5m in band 4 at 12 per cent.

MONEY RATES

May 23	Frankfurt	Paris	Zurich	Amst'dam	Tokyo	Milan	Brussels	Dublin
Overnight	5.55-5.65	10¼	1⅝-1⅞	7⅜-7½	6.90625	14⅞-16¼	9-30	12¼-13
One month	5.60-5.75	10⅛-10⅜	5⅛-5⅜	7-7⅛	6.34375	14⅛-14½	8⅞-9⅛	12⅛-12¾
Two months	5.60-5.75	10⅛-10⅜	—	—	—	—	—	12⅛-12⅝
Three months	5.65-5.80	10⅛-10⅜	5⅛-5⅜	6⅞-7	6.34375	14¾-15⅛	9-9¼	12⅛-12⅝
Six months	5.70-5.85	10⅛-10⅜	—	6⅞-6⅞	—	—	9⅛-9¼	12¼-12¾
Lombard	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention	—	10½	—	6½	—	—	—	—

LONDON MONEY RATES — Discount Houses Deposit and Bill Rates

May 23 1985	Sterling Certificate of deposit	Interbank	Local Authority deposits	Company Deposits	Market Deposits	Treasury (Buy)	Treasury (Sell)	Eligible Bank (Buy)	Eligible Bank (Sell)	Fine Trade (Buy)
Overnight	—	12-13	12⅝-12⅞	12½-12⅝	12-12⅜	—	—	—	—	—
2 days notice	—	—	12⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 days or	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 days notice	—	12⅝-12¾	12⅝	12⅞	12¼-12⅜	—	—	—	—	—
One month	12¾-12⅝	12⅝-12¾	12⅞	12¾	12½	12⅜	12¼	12⅜-12⅛	12¼	12⅞
Two months	12⅞-12⅞	12⅝-12¾	12⅝	—	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛-12⅛	12¾
Three months	12⅞-12⅞	12⅞-12⅞	12⅞	—	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞-11⅞	12⅞
Six months	12¼-12⅛	12⅞-12⅞	12⅛	—	—	—	—	11⅞-11¾	11⅞	12⅞
Nine months	12¼-12	12⅞-12⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One year	12-11⅞	12⅛-12¼	12¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Local Auth. negotiable bonds	Local Authority Deposits	Finance House Deposits	$ Cert of Deposits	SDR Linked Deposits	ECU Linked Deposits
One month	10½-12⅞	—	12⅞	7.5-7.75	7¾-8	8¼-9½
Two months	12⅞-12⅞	—	12⅞	7.7-7.8	7⅞-8⅛	9¼-9½
Three months	13¼-12⅞	—	12⅝	7.8-7.9	7⅞-8⅛	9¼-9⅜
Six months	12⅞-12⅞	—	12⅝	8.0-8.1	8-8¼	9⅜-9⅝
Nine months	12⅞-12⅞	—	12¼	8.3-8.4	—	—
One year	12⅞-12⅞	—	12⅞	8.5-8.6	8⅜-8⅝	9⅝-9⅞
Two years	—	11⅞	—	—	—	—
Three years	—	11⅞	—	—	—	—
Four years	—	11⅝	—	—	—	—
Five years	—	11½	—	—	—	—

ECGD Fixed Rate Export Finance IV: Average Rate of interest period April 6 to May 7 (inclusive): 12.787 per cent. Local authorities and finance houses seven days' notice, others seven days' fixed. Finance Houses Base Rate (published by the Finance Houses Association): 13½ per cent from May 1, 1985. London and Scottish Clearing Bank Rates for lending 12⅞-13⅛ per cent. Bank Deposit Rates for sums at seven days' notice 8.85-7.25 per cent (net). Treasury Bills: Average tender rate of discount 11.9839 per cent. Certificates of Tax Deposit (Series 6): Deposits £100,000 and over held under one month 12¾ per cent; one-three months 12¾ per cent; three-six months 12¾ per cent; six-nine months 12¾ per cent; nine-12 months 12¾ per cent. Under £100,000 11¾ per cent from May 14. Deposits held under Series 5 12¾ per cent. The rate for all deposits withdrawn for cash 9 per cent.

FT LONDON INTERBANK FIXING

(11.00 a.m. May 23)

3 months U.S. dollars

bid 7 15/16	offer 8 1/16

6 months U.S. dollars

bid 8 1/4	offer 8 3/8

The fixing rates are the arithmetic means, rounded to the nearest one-sixteenth, of the bid and offered rates for $10m quoted by the market to five reference banks at 11 am each working day. The banks are National Westminster Bank, Bank of Tokyo, Deutsche Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris and Morgan Guaranty Trust.

MONEY RATES

NEW YORK (Lunchtime)

Prime rate	10
Broker loan rate	8¾-9¼
Fed funds	7⅝
Fed funds at intervention	—

Treasury Bills

One month	6.90
Two month	7.10
Three month	7.28
Six month	7.42
One year	7.65

Treasury Bonds

Two year	99⅞
Three year	101⅛
Four year	104¼
Five year	104⅞
Seven year	106⅞
10 year	103⅞
30 year	102⅞

FINANCIAL FUTURES

Eurodollars ease

Eurodollar prices were weaker in the London International Financial Futures Exchange yesterday. Sentiment was inhibited by the proximity of a long weekend both in London and Chicago and the recent bullish sentiment took at least a temporary knock following statements by various U.S. officials suggesting an upturn in U.S. economic growth in the second half of this year and a consequent rise in cash rates.

Against this background the September Eurodollar price opened at 91.24 down from 91.34 and this appeared to catch a number of people carrying long positions. Consequently, the decline was accelerated down to a low of 91.18. However, squaring of positions ahead of the long weekend and a general reluctance to take out fresh positions saw some recovery to a closing level of 91.25.

U.S. bonds reacted in much the same way and although sentiment remained reasonably bullish there was an absence of any aggressive buying in view of the run down in business ahead of the long weekend.

Sterling based instruments were influenced principally by Wednesday's Bank of England statement to the effect that cash rates were unlikely to fall until UK money supply growth was seen to be returning back to somewhere near official growth projections. Sterling's weaker trend against the dollar was also a dampening influence and three-month sterling deposits for September delivery finished at the day's low.

LONDON

THREE-MONTH EURODOLLAR
$1m points of 100%

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	91.85	91.88	91.80	91.98
Sept	91.25	91.26	91.18	91.34
Dec	90.83	90.83	90.76	90.93
March	90.47	90.49	90.42	90.59
June	90.17	90.17	90.14	90.30

Estimated volume 4,470 (5,104)
Previous day's open int 19,179 (16,921)

THREE-MONTH STERLING
£500,000 points of 100%

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	87.49	87.56	87.45	87.60
Sept	88.41	88.49	88.41	88.58
Dec	88.67	88.70	88.67	88.83
March	88.77	88.77	88.73	89.00
June	88.80	—	—	89.03

Estimated volume 1,311 (2,426)
Previous day's open int 7,733 (7,317)

20-YEAR 12% NOTIONAL GILT
£50,000 32nds of 100%

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	105-18	105-18	105-09	105-20
Sept	109-05	109-05	108-30	109-08
Dec	109-14	—	—	109-14
March	108-31	—	—	109-02

Estimated volume 1,478 (1,819)
Previous day's open int 3,888 (3,729)
Basis quote (clean cash price of 13¾% Treasury 2003 less equivalent price of near futures contract) −10 to par (32nds).

STERLING £25,000 $ per £

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	1.2530	1.2550	1.2525	1.2585
Sept	1.2400	1.2425	1.2400	1.2530
Dec	1.2310	1.2326	1.2326	1.2490

Estimated volume 467 (459)
Previous day's open int 8,708 (9,150)

DEUTSCHE MARKS
DM 125,000 $ per DM

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	0.3234	0.3236	0.3231	0.3260
Sept	0.3255	0.3260	0.3254	0.3280

Estimated volume 100 (18)
Previous day's open int 248 (278)

SWISS FRANCS
SwFr 125,000 $ per SwFr

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	0.3850	—	—	0.3868
Sept	0.3877	—	—	0.3895

Estimated volume nil (nil)
Previous day's open int 157 (158)

JAPANESE YEN Y12.5m $ per Y100

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	0.3978	—	—	0.3998
Sept	0.3998	—	—	0.4013

Estimated volume nil (nil)
Previous day's open int 154 (154)

FT-SE 100 INDEX
£25 per full index point

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	132.30	132.75	132.05	132.80
Sept	132.90	133.25	133.05	133.40

Estimated volume 200 (158)
Previous day's open int 1,686 (1,493)

U.S. TREASURY BONDS
8% $100,000 32nds of 100%

	Close	High	Low	Prev
June	74-27	74-27	74-18	75-01
Sept	73-27	73-27	73-20	74-01

Estimated volume 1,597 (2,287)
Previous day's open int 3,076 (3,086)

CHICAGO

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)
8% $100,000 32nds of 100%

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	74-26	74-27	74-20	74-29
Sept	73-26	73-26	73-16	73-29
Dec	72-28	72-28	72-22	73-00
March	72-01	72-02	71-31	72-08
June	71-10	71-10	71-06	71-14
Sept	70-20	70-20	70-19	70-25
Dec	70-01	70-01	69-30	70-07
March	69-17	69-17	69-16	69-23
June	69-06	69-13	69-06	69-08
Sept	—	—	—	—
Dec	68-16	68-24	68-11	68-16

U.S. TREASURY BILLS (IMM)
$1m points of 100%

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	92.72	92.73	92.67	92.75
Sept	92.30	92.31	92.26	92.34
Dec	91.95	91.96	91.92	91.98
March	91.64	91.64	91.62	91.68
June	91.37	91.38	91.37	91.42
Sept	91.16	91.24	91.16	91.22
Dec	90.98	91.08	90.98	91.03
March	90.80	90.85	90.80	90.85

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM)
$1m points of 100%

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	92.22	92.23	92.19	92.27
Sept	91.59	91.62	91.57	91.67
Dec	91.18	91.18	91.17	91.25
March	90.80	90.96	90.80	90.88

THREE-MONTH EURODOLLAR (IMM)
$1m points of 100%

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	91.91	91.92	91.89	91.94
Sept	91.23	91.24	91.20	91.30
Dec	90.80	90.80	90.78	90.87
March	90.43	90.44	90.41	90.51
June	90.12	90.12	90.09	90.21
Sept	89.86	89.85	89.84	89.96
Dec	89.62	89.62	89.62	89.73
March	89.41	89.44	89.41	89.52

STERLING (IMM) $e per £

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	1.2545	1.2575	1.2520	1.2580
Sept	1.2430	1.2440	1.2390	1.2465
Dec	1.2330	1.2330	1.2300	1.2360
March	—	—	—	—
June	1.2270	—	1.2270	1.2240
Sept	—	—	—	1.2505

GNMA (CBT) 8% $100,000
32nds of 100%

	Latest	High	Low	Prev
June	72-15	72-19	72-15	72-19
Sept	72-00	72-02	71-31	72-00
Dec	71-14	—	—	71-14
March	—	—	—	—
June	70-18	70-27	70-16	70-16
Sept	—	—	—	70-04

$ WORLD VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

BANK OF AMERICA NT & SA, ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, LONDON

The table below gives the rates of exchange for the U.S. dollar against various currencies as of Wednesday, May 22, 1985. The exchange rates listed are middle rates between buying and selling rates as quoted between banks, unless otherwise indicated. All currencies are quoted in foreign currency units per one U.S. dollar except in certain specified areas. All rates quoted are indicative. They are not based on, and are not intended to be used as a basis for, particular transactions.

Bank of America NT & SA does not undertake to trade in all listed foreign currencies, and neither Bank of America NT & SA nor the Financial Times assume responsibility for errors.

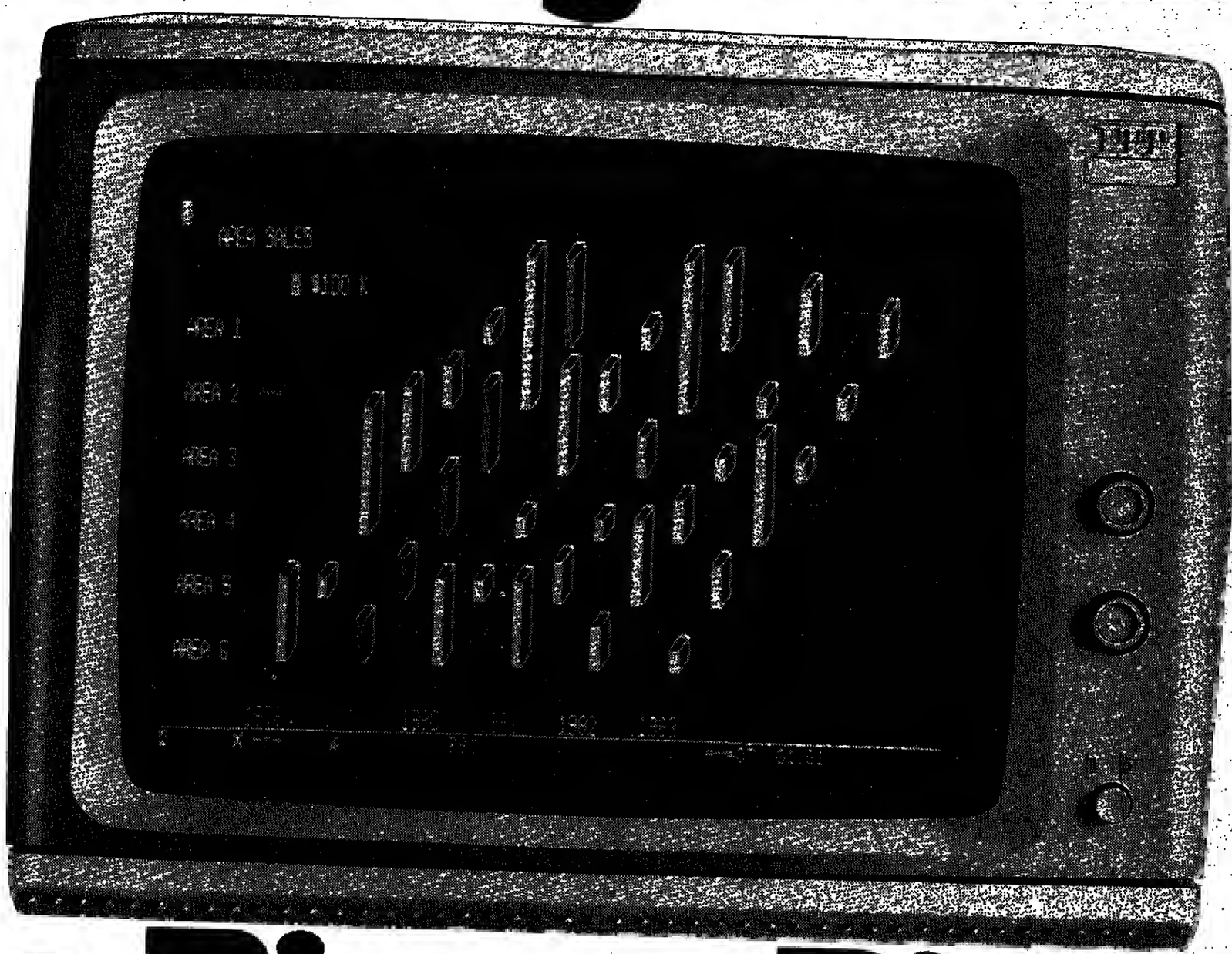
Bank of America, Economics Dept., E.M.E.A. London
Eurodollar Libor as of May 22 at 11.00 a.m.
3 months: 8 6 months: 8¼

ECU=$US.729724 SDR1=$US.994545
Sibor as of May 22 at 11.00 a.m.
3 months: 8 6 months: 8¼

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	VALUE OF DOLLAR
Afghanistan	Afghani (o)	50.50
Albania	Lek	7.8622
Algeria	Dinar	5.113
Andorra	Fr. Franc	9.37
	Sp. Peseta	172.97
Angola	Kwanza	29.918
Antigua	E. Caribbean $	2.70
Argentina	New Peso (o)	541.41
Australia	Dollar	1.4476
Austria	Schilling	21.50
Azores	Port. Escudo	174.25
Bahamas	Dollar	1.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3769
Balearic Is	Sp. Peseta	172.97
Bangladesh	Taka	27.00
Barbados	Dollar	2.0118
Belgium	Franc (c)	61.70
	Franc (f)	62.075
Belize	Dollar	2.00
Benin	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Bermuda	Dollar	1.00
Bhutan	Ind. Rupee	12.41
Bolivia	Peso (7)	75,000
	Peso (f)	260,000
Botswana	Pula (f)	1.7498
Brazil	Cruzeiro (o)	6250.00
Brunei	Dollar	2.2135
Bulgaria	Lev	1.0466
Burkina Faso	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Burma	Kyat	8.5558
Burundi	Franc	123.572
Cameroun Rp	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Canada	Dollar	1.3696
Canary Is	Sp. Peseta	172.97
Cape Verde Is	Escudo	89.2698
Cayman Is	Dollar	0.830
Cen. Africa Rep	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Chad	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Chile	Peso (o) (3)	159.13
China	Renminbi Yuan	2.838
Colombia	Peso (o)	106.62
Comoros	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Congo Ppls Rep. of	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Costa Rica	Colon	49.25
Cuba	Peso	0.9311
Cyprus	Pound*	1.5926
Czechoslovakia	Koruna (o)	6.95
Denmark	Krone	11.037
Djibouti Rp. of	Franc	161.258
Dominica	E. Caribbean $	2.70
Domin. Rep	Peso	1.00
	Peso (d)	3.20
Ecuador	Sucre (o,c)	67.18
	Sucre (d)	114.05
	Sucre (f)	90.25
Egypt	Pound	0.83
	Pound (c)	1.33
El Salvador	Colon	2.50
	Colon (d)	5.00
Eq'l Guinea	C.F.A. Franc (4)	468.50
Ethiopia	Birr (o)	2.0735
Faeroe Is	Dan. Krone	11.0037
Falkland Is	Pound*	1.2685
Fiji	Dollar	1.1700
Finland	Markka	6.34
France	Franc	9.37
Fr. C'ty in Af	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Fr. Guiana	Franc	9.37
Fr. Pac. Is	C.F.P. Franc	170.363
Gabon	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Gambia	Dalasi	3.9417
Germany (E)	Ostmark (o)	3.072
Germany (W)	Mark	3.072
Ghana	Cedi (2)	56.00
Gibraltar	Pound*	1.2685
Greece	Drachma	135.50
Greenland	Dan. Krone	11.037
Grenada	E. Caribbean $	2.70
Guadaloupe	Franc	9.37
Guam	U.S. $	1.00
Guatemala	Quetzal (o)	1.00
	Quetzal (h, i)	2.796
Guinea Bissau	Peso	147.393
Guinea Rep	Syli	24.8807
Guyana	Dollar	4.15
Haiti	Gourde	5.00
Honduras Rep	Lempira	2.00
	Lempira (d)	2.55
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.775
Hungary	Forint	50.732
Iceland	Krona	41.54
India	Rupee	12.41
Indonesia	Rupiah	1115.00
Iran	Rial (o)	92.8063
Iraq	Dinar	0.3109
Irish Rep	Punt*	1.0195
Israel	Shekel	1012.40
Italy	Lira	1963.00
Ivory Coast	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Jamaica	Dollar (o) (5)	5.50
Japan	Yen	250.45
Jordan	Dinar	0.3899
Kampuchea	Riel	n.a.
Kenya	Shilling	15.9839
Kiribati	Aust. Dollar	1.4472
Korea (Nth)	Won	0.94
Korea (Sth)	Won	869.00
Kuwait	Dinar	0.303
Lao P'ple D. Rep	Kip	35.00
Lebanon	Pound	16.13
Lesotho	Maloti	1.9841
Liberia	Dollar	1.00
Libya	Dinar	0.2961
Liechtenst'n	Sw. Franc	2.5815
Luxembourg	Lux. Franc	61.70
Macao	Pataca	8.08
Madagascar D. R.	Franc	643.006
Madeira	Port. Escudo	174.25
Malawi	Kwacha (8)	1.7761
Malaysia	Ringgit	2.463
Maldive Is	Rufiya	7.00
Mali Rp	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Malta	Lira*	2.0833
Martinique	Franc	9.37
Mauritania	Ouguiya	67.18
Mauritius	Rupee	15.77
Mexico	Peso (d)	237.02
	Peso (e)	219.81
Miquelon	Fr. Franc	9.37
Monaco	Fr. Franc	9.37
Mongolia	Tugrik (o)	3.3500
Montserrat	E. Caribbean $	2.70
Morocco	Dirham	10.16
Mozambique	Metica	46.634
Namibia	S.A. Rand	1.9841
Nauru Is	Aust. Dollar	1.4476
Nepal	Rupee	18.30
Netherlands	Guilder	3.462
Neth Ant'les	Guilder	1.80
New Zealand	Dollar	2.2075
Nicaragua	Cordoba	10.00
	Cordoba (d)	600.00
Niger Rp	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Nigeria	Naira	0.8906
Norway	Krone	8.8620
Oman Sultanate of	Rial	0.3456
Pakistan	Rupee	15.6878
Panama	Balboa	1.00
Papua N.G.	Kina	1.0111
Paraguay	Guarani (o,c)	240.00
	Guarani (d)	670.00
Peru	Sol (o)	8738.89
Philippines	Peso	18.473
Pitcairn Is	N.Z. Dollar	2.2074
Poland	Zloty (O) (3)	135.94
Portugal	Escudo	174.25
Puerto Rico	U.S. $	1.00
Qatar	Riyal	3.641
Reunion, Ile de la	Fr. Franc	9.37
Romania	Leu (o)	4.54
Rwanda	Franc	103.275
St. Christopher	E. Caribbean $	2.70
St. Helena	Pound*	1.2685
St. Lucia	E. Caribbean $	2.70
St. Pierre	Fr. Franc	9.37
St. Vincent	E. Caribbean $	2.70
Samoa (Western)	Tala	2.2285
Samoa (Am.)	U.S. $	1.00
San Marino	It. Lira	1963.00
Sao Tome & Principe DR	Dobra	46.4962
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.61
Senegal	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Seychelles	Rupee	7.2742
Sierra Leone	Leone	6.00
Singapore	Dollar	2.2135
Solomon Is	Dollar	1.3795
Somali Rep	Shilling	36.60
South Africa	Rand	1.9841
Spain	Peseta	172.97
Span Ports in N. Africa	Sp. Peseta	172.97
Sri Lanka	Rupee	27.405
Sudan Rep	Pound (10)	2.50
Surinam	Guilder	1.785
Swaziland	Lilangeni	1.9841
Sweden	Krona	8.9026
Switzerland	Franc	2.5815
Syria	Pound (o)	3.925
Taiwan	Dollar (o)	39.75
Tanzania	Shilling	17.65
Thailand	Baht	27.39
Togo Rep	C.F.A. Franc	468.50
Tonga Is	Pa'anga	1.4472
Trinidad & Tobago	Dollar	2.409
Tunisia	Dinar	0.8506
Turkey	Lira	532.67
Turks & Caicos	U.S. $	1.00
Tuvalu	Aust. Dollar	1.4472
Uganda	Shilling	595.20
United Arab Emir.	Dirham	3.670
Utd. Kingdom	Pound Sterling*	1.2685
Uruguay	Peso (m)	93.875
USSR	Rouble	0.8565
Vanuatu	Vatu	110.603
Vatican	Lira	1963.00
Venezuela	Bolivar (g)	7.50
	Bolivar (g) (1)	4.30
	Bolivar (o)	16.78
	Bolivar (d)	12.70
Vietnam	Dong (o) (6)	100.548
Virgin Is. British	U.S. $	1.00
Virgin Is. U.S.	U.S. $	1.00
Yemen	Rial	7.35
Yemen PDR	Dinar	0.343
Yugoslavia	Dinar	262.56
Zaire Rep.	Zaire	40.1286
Zambia	Kwacha	2.2975
Zimbabwe	Dollar	1.0504

n.a. Not available. (m) Market rate. * U.S. dollars per National Currency unit. (a) Freemarket central bank. (o) Official rate. (b) Freemarket interbank. (c) Commercial rate. (d) Freemarket. (e) Controlled. (f) Financial rate. (g) Preferential Rates. (h) Non-essential imports. (i) Floating tourist rate. (1) Venezuela: For debts incurred prior to February 1983. (2) Ghana: April 16, official devaluation of 6.6%. (3) Chile: 26 Feb, Peso devalued by 3%. (4) Equatorial Guinea: Dec 31, Currency joins Franc zone. (5) Jamaica: Nov 8. Rate adjustment fixed by Central Bank bi-weekly auction. (6) Vietnam: Official devaluation effective April 22. (7) Bolivia: Feb 9, Official devaluation of approx. 81%. (8) Malawi: April 2, Official devaluation of approx. 15%. For further information please contact your local branch of the Bank of America.

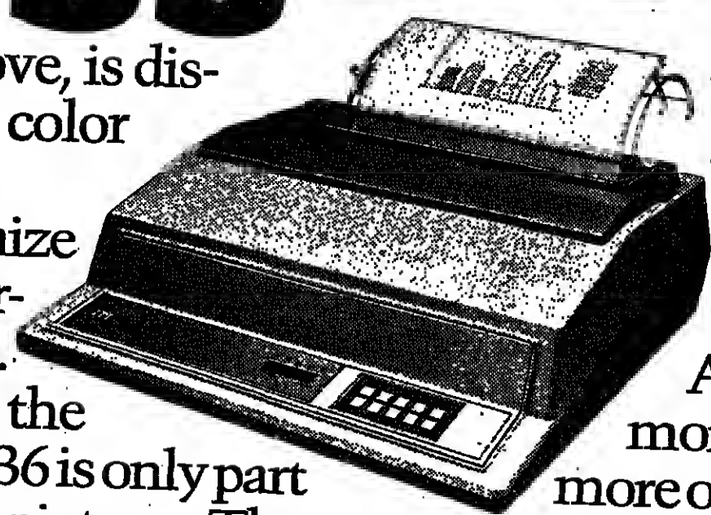
The Big Picture.



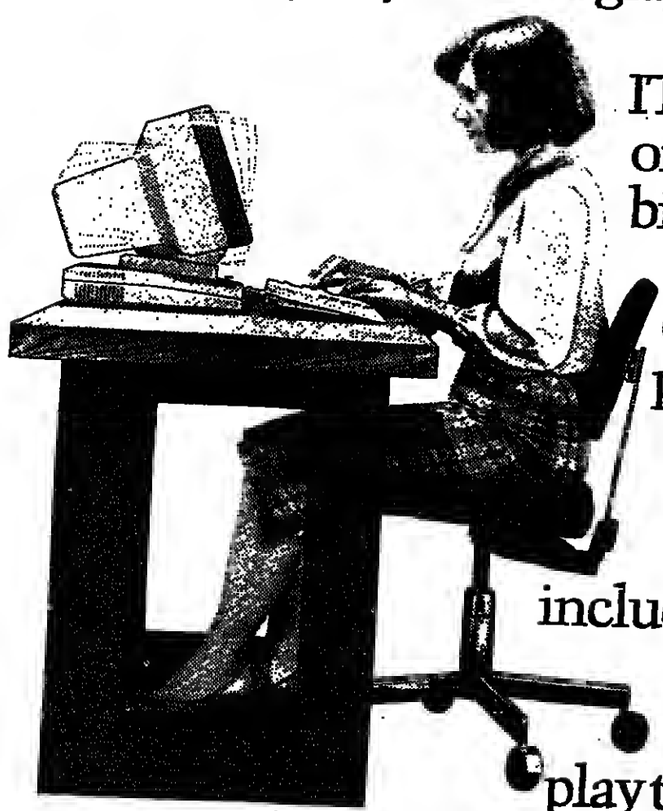
The Bigger Picture.

The big picture, above, is displayed on the ITT 9236 color display terminal.

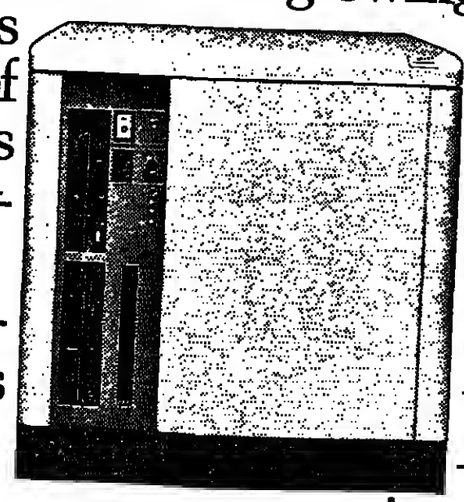
Which lets one organize business data in big, colorful, easy-to-read graphics.



But the ITT 9236 is only part of the picture. The bigger picture is the whole 9000 series of display terminal products from ITT.

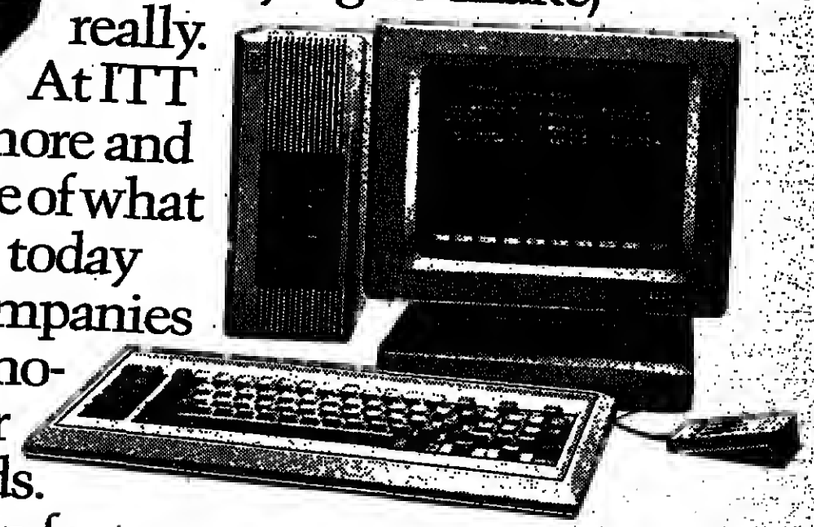


This family of products includes everything from display terminals and printers, to our ITT XTRA™ Personal Computer.



It includes something else: a variety of highly sophisticated technologies.

And that's the point we're trying to make, really.



At ITT more and more of what we're doing today involves companies in high technology, or other growing fields.

In fact, as a matter of corporate strategy, we're concentrating our resources on such businesses.

The result is a very different ITT. But it's one for which we see unusual opportunities -and rewards- opening up. If you get the picture.

ITT

It's a different world today.

ITT European Headquarters, Avenue Louise 480, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.